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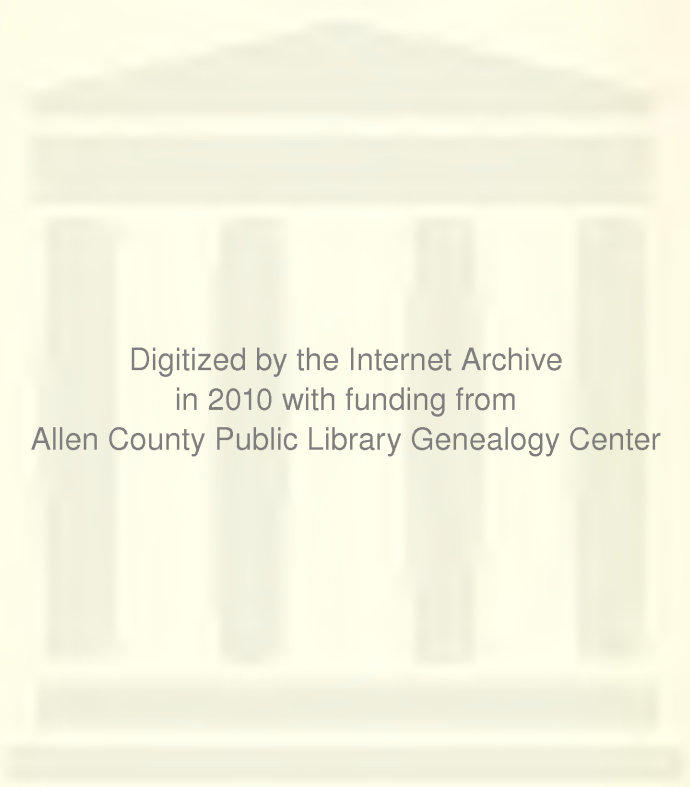


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Historical
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FOR A

HISTORY
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE

EDITED BY

The Am. Salt Archaeological Society.

V. 2

VOL. II.

1881.

BIRMINGHAM:

HOUGHTON AND CO., SCOTLAND PASSAGE.

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William Salt Archaeological Society.

GENERAL MEETING, 13TH OCTOBER, 1881.

At the General Meeting held at the William Salt Library, Stafford, on the 13th October, 1881, the Right Honorable The Lord Lieutenant, in the chair; the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

“That this Meeting desires to place upon record the regret with which they have received the intelligence of the death of the Rev. R. W. Eyton, and their profound sense of the great loss which the Society has sustained, in being deprived of the assistance and counsel of so eminent an antiquary.”

The following report of the Editorial Committee was read to the Meeting by Major-General Wrottesley:—

The Committee, in continuation of their former statement of December, 1880, have to report that the first volume of the Collections for a History of Staffordshire was completed, and issued to the subscribers in the early part of this year—the printing of Vol. II. is well advanced, and it is expected that it will be in the hands of the subscribers before the end of the current year. Its contents will consist of the Pipe Rolls of Richard I. and King John, edited by the late Rev. R. W. Eyton, and about thirty early Staffordshire Charters, which have been annotated by the same author. These comprise Part I. of the second volume. It has been deemed advisable to divide the new volume and those which follow, into two parts, to be bound up together, but with a distinct pagination and with separate Indexes—the first part to consist of the early Records, which will be printed as nearly as possible in chronological order, and the second part to comprise miscellaneous papers of a date subsequent to the feudal era, which may be said to terminate with the accession of the Tudor sovereigns. This arrangement will give much greater flexibility and scope to the contents of each volume, will probably attract a larger number of contributors, and be more acceptable to the general reader.

Part II. of Volume II. will contain—

1. The names of the Gentry of Staffordshire who made composition for not receiving the order of Knighthood, in the sixth and seventh years of Charles I., and the amount of their fines, edited by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook.
2. A copy of the Arms taken at the visitation of the County of Stafford, made in the years 1663 and 1664, by William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Arms, and a list of those who disclaimed at the same date. This paper is likewise edited by Mr. Grazebrook.
3. The concluding portion of the History of the Parish of Blymhill, by the Rev. and Hon. George Bridgeman.

It is proposed in Volume III. to complete the records of the reigns of Richard I. and John, by printing the Plea Rolls and Final Concords of those reigns, and to continue the series of Staffordshire Charters. It is not considered advisable at present to print the Pipe Rolls of later date than the reign of King John, as with the accession of Henry III., records of more value for local history become available.

The Editorial Committee cannot conclude their report without alluding to the loss the Society has sustained, by the death of the Rev. R. W. Eyton. It hardly lies within their province to pass an eulogy upon one, who occupied so distinguished a position as an antiquarian writer, but they wish to bear testimony to the irreparable loss caused by his death, so far as the proceedings of this Society are concerned. It will always, however, be a subject of congratulation, that the William Salt Archæological Society has been the means of laying before a large circle of readers, the latest fruit of an extent of antiquarian research to which few men have attained, and which will probably be unexampled for many generations to come.

It was announced to the Meeting, that the Council proposed to offer to the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman, the seat on the Editorial Committee vacated by the death of the Rev. R. W. Eyton.





Contents.

PART I.

	PAGE.
The Staffordshire Pipe Rolls, of the reigns of King Richard I. and King John, A.D. 1189 to A.D. 1216. The Latin Text extended, and notes added. <i>By the Revd. R. W. Eyton.</i>	1—177
The Staffordshire Chartulary, Series I. of Ancient Deeds. <i>Annotated by the Revd. R. W. Eyton.</i>	178—276

PART II.

Obligatory Knighthood, temp. Charles I., with the names of those Staffordshire gentlemen who compounded with the Commissioners, for not taking upon themselves the order of Knighthood at the coronation of that King. <i>Extracted from the Originals in the Public Record Office, by Henry Sydney Grazebrook, Esq.</i>	3—22
A Copy of the Arms taken in the Visitation of the co. of Stafford, in the years 1663 and 1664, by William Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Arms; also the names of those who disclaimed at the same date. <i>Transcribed from the Lansdowne MS., 857, and annotated by Henry Sydney Grazebrook, Esq.</i>	23—65
The History of the Parish of Blymhill (continued from Vol. I. and completed). <i>By the Honourable and Reverend George Bridgeman.</i>	69—147

ERRATA, ADDENDA, AND CORRIGENDA.

- Pages 17 to 25, head line *for* Richard II. *read* Richard I.
- Page 25, Line from top 10, *for* Molindiui *read* Molindini
- „ 30, „ 26, *for* Gaide *read* Gaiolæ
- „ 32, „ 28, *for* Sed. *read* Sed
- „ 39, head line *for* 5 Richard *read* 6 Richard
- „ 47, Line from top 1, *for* solidis *read* solidos
- „ 47, „ 20, *for* Hugo Bardulf *read* Hugo Bardulf,
- „ 47, „ 20, *for* pro eo *read* pro eo,
- „ 57, „ 25, *for* et xxv. *read* et xxxv.
- „ 71, „ 32, *for* quandium *read* quandiu
- „ 96, „ 21, *for* Vicecomes *read* Vicecomes.
- „ 120, „ 24, *for* Verdun ii. marc *read* Verdun ii.
marc
- „ 164, „ 19, *for* the *read* a
- „ 178, „ 5, *for* 408 *read* 1408
- „ 185, „ 20, *for* perist *read* persist
- „ 204, „ 10, *for* Vitellius *read* Vespasian
- „ 223, „ 23, *for* Comtec *read* Comté
- „ 224, „ 5, *for* Idonca *read* Idonea
- „ 228, „ 46, *for* Bagot *read* Bigot
- „ 233, „ 21, *for* Harleian *read* Cottonian
- „ 236, „ 22, *for* Harleian Charters xiii. 14 *read*
Cottonian Charter xiii. 6. No. 14
- „ 245, „ 15 and 17, *for* “on Dunsmore.” *read*
near Penkridge
- „ 264 „ 38, *for* Constance *read* Rouen

MAGNUS ROTULUS PIPÆ

DE ANNO

SECUNDO REGIS RICARDI PRIMI (1189-90),

STAFFORDSCIRA.

Tomas de Cressewella reddit compositum de dimidio anno. In thesauro xxxix.li. blanc.

Et in liberationibus constitutis iii.s. et iiiii.d. numero de dimidio anno Canonicis de Laentoni.

Et in terris datis quæ infra annotantur viii.li. et vi.d. blanc. de dimidio anno.

Et in Trentham xv.li. blanc. de dimidio anno de quibus idem Tomas reddit compositum infra.

Et in operatione Breteschia et Pontis et Palitii Castelli super Limam xxv.s et ii.d. per breve Regis.

Et item in terris datis et liberationibus constitutis in Manerio de Trentham viii.li. et vii.s. et iiiii.d et obolum de dimidio anno, numero.

Et in custodiâ Castelli de Tamewurdâ vi.li. per breve Regis.

Et debet vii.li. et xix.s. et v.d. blanc. Idem reddit compositum de eodem debito In thesauro liberavit et quietus est.

Hugo Bardulf reddit compositum de firmâ ejusdem comitatûs de dimidio anno. In thesauro xiiii.s. et vi.d. blanc. Et in elemosinis constituti Militibus de Templo i. marc. de anno integro.

Et in liberationibus constitutis Canonicis de Laentoni iii.s. et iiiii.d. de dimidio anno ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot.

Et in terris datis Monachis de Bordeslegâ c.s. blanc. in Terdebiggâ de dimidio anno.

Et Willelmo de Herovilla xxx.s. blanc. in Wodnesberiâ de dimidio anno.

Et Hugoni Coventrensi Episcopo xxx.s. et vi.d. blanc in Cnot et in Ruggelegâ de dimidio anno.

Et in liberationibus servientium qui retenti fuerunt ad Utlagatos capiendos per diversa loca xxx.li. et xii.s. et ii.d. per breve Regis.

Et in operatione et reparatione Novi Castelli xvii.li. xviii.s. et iii.d. per breve Regis et per Visum Gilberti prepositi et Buerni.

Et ad custodiam Castellorum Novi Castri et Tamewurde xxv.li. de dimidio anno per breve Regis.

Et item in terris datis de Trentham Militibus de Templo xxis. et ix.d. et obolum blanc. de dimidio anno in Kiel. Et Johanni Capellano l.s. Et item in liberationibus constitutis x. servientibus iii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. de dimidio anno. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo iii.s. et iii.d. de dimidio anno. Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelega. In thesauro nihil. Et in operatione septem Breteschiarum et emendatione Pontis Novi Castri xxxiii.s. et iii.d. per manum Tomæ de Cressewella per breve Regis. Et in operatione prædictâ xxiii.s. et iii.d. per idem breve et per Hugonem Bardulf. Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham.

Et de xxi.d. de domo Walteri Prepositi in Cymiterio de Stafford. In thesauro nihil.

Et pro fossato prædicti Castri emendando et Domibus et Palitio reparandis lxi.s. et ix.d. per idem breve. Scilicet per Hugonem Bardulf xxxi.s. et ix.d. et xxx.s. per Tomam (*de Cressewella*). Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de iii.s. de Exitu molendini de Cradeleâ. In prædictâ operatione iii.s. per prædictum breve. Et quietus est.

Idem Vicecomes. (*sic*).

Robertus de Broc reddit compotum de vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de censu forestæ de Cnot. In dono per breve Regis ipsi Roberto vi.li. et i. marc. ad retinendos servientes in servitio Regis in forestâ de Cnot. Et quietus est.

Willielmus filius Widonis debet ii. dextrarios de misericordiâ Regis pro Forestâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxi.s. de Wastis et Essartis et Propresturis et Placitis Forestæ de Staffordseira per Tomam filium Bernardi.

Ærnaldus Presbyter debet i. marc. pro stulto dicto.

Ricardus miles, Forestarius, debet dimid marc. pro default.

Robertus de Belnes debet dimidiam marcam pro Bosco vendito in Forestâ.

Alina de Durlavestonâ debet ii. marc. pro recto in Curiâ Regis de terrâ de Olneâ versus Walterum de Chavereswella.

Willielmus de Sanford debet i. marc. pro recto de v. marc. versus Robertum de Tamehorn.

Ricardus Wagetail debet iii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se de appellatione suâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxxix.s et vi.d. de essartis de Staffordscirâ.

*De Tallagio Dominiorum Regis et Terrarum per Robertum
Marmiun et Socios Suos.*

Homines de Novo Castro debent vi.li. et xiiii.s. et viii.d. de Dono.

Homines de Stafford debent vi.li. et x.s. de Dono.

Idem Vicecomes debet ii.s. de Dono de Mere.

Homines de Cnot debent xxiii.s. et iii.d. de Dono.

Homines de Ruggelegâ debent xxxv.s. et vi.d. de Dono.

Homines de Waleshalâ debent xxi.s. de Dono.

Homines de Lech debent x.s. de Dono.

Homines de Tamewurdâ debent xv.s. de Dono.

Homines de Erlega debent xl.s. de Dono.

Homines de Bromlega reddunt compotum de xx.s. de Dono.

In prædictâ operatione xx.s. per prædictum breve. Et quieti sunt.

Homines de Pencriz reddunt compotum de li.s. et viii.d. de Dono.

In prædicta operatione xxxvi.s. per prædictum Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debent xv.s. et viii.d.

Homines de Clent reddunt compotum de xxix.s. et ii.d. de Dono.

In prædictâ operatione x.s. et vii.d. per manum prædicti Hugonis per prædictum breve. Et debent xviii.s. et vii.d.

Homines de Totenhala reddunt compotum de xxxi.s. et x.d. de Dono. In prædictâ operatione xxviii.s. et i.d. per prædictum Hugonem per prædictum breve. Et debent iii.s. et ix.d.

Homines de Suinesford reddunt compotum de xxxvii.s. de Dono.

In prædictâ operatione xiii.s. et ix.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve et debent xxiii.s. et iii.d.

Homines de Alrewas reddunt compotum de xliii.s. et iii.d. de Dono. In prædictâ operatione xl.s. et viii.d. per ipsum Hugonem per prædictum breve. Et debent ii.s. et viii.d.

Homines de Wulfrunchanton reddunt compotum de xvii.s. de Dono. In prædictâ operatione xvi.s. et viii.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debent iii.d.

Homines de Billestonâ reddunt compotum de xviii.s. de Dono.

In operatione prædicta xvi.s. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debent ii.s.

Homines de Wigentonâ reddunt compotum de xl.s. de Dono. In

prædictâ operatione xi.s. et iiiii.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debent xxviii.s. et viii.d.

Villata de Rugge debet vi.s. et viii.d. quia prostravit Quercum sine licentiâ.

De Placitis Radulphi de Ardenâ et Sociorum ejus.

Robertus le Franceis debet lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro disseisinâ.

Homines de Novo Castro debent lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro concealamento.

Rogerus de Scheldonâ reddit compotum de vi.s. et viii.d. pro falso clamore. In thesauro v.s. et debet xx.d.

Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones De novis promissis.

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis reddit compotum de xxv. marc. pro fine de Rugelegâ et de Cnot habendâ in perpetuum sibi et ecclesiæ suae cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. In thesauro liberavit. Et quietus est.

Ricardus Camerarius Ducis Saxoniae reddit compotum de xx. marc. pro Custodiâ nepotum suorum habendâ cum Waleshala terrâ eorundem. In thesauro liberavit. Et quietus est.

Alda Malbanc reddit compotum de l. marc. pro se maritandâ ubi voluerit. Et pro dote suâ in pace habendâ in Standonâ (*sic, sed Sandonâ legendum*) et pro vi. libratis terræ in Cadeham et lx. solidis redditûs in Villâ de Wichinham. In thesauro liberavit. Et quieta est.

Henricus filius Rogeri debet xl.s. pro quâdam recognitione iterum summonendâ.

De Placitis Galfridi filii Petri et Roberti de Brock et Sociorum Suorum.

Henricus de Piletehala reddit compotum de xx.s. pro transgressione agistamenti.

In thesauro liberavit. Et quietus est.

Osbertus Prepositus reddit compotum de dimidiâ marcâ pro purpresturâ Molendini, et stagni.

In operatione prædictâ Novi Castri iii.s. et iiiii.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debet iii.s. et iiiii.d.

Villata de Scheltonâ reddit compotum de dimidiâ marcâ pro Wasto. In thesauro iiiii.s. et ii.d. Et in operatione prædictâ xxiii.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debet vii.d.

Villata Novi Castellii reddit compotum de xx.s. pro defectu. In thesauro vii.s. et iiiii.d. Et debet xii.s. et viii.d.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de x.li. et xiii.s. et i.d. de minutis particulis pro essartis unde Vicecomes habet particulas et nomina debitorum.

In thesauro xlviiii.s. et i.d. Et in operatione prædictâ xv.s. et v.d.

per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debet vii.li. et ix.s. et vii.d.

Robertus de Baskerville debet dimidiam marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit.

De Scutagio Walie.

Episcopus Coventrensis reddit compotum de vii.li. et x.s. de Scutagio Walie pro militibus suis. In operatione prædictâ iii.li. et xvi.s. et iii.d. per Hugonem Bardulf per prædictum breve. Et debet liii.s. et viii.d. de quibus xix.s. et ii.d. sunt in comitatibus Comitum Moritonie.

Gervasius Painell debet xxv.li. de Scutagio pro militibus suis.

Robertus de Stafford reddit compotum de xxx.li. de Scutagio pro militibus suis. In thesauro x.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. Et in perdonis per breve Regis Rogero Vigili x.s. in Staffordscirâ et Warewicksirâ. Et pluribus militibus qui abierunt Jerusalem iii.li. et x.s. Et eidem Roberto qui abiit Jerusalem xxx.s. Et debet xiii li. et iii.s. et iii.d.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de xvi.s. et viii.d. de Catallis Galfridi de Tunstall Utlagati. In thesauro liberavit et quietus est.

Philippus de Kenefara debet xviii.li. de firmâ de Kenefara de hoc anno et de anno præterito.

Extract from the Pipe-roll of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire (2 Richard I).

Bertramus de Verdun reddit compotum de quater xx. et xiii.li. et iii.s. de duabus partibus warnisturæ duarum navium quæ fuerunt Willelmi de Stutevill. In thesauro xxiiii.li. et xiii.s. et viii.d. et ipsi Regi C. marc. apud Normanniam per breve Regis. Et Gilberto Pipard ii. marc. et dimid. pro warniturâ quam Hugo Bardulf accepit in castro de Su'p'ton et quietus est.

Extract from the Pipe-roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire (2 Richard I).

De placitis Galfridi filii Petri.

Walterus de Lega debet ii.s. et viii.d. pro defaltâ.

Robertus Franceis debet xl.s. pro falso clameo.

Yvo de Waleton debet dimid. marc. pro defectu.

Willelmus de Mortona debet dimid. marc. pro defectu.

Ricardus Cuignea debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Rogeri Chumbel.

Nova Placita et novæ conventiones.

Hugo Conventrensis Episcopus debet cc. marc. pro habendis comitatibus de Warewicscira et Legrecestrescira et Staffordscira.

De placitis forestæ per Galfridum filium Petri.

Bertramus de Verdun reddit compotum de dimid. marc. pro wasto de Tokebi.

Extract from the Pipe-roll of Surrey (2 Richard I).

De tallagio Dominicorum Regis et terrarum tunc in manu ejus.

Homines de Papenden quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere debent xi.s. et iii. obolos de dono.

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de vii.li. et xiiii.s. de firma de Patinden quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere. In thesauro xxiiii.s. et pro uno calice argenti et una casula et uno panno serico ante altare ad opus capellæ de Windesore c. et x.s. Et Willelmo Buffere ad pannos xx.s. per breve Regis et quietus est.

Extract from the Pipe-roll of Oxfordshire (2 Richard I).

De placitis Hugonis Bardulf et sociorum ejus.

Juliana de Parles debet dimid. marc. pro placito de laico feodo in capitulo.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 2 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1190.

Richard was crowned King of England on Sept. 3, 1189, so that the Pipe-roll, which was drawn up on Sept. 29 following, is technically named the Roll of his first year. As regards fact and events, however, that Roll refers more largely to the last, or thirty-fifth, year of Henry II. than to the first year of King Richard.

Similarly, the Roll now before us is intelligibly entitled the Roll of Richard's second year, though its main contents are the affairs and transactions of his first year.

The Michaelmas after Richard's coronation, was marked by considerable changes of English sheriffs. In Staffordshire, Thomas Noel made way for Thomas de Cresswell, a vassal of Hugh Pantulf, of Wem, which Hugh at the same moment quitted the Shrievalty of Shropshire in favour of William FitzAlan, his brother-in-law. At Easter, 1190, Thomas de Cresswell retired from the Shrievalty of Staffordshire, being superseded by Hugh Bardulf, who theretofore had served as Sheriff, at one time of Cornwall, at another of Wiltshire, Dorset, and Somerset. In the Pipe-Roll now before us, Thomas de Cresswell answers for the first half, and Hugh Bardulf, for the second half of the fiscal year ending Michaelmas, 1190.

The underlined passages in the *Corpus Comitatus* (pp. 1 and 2), betoken the contemporary discovery of inaccuracy. What inaccuracy there was in naming Thomas de Cresswell as Sheriff does not appear. The first half-year's Ferm, after discharging the cancelled item of £15 *blanche*, results in an accurate total of £70 *blanche*.

The statement of the second half-year's Ferm was altogether irregular and inaccurate as a balanced statement of the said Ferm ;

and so Hugh Bardulf's accounting for such a Ferm was marked as untrue by the sub-line of Cancellation. The actual account of this half year, as it stands in the text, would result in a Ferm, not of £70 *blanche*, but of £79 5s. *blanche*, and this, without reckoning the fourth cancelled item of £17 1s. 3d.

Obviously, if Hugh Bardulf's items were individually true, though irregularly stated, there was a surplus credit in his favour of £9 5s. *blanche* + £17 18s. 3d. *numero*.

§ In this year the custody of Tamworth Castle, itself in Warwickshire, had been entrusted by King Richard's directions to the successive Sheriffs of Staffordshire.

§ At the death of Henry II., Cannock and Rugeley, two estates of Ancient Escheat, had not as yet been alienated from the Crown. Their reputed annual value stood at £3 1s. *blanche* in the *Corpus Comitatus*. King Richard, evidently raising money for the Crusade, sold these estates for 25 merks (£16 13s. 4d.) to Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Coventry. The Bishop bought them for his See. The bargains took effect at Easter (March 25), 1190, when King Richard was probably at Rouen.

Nova Placita et Novæ Conveciones de novis promissis.

§ The first entry under this head indicates Bishop Novant's full discharge of his fine.

§ Henry Duke of Saxony had married a daughter of King Henry of England. The Duke had been a frequent visitor of his father-in-law before the death of the Duchess (28 July, 1189), and had been again with the King during the remaining few weeks of the monarch's life. The Duke it seems had taken an English Chamberlain. I think this Chamberlain was Richard Rufus, and that he was brother of Herbert Rufus, to whom King Henry is known to have given Walsall. For occurrences of William Rufus, Chamberlain to K. Henry II., Richard Rufus and Herbert Rufus, I refer elsewhere (Itinerary of Henry II. Index p. 335). Herbert Rufus is now (1190) dead, leaving male issue. The uncle of these boys, the Chamberlain of Saxony, buys their wardship from the Crown.

§ Alda Malbanc, who later in her widowhood resumed her maiden name of Beauchamp, was widow of William, the last Baron of Wich Malbanc. The latter inherited Great Sandon (Staffordshire), from his father and grandfather. The grandfather had received it soon after Domesday, from Hugh, Earl of Chester.

§ Henry fitz Roger was, I suppose, a son of Roger fitz Henry, of Haughton (Staffordshire), and Wellington (Shropshire). Roger

fitz Henry died about this time. His eldest son and successor was Thomas fitz Roger (See *Antiquities of Shropshire*, viii. 76).

§ Geoffrey fitz Piers, Robert de Broch, and other Justices had visited Staffordshire, during the fiscal year now ended. The Shropshire Roll determines their proceedings to have been *Placita Forestæ*.

§ THE SCUTAGE OF WALES had been put in charge during this fiscal year throughout the realm. It was relevant to the aggressive attitude assumed by Res of South Wales, who was enraged at the discourtesy with which his attendance at Richard's coronation had been met by the King. The affair belonged to the autumn of 1189. The English host which was sent to restrain Res's excesses, was under the command of John, Comte of Moretain, King Richard's brother. John's only success was that, by words rather than blows, he persuaded Res to desist from the seige of Carmarthen Castle.

§ This Scutage was at the rate of 10s. per knight's fee. The Bishop of Coventry's fees being fifteen in number, he was charged with £7 10s., of which sum he declined to pay more than £4 16s. 4d. A balance of £2 13s. 8d., thus left against him, was excused by a writ of the King on the ground that the Bishop had served personally in the Army of Wales. This transpires in the Roll of 3 Richard I. In the Roll now before us, the Bishop seems to claim exemption for a part (19s. 2d.) of the arrear that he was leaving against himself, on the ground that so much of the arrear was charged on fees which were "in the Comte of Moretain's Counties."

This alludes to the Bishop's Derbyshire fees. King Richard had, among his first acts, given the "Counties," that is, the Earldoms of Derby and Nottingham to his brother John. This outrage against a professed and ardent Crusader, such as was William Earl Ferrars, was keenly felt, but not resented by any abandonment of the Earl's vow.

§ There has been much doubt as to the period of Robert (II.) de Stafford's death. Sir H. Nicholas said about 1176; the probable ground of which was that, about that time, Robert de Stafford, discharging all his debts to the crown, his name disappeared from the Pipe-rolls. On the evidence of charters, I am enabled to say that he was living in 1183. On the evidence of the Roll now before us, it is clear that he was deceased in 1189, for the Scutage of Wales, assessed in that year, was assessed on his son and successor—on the same Robert de Stafford, that is, as went on the Crusade.

The difficulty is that there is no record of any livery having been

paid by this third Robert de Stafford on his succession. Is not this difficulty rather a guidance? What if Robert de Stafford II. died about the time of King Richard's coronation? and what if King Richard excused the heir his fine for livery on condition, or in furtherance, of his taking the cross?

But the text of this Roll shows other and cognate indulgence to Robert de Stafford, in regard to the Scutage of Wales and his crusading vow. His liability to the Scutage was (on 60 fees) £30. Of this he was only called upon to pay £10.6s. 8d., which sum he had surely received from knights who had neither served in the army of Wales nor taken the cross. Roger le Waite (Vigil), tenant of a Stafford fee in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, had been excused his quota of 10s. by King Richard, without reason assigned. Robert de Stafford, himself counting as three knights, and nine of his knights went to "Jerusalem," and this absolved them of contributions, amounting to £6, in respect of the Scutage of Wales. All these *per dona* were by order of King Richard. A sum of £13 3s. 4d. still remained against the Fief of Stafford. The Roll of 3 Richard I. shows that the King, previous to his departure, or on his outward journey, had issued some general charter, which resulted in 35s. of this revenue being paid over to the Knights Templars and 10s. to the Hospitallers. There still remained a balance of £10 18s. 4d. at Michaelmas, 1191, against the Fief of Stafford and in respect of the Scutage of Wales. Under the Roll of 4 Richard I. this subject will recur.

BUCKS AND BEDFORDSHIRE.—Bertram de Verdon's account will have been made up before August, 1190, when he embarked from Marseilles in company with King Richard. It is of interest as regards the man rather than the account. It will, in this particular recur. The Baron had had it in hand to dispose of the stores and fittings of two ships unneeded by King Richard. He took 100 merks to Richard himself, while yet the King was in Normandy.

The other matter I understand to relate to Gilbert Pipard and Hugh Bardulf as having formerly had in turn custody of the Somerset Castle of South-Periton.

§ These ameracements of Walter de Lega, Yvo de Waleton and William de Morton recur on the Warwickshire Pipe-Rolls of 3 and 4, Rich. I.

§ Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, had sometime fined 200 merks with King Richard, for the Shrievalty of the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Stafford. The two former he actually had in the

current year (2 Rich. I.), making way for Hugh Bardulf, at Michaelmas, 1190. At the same date, Hugh Bardulf vacating Staffordshire, was replaced by the Bishop. The Bishop retained the Shrievalty of Staffordshire, till Easter, 1194. At Michaelmas, 1191, he regained the Shrievalty of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, and retained it till Michaelmas, 1193.

§ William Buffare was a Staffordshire man. He was Lord of Penn, formerly known as "Penn-Buffar." He was now apparently in prison. The Surrey Pipe-Roll of the 33rd year of K. Henry II. shows that the Escheat of Patindon existed from the year commencing Michaelmas, 1185. The entry is as follows:—

Idem Vicecomes (Henry de Cornhill), r.c. de xv.li. et viii.s. de firmâ terræ quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere de ii. annis. In thro. xxxv.s. et vi.d. Et in victu ipsius Willelmi de tribus annis preteritis lx.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. per breve Regis. Et in vestitu ejusdem Willelmi in prisonâ xxx.s. de eodem termino per idem breve. Et in pannis filiæ Willelmi de Ailintona lx.s. per breve Regis. E. q. e.

(*On another part of the same Roll of 33 Henry II. De tallagio dominiorum Regis et terrarum quæ tunc erant in maru Regis.*

Et de xxii.s. et iii.d. de Padenders quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere.

Again on the Surrey Pipe-Roll of 1 Richard I. (1188-1189), we find another year's account of William Buffere's Escheat:—

Idem Vicecomes reddit compotum de x.s. de veteri firmâ de Patindena quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere. In thesauro liberavit et quietus est. Et idem de vii.li. et xiiii.s. de novâ firmâ. In thesauro nichil. Et in emendatione domorum de Patindenax.s. Et incustamento ducendi vina Regis per mare et per terram et iisdem reponendis in cellariâ apud Westmonasterium ad coronationem Regis vi.li. et v.s. et viii.d. per breve Regis, et in victu Willelmi Buffere xviii.s. et iii.d. per breve Regis, et quietus est.

MAG. ROT. PIP. 3 RIC. I. (1190-1191).

Hugo Coventrensis Episcopus; Robertus filius Waleranni pro eo reddit compotum de firmâ de Staffordscira. In thesauro xx.li. blanc.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo j. marc. Et in liberationibus constitutis canonicis de Laentoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. servientibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus.

Et in terris datis Monachis de Bordeslega x.li. bl in Terdebigga. Et Williemo de Herovillâ lx.s. blanc in Wodnesberia.

Et Hugoni Coventrensi Episcopo lx.s. blanc in Cnot et Ruggelegâ.

Et Militibus de Templo xlii.s et iiii.d. blanc in Kiel. Et Johanni Capellano c.s. numero. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d.

Et in defaltâ Ederingehale membro de Alrewas lx.s. numero quos Comes Moriton saisivit pro se. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Schechell ix.s.

Et in retinendis servientibus pro pace servandâ in comitatu de Stafford xxvi.li. per breve Cancellarii. Et in liberatione militum residentium in Novo Castro supra Limam xxvii.li. et ix.s. per breve Regis. Et in emendatione Capellæ et Camerae et Domorum Regis in eodem Castro iiii.li. per idem breve.

Et Willielmo filio Simonis et Jacobo fratri suo x.li. de dono Regis per breve Regis. Et debet xix.li. et xiii.s. blanc.

Idem r.c. de eodem debito.—

In custodiâ Castelli de Muntsorell ab hoc termino usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequentis xxv.li. per breve Regis. Et habet de superplusagio iiii.li. et ii.s. blanc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iiii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelegâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de xxi.d. de domo Walteri Prepositi in Cymiterio de Stafford. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ. Summa lxiiii.s. et ix.d. In thesauro liberavit in iii talliis. E. q. e.

Robertus de Broch debet vi.li. et xiii.s. et iiii.d. de censu forestæ de Cnot.

Willielmus filius Widonis r.c. de ii. dextrarios de misericordiâ Regis pro forestâ. In perdonis per breve Regis ipsi Willielmo ii. Dextrarios quia eos liberavit Regi patri. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxi.s. de Wastis et Essartis et placitis et Propresturis Forestæ de Staffordscirâ per Tomam filium Bernardi.

Ærnaldus Presbiter debet i. marc. pro stulto dicto. Ricardus Miles Forestarius debet dimidiam marc. pro defaltâ.

Robertus de Belmes debet dimid. marc. pro Bosco vendito in Forestâ. Sed debent requiri in Salopescirâ.

Alina de Durlaveston debet ii. marc. pro recto in curiâ Regis de terrâ de Olneâ versus Walterum de Chavereswell.

Willielmus de Sanford debet i. marc. pro recto de v. marc. versus Robertum Tamehorn.

Ricardus Wagetail debet iiii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se de appellacione suâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxxix.s. et vi.d. de essartis de Staffordscirâ.

De Tallagiis Dominiorum et Terrarum Regis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de vi.li. et xiiii.s. et viii.d. de hominibus Novi Castri de dono. Et de vi.li. et x.s. de hominibus de Stafford.

Et de ii.s. de dono de Merâ. Et de xxxiiii.s. et iii.d. de hominibus de Cnot. Et de xxxv.s. et vi.d. de hominibus de Ruggelegâ. Et de xxi.s. de hominibus de Waleshal. Et de x.s. de hominibus de Lech. Et de xv.s. de hominibus de Tamewurda. Et de xl.s. de hominibus de Eslegâ. Et de xv.s. et viii.d. de hominibus de Pencriz. Et de xviii.s. et vii.d. de hominibus de Clent. Et de iii.s. et ix.d. de hominibus de Totenhala. Et de xxiii.s. et iii.d. de hominibus de Suinesford. Et de ii.s. et viii.d. de hominibus de Alrewas. Et de iii.d. de hominibus de Wulfrunehanton. Et de ii.s. de hominibus de Billestonâ. Et de xxviii.s. et viii.d. de hominibus de Wigentona.

Summa xxv.li. et vi.s. et v.d. In perdonis per breve Regis prædictis hominibus xxv.li. et vi.s. et v.d. E. Q. E. (*sic*).

Villata da Rugge debet vi.s. et viii.d. quia prostravit quercum sine licentiâ. Sed debent requiri in Salopescirâ.

De Placitis Radulphi de Arden et Sociorum ejus.

Robertus le Franceis r.c. de lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro disseisinâ. In perdonis per breve Regis Fratribus Hospitalis lxvi.s. et viii.d. E. Q. E.

Homines de Novo Castro debent lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro conclamento.

Rogerus de Scheldonâ debet xx.d. pro falso clamore. Sed debet requiri a Vice Comite de Warewichscirâ.

De Novis Promissis.

Henricus filius Rogeri r.c. de xl.s. pro quâdam recognitione. In thesauro x.s. Et debet xxx.s.

De Placitis Galfridi Filii Petri et Sociorum ejus.

Osbertus prepositus r.c. de iii.s. et iii.d. pro propresturâ molendini et stagni. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

Villata de Scheltona debet vii.d. pro wasto.

Villata Novi Castelli debet xii.s. et viii.d. pro defaultâ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de vii.li. et ix.s. et vii.d. de minutis particulis pro essartis unde Vicecomes habet particulas et nomina debitorum. In thesauro v.s. et vi.d. Et in Perdonis per libertatem Cartæ Regis Episcopo Coventrensi xlix.s. Et debet iii.li. et xv.s. et i.d.

Robertus de Baskervilla debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Sed debet requiri in Salopescirâ.

De Scutagio Waliaë.

Episcopus Coventrensis r.c. de liii.s. et viii.d. de Scutagio Waliaë pro militibus suis. In perdonis per breve Regis eidem episcopo liii.s. et viii.d. quia fuit in prædicto exercitu. E. Q. E.

Gervasius Painell r.c. de xxv.li. de eodem Scutagio. In thesauro vii.li. et xv.s. Et debet xvii.li. et v.s.

Et in Scutagio militum ejusdem honoris de quibus Vicecomes de Buckinghamscirâ reddidit comptum anno præterito lxxix.s. et ii.d. Et in Perdonis per breve Regis fratribus Hospitalis iii.s. et iii.d. Et debet xiii.li. et ii.s. et vi.d.

Robertus de Stafford r.c. de xiii.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. de Scutagio pro militibus suis. In thesauro nihil. Et in Perdonis per libertatem Cartæ Regis militibus de templo xxxv.s. et fratribus hospitalis x.s. Et debet x.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d.

Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de xxvii.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ de hoc anno et de ii. annis præteritis. In thesauro x.li. Et in operatione Domorum Regis de Kenefarâ ix.li. per breve Cancellarii. Et debet viii.li.

Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones per Radulphum Archidiaconum Hereford. et Socios Suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ii. marc. de Clent pro murdro. In thesauro xxvi.s. Et debet viii.d.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ii. marc. de Pirehulle hundred pro murdro. In thesauro xix.s. et v.d.

Et in perdonis per libertatem Cartæ Regis Episcopo Coventrensi v.s. Et Monachis de Cumbremarâ viii.d. Et debet xvii.d.

Guido de Saut r.c. de dimid. marc. pro plegio Willielmi de Len. In thesauro iii.s. et iii.d. Et debet iii.s. et iii.d.

Hamo de Hamerwich r.c. de dimid. marc. pro defaltâ. In thesauro iii.s. et iii.d. Et debet iii.s. et iii.d.

Tedinga Willielmi Meredith debet x.s. pro fugâ Nicholai.

Tedinga Roberti de Seltona debet dimid. marc. pro fugâ Everardi.

Villata de Brewudâ debet i. marc. quia non levavit clamorem super Utlagatum. Ailmerus de Mere debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Willielmus filius Estive debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Gerardi Gansel. Willielmus de Ley debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Robertus filius Suein debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Estive.

De His qui totum reddiderunt.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de vi.li. de misericordiis hominum quorum nomina et debita et causæ debitorum annotantur in Rotulo prædictorum quem liberaverunt in thesauro. In thesauro liberavit in xvi. talliis. E. Q. E.

De Oblatis Curie per Cancellarium.

Wido de Suinefen r.c. de i. marc. pro habendâ loquelâ suâ in curiâ Regis versus Henricum de Pirie. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

Willielmus de Ferrariis filius Comitis de Ferrariis debet c.li. pro fine terræ suæ.

Willielmus filius Alani debet x. marc. pro plegio nepotis sui.

Herbertus Juvenis de Lantoni debet xl.s. pro habendo iudicio suo de loquelâ inter ipsum et Willielmum de Hou.

Walterus de Witefeld r.c. de xv. marc. pro habendâ Evâ de Langeford cum terrâ suâ. In thesauro v. marc. Et debet x. marc.

Tedinga Roberti de Schelton r.c. de dimidiâ marc. pro fugâ Everardi In thesauro liberavit. E. q. E.

Villata de Brewuda r.c. de i. marc. quia non levavit clamorem suum super Utlagatum. In perdonis per libertatem Cartæ Regis Episcopo Coventrensi i. marc. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xi.s. et ii.d. de exitu de Haketonâ terrâ escaeta de dimidio anno: In thesauro liberavit. E. q. E.

Gervasius Painell r.c. de xiii.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. de Scutagio Walie. In Perdonis per breve Regis Willielmo de Stanford qui abiit Jerusalem cum Rege x.s. et Willielmo filio Petri xxx.s. qui similiter abiit Jerusalem. Et debet xi.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. de quibus Hugo Bardulf debet respondere de c. et x.s. quòs Hugo de Chaucumbâ recognovit se recepisse, et Petrus Blundus de x.s. Et debet c. et ii.s. et vi.d.

Extract from the Pipe-Roll of Surrey, 3 Ric. I.

Willelmus Rufus Vicecomes.

De tallagio dominiorum Regis et terrarum tunc in manu ejus.
Et de xi.s. et iii. obolis de hominibus de Papenden quæ fuit Willelmi Buffere.

Extract from the Pipe-Roll of Oxfordshire, 3 Ric. I.

De Scutagio Walie. Gerardus de Camvill r.c. de v.s. de eodem. Et in perdonis per breve Regis Ricardo de Camvill qui abiit Jerusalem v.s. Et quietus est.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 3 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1191).

The Bishop of Coventry being Sheriff of Staffordshire, employs Robert Fitz Waleram as his Deputy. Trentham, the richest of the Crown-lands of the County, is no longer a separate Ferm. It is farmed by the Sheriff, and is tacitly absorbed in the *Corpus Comitatus*.

The Roll shows symptoms of great provincial disturbance. Comte John, of Moretain, is undermining the authority of his absent brother. The Chancellor, Longchamp, is intent on maintaining it. The Sheriff charges the Crown revenue with £9 2s. 6d., which he

had expended on the safe-keeping of the country against malefactors, ten Serjeants-at-arms being subsidized for the work. Towards further preservation of the peace, the Chancellor had ordered the Sheriff to spend £26 more of the King's monies.

Writs of King Richard, providing for the garrison of Newcastle and his own apartments there, were still in force, as was also a writ enjoining the Sheriff of Staffordshire to apply £25 of the revenues of 4 Richard I. in maintenance of the Leicestershire Castle of Mount Sorrell.

The King's Forest of Schechell (its site is problematical), had been wasted so as to create a charge of 9 shillings on the current year's revenue. The ferm of the King's Manor of Alrewas, probably constituting some £10 in the *Firma Comitatus*, had been abated by £3 in this year, that sum being the proportion of Edingale, which, during King Henry's reign, had been made a member of Alrewas, and which had now been seized by the Comte of Moretain to his own uses.

§ It will be apparent to anyone examining the arithmetic of this year's *Corpus Comitatus* and remembering (See *Staff. Coll.* p. 57 et alibi) that a sum reckoned by tale (*numero*) must be lessened by 5 per cent. to bring it into a *blanche* form:—it will be apparent that the Ferm of Staffordshire still remained at £140 *blanche*. In the present instance the Sheriff had paid £4 2s. *blanche* more than he had received.

§ Ever since the year 1176, a Crown-debt of two Destriers had been recorded on consecutive Pipe-Rolls against William fitz Wido, who was acknowledged long since to have discharged the money portion of his *misericordia pro forestâ*. The item of "Destriers" is now cancelled under Writ of King Richard. It had been proved that Fitz Wido had already delivered them, viz., to Henry II. (*Regi patri*).

§ An arrear of a Forest-debt long outstanding against Robert de Belmes, ought, it is here said, to be looked up in Shropshire. Accordingly, on the Shropshire Pipe-Roll of 4 Richard I., there is this entry:—Robertus de Belmes debet dimidiam marcam pro bosco vendito in forestâ, qui requirebatur in Staffordscirâ.

The debt was discharged the following year (5 Rich. I.), the Sheriff of Shropshire receiving it. Robert de Beaumeis was Lord of Donnington. It is on the borders of Staffordshire.

§ These Tallege-arrears had encumbered the Rolls since 1187. K. Richard, before he left for the East, had cancelled them all.

§ Among the persons brought in charge by the Forest Officers

in the last year for making assarts in prejudice of the rights of the Crown, was the Bishop of Coventry, then Sheriff of the County. King Richard's Charter giving Rugeley and Cannock to the Bishop probably contained some clause enfranchising the Bishop in respect of a right to make assarts.

§ Gervase Paynel, of Dudley, had been charged for the Scutage of Wales in 2 Rich. I., but it was by the Sheriff of Bucks. The account, giving a lien of 3s. 4d. on the receipts, to the Hospitallers, had been partially settled. Of the £25 chargeable on the 50 fees of Paynel's Barony, £13 2s. 6d. remained to be collected by the Sheriff of Staffordshire. His account will presently be noticed.

§ The Chancellor and Viceroy, Longchamp, had authorized Philip Holgate's expenditure of £9 on the King's lodgings at Kinver.

§ *Nova Placita*. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1191, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and other counties were visited by Ralph, Archdeacon of Hereford and his fellow-justices, one of whom was Robert de Whitfield. The details of their eyre were everywhere unimportant.

Oblata Curie. These were Fines originating with the *Curia Regis*, or the King himself, or, as in this instance, with the Viceroy. Their nature and the liquidated proportion thereof, seem to have been communicated to the Sheriff in the order of their date. Hence in entering them on the Pipe-Roll as Memoranda, the Sheriff often mixed them up with matters purely of his own jurisdiction.

"William de Ferrers, son of the Earl Ferrers, had fined £100 pro terrâ suâ." This is interesting. The Fine was of course proposed previous to Michaelmas, 1191. And it is obviously a Fine for livery of the lands, if not the title, of an Earl.

Compare this with other facts and allegations. William, Earl Ferrers, the first of his name, though for a period he was called 'Robert,' was a zealous Crusader. He died at Acre, in 1191, says the ordinary monastic testimony. King Richard did not reach Acre till June 8th, 1191. Acre fell to the Christian arms on July 12th, 1191, and on August 22nd, the allied sovereigns proceeded to fight their way to Ascalon.

So then, in the summer of 1191, died William, Earl Ferrers. And the news of his death reached England before September 29th. This is quite credible; but it is seldom that a Pipe-Roll so largely illustrates a monastic tradition or the dates of a chronicle.

On William fitz Alan's Fine I shall have to speak elsewhere. It seems clear that this Fine was by the contemporary Baron of

Oswestry, who was also Sheriff of Shropshire. The said Baron was young to have had a nephew of full age in 1191.

§ Walter de Witefeld's Fine is noticed elsewhere (*Staff. Coll.* I., 202; *Antiquities of Shropshire*, VIII., 101). Eva de Langford, though not a Tenant in-capite in Staffordshire, had claims on other property in the County, claims of dower, and, as I suspect, claims of inheritance.

§ Gervase Paynell, of Dudley, now accounts for his remaining liabilities to the Scutage of Wales. Two of his Knights, viz. William de Stanford and William fitz Peter (de Birmingham?), had gone on the Crusade with K. Richard. This had exempted 4 knights-fees from the previous impost. Hugh de Chaucumb had, it seems, gathered the Scutage on eleven fees, and for this receipt (viz. £5 10s.), Hugh Bardulf (late Sheriff of Staffordshire was responsible). Similarly Peter Blund seems to have paid the charge on a 12th fee to Hugh Bardulf. A sum of £5 2s. 6d. still remained unaccounted of.

§ Richard de Camvill, Tenant-in-capite of half a Knights-fee in Oxfordshire, had accompanied K. Richard and had therefore been exempted from his contribution to the Scutage. The accountant here is his brother Gerard, now Sheriff of Lincolnshire. The Crusader was dead. Like the Earl Ferrers, he died at Acre.

MAG. ROT. PIP. 4 RIC. I. (1191-1192).

Hugo Coventrensis Episcopus, Robertus de Nunant frater ejus pro eo. r.e. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In thesauro xxvi. li. et ix.s. et v.d. blanc. Et in suo superplusagio iii. li. et ii.s. blanc. Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. mare.

Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Laentoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patrie pro malefactoribus.

Et in terris datis Monachis de Bordeslegâ x.li. blanc in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovillâ lx.s. blanc. in Wodnesberîâ. Et Hugoni Coventrensi Episcopo lxi.s. blanc. in Cnot et Ruggelegâ. Et Militibus de Templo xl.iii.s. et iii.d. blanc. in Kiel. Et Johanni Capellano c.s. Numero. Et in Pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni. Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Defaltâ de Edeningehale membro de Alrewas lx.s. Numero quos Comes Moritone saisivit per se. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Scethelle ix.s.

Et in reficiendis Stagnis Regis in Staffordscirâ c.s. per breve Regis. Et in reparatione Turris Novi Castri sub Limâ et Pontis ipsius Castri vi.li. et xv.s. et vi.d. per breve Regis, et per visum Ormi et Gilberti

Prepositi. Et in custodiâ Novi Castri sub Limâ et Castri de Certeleâ xx.li. per breve Regis. Et in aliis minutis operibus, scilicet iii. Novis Cameris et coquinâ et ii. molendinis ix.li. et xx.d. per breve Regis et per visum prædictorum.

Et in liberatione x. servientium equitum cum armis per annum integrum, cuique in die iii.d.—lx.li. et xvi.s. et viii.d. per breve Regis. Et habet de superplusagio xxiii.li. et ix.s. et i.d. blanc, de quibus computus reddere infra. Qui computantur ei infra post pasnagium forestæ de Cnot.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelegâ. In thesauro liberavit in ii. talliis. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de xxi.d. de Domo Walteri Prepositi in Cymiterio de Stafford. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ.

Summa lxxiii.s. et ix.d. In thesauro liberavit in iii. talliis. E. q. e.

Robertus de Broch vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de Censu Forestæ de Cnot de anno præterito, qui debent requiri a Galfrido filio Petri qui dicit se eos recepisse.

Idem Robertus de Broch r.c. de vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de censu ejusdem Forestæ de hoc anno. In thesauro liberavit. E. q. e.

Idem Robertus r.c. de xlii.s. et ii.d. de Pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii.li. de exitu de Certelea. Et de xx.li. quos cepit in manum reddere pro Johanne Bucuinte de veteri firmâ de Londino. In thesauro nihil. Et in superplusagio de firmâ Comitatus xxiiii.li. et x.d. numero pro xxiii. li. et ix.s. et i.d. blanc. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxi.s. de wastis et essartis et Placitis et Propresturis Forestæ de Staffordscirâ per Tomam filium Bernardi.

Ærnaldus Presbyter debet i. marc. pro stulto dicto.

Richardus Miles Forestarius debet dimid. marc. pro defaltâ.

Alina de Durlavestonâ debet ii. marc. pro recto in curiâ Regis de terrâ de Olneâ versus Walterum de Chaverswelle. Ricardus Wagetail debet iii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se de appellatione suâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxxix.s. et vi.d. de Essartis de Staffordscirâ.

Willielmus de Sanford r.c. de i. marc. pro recto de v. marc. versus Robertum Tamelhorn. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

De Placitis Radulphi de Ardenâ et Sociorum ejus.

Homines de Novo Castro lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro conclamento. Rogerus de Scheldonâ debet xx.d. pro falso clamore sed summonitus est in Warewickscirâ.

De Novis Promissis.

Henricus filius Rogeri xxx.s. pro quâdam recognitione.

Villata de Sheltonâ vii.d. pro wasto.

Villata Novi Castri xii.s. et viii.d. pro Defaltâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet iiiii.li. et xv.s. et i.d. de minutis particulis pro essartis.

Radulphus de Baskerville debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit sed sumonitus est in Salopescirâ.

De Scutagio Walia.

Robertus de Stafford r.c. de x.li. et xviii.s. et iiiii.d. de Scutagio pro Militibus Suis. In thesauro lxiii.s. et iiiii.d. Et debet vii.li. et xv.s.

Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de viii.li. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ. In th'ro c. et xviii.s.. Et debet xlii.s. qui debent requiri a Johanne Marescallo qui cognovit se eos recepisse quando saisivit escaetas, et quos dicit se reddidisse domino Regi apud Rothomagum in quâdam magnâ summâ de escaetis. Idem Philippus r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ de hoc anno. In thesauro lxii.s. Et debet c. et xviii.s. De quibus compotus redditur infra.

Gervasius Painell r.c. debet (*sic.*) c. et ii.s. et vi.d. de Scutagio. Sed reddit compotum infra.

De Placitis Radulphi Archidiaconi Herefort et Sociorum ejus.

Idem Vicecomes debet viii d. de Clent pro murdro.

Idem Vicecomes debet xvii.d. de Pirhulle hundred pro murdro.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii.s. et iiiii.d. de Widone de Saut pro plegio Willielmi de Len. Et de iii.s. et iiiii.d. de Hamone de Hamerwiche pro defaltâ. In thesauro liberavit in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Tedinga Willielmi Meredith debet x.s. pro fugâ Nicolai. Ailmerus de Mere debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Willielmus filius Estive debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Gerardi Ganselle. Willielmus de Len debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore Robertus filius Suein debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Estive. Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de c. et xviii.s. de firmâ de Kenefarâ de Reragio. In thesauro liberavit. Et quietus est.

Willielmus de Ferrariis filius Comitis de Ferrariis r.c. de c.li. pro fine terræ suæ. In th'ro xxx.li.. Et debet lxx.li. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In thesauro x.li. Et debet lx.li. Sed r.c. infra.

Willielmus filius Alani x. marc. pro plegio nepotis sui.

Herbertus Juvenis de Lantoni debet xl.s. pro habendo iudicio suo de loquelâ inter ipsum et Willielmum de Hou.

Walterus de Witefeld r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ Evâ de Langeford cum terrâ suâ. In thesauro xl.s. et debet vii. marc.

Willielmus de Ferrariis filius comitis de Ferrariis r.c. de lx.li. pro fine terræ suæ. In thesauro ix.li. Et debet li.li.

Gervasius Painell r.c. de c. et ii.s. et vi.d. de Scutagio Walliæ. In thesauro xls. Et debet lxii.s. et vi.d. Sed r.c. infra.

Hugo Bardulf c. et x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumbâ Ballivus suus recognovit se recepisse.

Petrus Blundus x.s. de eodem Scutagio.

Gervasius Painell r.c. de lxii.s. et vi.d. de Scutagio. In Perdonis per breve Regis Cancellarii Ricardo de Dittona qui moram fecit in Castro de Windresores xls. Et debet xxii.s. et vi.d.

Extract from the Northamptonshire Pipe-Roll 4 Ric. I.

Galfridus filius Petri Vicecomes, Robertus filius Radulfi pro eo. De Scutagio Walliæ.

In perdonis per breve Regis militibus cruce signatis scilicet Bertramo de Verdun x.s. et Roberto de Curtenay x.s. et Hugoni de Flekencia x.s. et Roberto de Quenci xx.s.

Extract from the Pipe-Roll of Oxfordshire, 4 Ric. I.

De Scutagio Walliæ de feodis Roberti de Stafford quod requirebatur in Staffordscira.

Henricus de Oilli debet xx.s. de Scutagio Roberti de Stafford in feodis de Tiwe et de Stutfeld.

Paganus de Parles debet x.s. in Rollendriet.

Walterus de Witefeld debet x.s. de eodem Scutagio.

Hilda de Gay debet x.s. de eodem Scutagio in Nordbroch.

Ricardus de Stratton debet v.s. de eodem Scutagio in feodo de Wolebire.

Extract from the Pipe-Roll of Worcestershire 4 Ric. I.

Willielmus de Bellocampo Vicecomes. Ricardus de Piplinton pro eo.

Et Willelmo de Camvilla x. marc. ad custodiendum castrum de Lande Stephani per breve Regis.

Pipe-Roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 4 Ric. I.

Episcopus Conventrensis Vicecomes. Gilbertus de Segrave et Reginaldus Basset pro eo. De novis promissis.

Idem Episcopus r.c. de l. marc. pro habendis Vicecomitatibus de Warwiescirâ et de Legrecestrescirâ et Staffordscirâ. Ipsi Regi l. marc. apud Montem Trichardi per breve Regis et quietus est.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 4 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1192).

§ Hugh Bishop, of Coventry is again Sheriff. His name, usually written as De Novant, is here written more correctly as "De Nun-

ant." The Bishop's brother, Robert de Nunant was Deputy Sheriff.

§ In this, as in former years, the *Firma Comitatus* had been £140 *blanch*. Such were the expenses of his trust, in addition to the lands withdrawn from his Ferm, that the Sheriff, within a few pounds, had spent the whole of the year's revenue. He had paid £26 9s. 5d. *blanc* into the Treasury, and at the end of the year the Treasury owed him £23 9s. 1d. *blanc* on the *Corpus Comitatus*. The difference, viz., £3 0s. 4d. *blanc*, was the measurement of all that accrued to the King's Treasury on this year's ferm of Staffordshire.

§ In addition to the ordinary costs of the garrison at Newcastle-under-Lyme, the custody and repairs of Chartley Castle had this year devolved upon the Crown. How this came to pass is easily told, but it is not easy to reconcile the situation of 1192 with statements which speak of the previous and subsequent history of Chartley. It was in the Crown at the date of Domesday. Erdeswick says that "not long after the Conquest" (he should have said "after Domesday") "it was given to Hugh, Earl of Chester, and that so it descended to the sisters of the last Ranulfe, Earl of Chester, and in the partition it was allotted to William Ferrers, Earl of Derby."

Earl Hugh's seignery over Chartley, and its continuance with his heirs, I can neither prove nor disprove; but it is certain that De Ferrers became tenant of the Earls of Chester in several of their Staffordshire acquisitions long before the marriage spoken of by Erdeswick. It is a problem whether Chartley was thus held by De Ferrers in fee of the Earls of Chester, before the partition, whereby De Ferrers came to hold it *in capite de coronâ sine medio*. The phenomena are these:—The second Robert, Earl Ferrers (dying about 1161), assigned as the portion of his infant daughter, Matilda, a certain estate or estates which he held of the Honour of Chester. Other estates he assigned to his daughter Isolda, and these, as they were not held in capite of the Crown, were probably held of the Honour of Chester. I think that Chartley was so held.

Isolda de Ferrers, born circa 1146, was married, circa 1170, to Stephen de Beauchamp, of Essex. Stephen de Beauchamp died 20th Nov., 1184, seized *inter alia* of Chartley. He left a son and four daughters, ultimately his co-heirs. His son, another Stephen, was less than three years of age at his father's death. As being a tenant-in-capite of the Crown, his wardship and all the heritage of Stephen de Beauchamp the younger, whether held in capite or otherwise, now devolved to the King. Hence I suppose Chartley and its castle were in manu Regis in this or the next year. Some Fermor thereof

or temporary Grantee thereof, had previously been removed from the trust.

§ Page 18. The words, underlined, are so marked for cancellation. They were quite inapplicable to the previous clause; unless the word 'reddit,' instead of being altered into 'reddere,' had been altered into 'redditur.'

§ In the Roll of this year, the "King's Writs" are frequently alleged as the Sheriffs' authority for such and such an outlay. These Writs were either old and of perennial cogency, or such as left discretionary powers with the executors; or the latest of them may have been sent from Sicily by hand of the Archbishop of Rouen, who left the Court of Messina and travelled to England in March and April, 1191. Longchamp had been deposed from his office of "Justiciar" (Viceroy) on October 9th, 1191.

§ The Sheriff, recouping himself for £23 9s. 1d. *blanc* of excessive outlay, alleges two Crown assets, amounting at most to £24 0s. 10d. *numero*. Instead of discounting these assets by 5 per cent. as was usual, he discounted them only $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

One of the assets is curious. The Sheriff had undertaken to pay the Treasury £20 for John Bucuinte, in respect of the old ferm of London.—

John Bucuinte, Sheriff of London for the year ending Michaelmas, 1191, had quitted office, leaving part of his Crown-debt unsettled. He had engaged the Bishop of Coventry to be his manucaptor for £20. The Bishop alleges this debt of himself to the Crown as cancelled by the Crown's greater debt to himself.

Page 18. William de Samford's fine had been on the Roll six years (see Coll. I. 126).

De novis promissis. This particular debt of Ralph de Baskerville I do not find on the Shropshire Pipe-Rolls. Next year I find him with a debt of similar amount; but it is "pro falso clamore." (Rot. Pip. 5 Ric. I. Salop.) Perhaps the name 'Radulphus' is here written in error for Robertus; and the fine was an intended repetition of that of 3 Ric. I. (Supra, p. 12.)

De Sentagio Walia. Robert de Stafford, or rather the Seneschal of his Barony, still continues to pay arrears. £3 3s. 4d. paid, means the sentage on $6\frac{1}{2}$ fees; £7 15s. due, means that $15\frac{1}{2}$ fees were still in arrear.

Page 19. John Marshall, custos of King Richard's escheats, had collected other available funds, and carried them to King Richard at Rouen. This was probably in March, 1190.

William de Ferrars, son of the late Earl, pays altogether in this year £49 out of the £100 due for his fine on succession. Probably no Earl could lawfully assume his title except by direct investiture of the King.

Gervase Paynell pays an instalment of the Scutage of Wales, proportioned to four knights'-fees. A balance proportioned to $6\frac{1}{4}$ fees is still unpaid. His further account, said "to be given below," will recur.

Hugh Bardulf is not here surcharged with his own scutage. Hugh de Chaucumb had received, as Hugh Bardulf's agent, certain scutage-dues in one or other of Hugh Bardulf's Shrievalties. The principal is held accountable at the Exchequer.

Peter Blund, apparently put in charge to the Scutage of Wales for a single knight's fee, should be a Staffordshire Tenant-in-capite. I think that his tenement was part of Penkridge.

Gervase Paynell's arrear on $6\frac{1}{4}$ knights' fees for the Scutage of Wales, is here renewed. Four fees are released, two and a quarter fees remain chargeable. The release was on this wise:—Richard de Ditton held four fees under the Baron of Dudley in Bucks and Oxfordshire, in A.D. 1166. He still holds them, but he has been released from Scutage by a Writ of the Chancellor (that is of Longchamp when he was Viceroy), by reason that Richard was serving in garrison at Windsor Castle. (As to Richard de Ditton's estates see Staffordsh. Collect., Vol. I. p. 198.)

Northamptonshire Roll, 4 Rich. I. It would seem that all Crucesignati were exempt from King Richard's first Scutage. Bertram de Verdon, a Staffordshire Baron, perished in the current Crusade. Robert de Quinci, apparent heir to the Earldom of Winchester, died in a later Crusade without ever attaining that dignity. His wife was Hawise, of Chester, eventually one of the co-heirs of her brother, the last Earl Ranulf. Hawise in due course was created Countess of Lincoln, and was ancestress through her daughter, Margaret de Lacy, of the subsequent Earls of Lincoln.

Oxfordshire Roll, 4 Rich. I. These extracts are given in the text, because all the names, both personal and local, had to do with the Oxfordshire Fief of Robert de Stafford.

Worcestershire Roll, 4 Rich. I. William de Camvill, Castellan of Llanstephen (Pembrokeshire), was of Arrow (Warwickshire), and of Clifton Campvill (Staffordshire), in right of his wife, Albreda daughter and heir of Geoffrey Marmion.

Warwickshire Roll, 4 Rich. I. The place here written "Mons

Trichardi," is written in the Itinerary of King Richard as Mon Ricardi. The King was there on June 27th, 1190. He was marching with his host from Tours to Vèzelai, where Philip, of France, had arranged to meet him. The Bishop of Coventry's fine, then paid, secured him the Shrievalty of Warwickshire and Leicestershire at Michaelmas, 1190, but that of Staffordshire not till Michaelmas, 1191.

MAG. ROT. PIP. 5 RIC. I. (1192-1193).

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis et Ricardus Marescallus pro eo r.c. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro xxxiii.li. et xv.s. et x.d. blanc.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo j marc.

Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Laentoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot.

Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus.

Et in terris datis Monachis de Bordeslegâ x.li. blanc in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovilla l.x.s. bl. in Wodnesberîâ.

Et Hugoni Coventrensi Episcopo lx.s. bl. in Cnot et Ruggelega. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel.

Et Johanni Capellano c.s. numero.

Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d.

Et in Defaltâ de Edringehale membro de Alrewas lx.s. numero quos Comes Moriton saisivit per se.

Et in Wasto Forestæ de Schethell ix s.

Et Emmæ Reginae uxori David Regis de Nord-Wales ix.li. et xviii.s. et vi.d. de dimidio anno in Alrewas et in Tetenhale et in Suinford et in Clent in xxii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. quos habet in Escambio de Hales et de Cremento prædicti escambii. De quibus xvii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. sunt de escambio et c.s. de Cremento per breve Regis, quamdiu Regi placuerit.

Et ipsi Hugoni Coventrensi Episcopo x.li. quos posuit in liberatione v. militum de xl. diebus ad custodiam Novi Castri super Limam per breve Regis. Et eidem x.li. quos posuit in liberatione servientium xxx. peditum de eodem termino per idem breve.

Et eidem xv.li. quos posuit in liberatione xv. servientium equitum de eodem termino per idem breve. Et in Custamento i. molendini in Novo Castro xliii.s. et ix.d. per breve Regis.

Et pro Deambulatoriis circa castellum et lapide et Palo et Fundis et Fosçá reparandâ et Ponte kernelando, lx.s. et ii.d. per breve Regis. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis per totum annum xv.s. Et ipsi Vicecomiti ad custodiam Novi Castri sub Lima xx.li. per

breve Regis. Et debet iii.li. et xiii.s. et viii.d. bl. Idem r.e. de eodem debito. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.e. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelegâ. Summa iii. marc. et dimidium. In thesauro xxxiii.s. et iii.d. Et in terris datis Emmæ Reginae de Nor-Wales xxiii.s. et iii.d. pro Escambio de Hales per breve Regis quamdiu Regi placuit. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.e. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham Et de xxi.d. de Domo Walteri Prepositi in Cymiterio de Stafford. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendiui de Cradelegâ. Summa lxiii.s. et ix.d. In thesauro lxiii.s. et iii.d. Et in Terris datis prædictæ Emmæ Reginae xviii.d. in Molendino de Cradelegâ. E. Q. E.

Galfridus filius Petri vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de Censu Forestæ de Cnot de tertio anno præterito quia cognovit se eas recepisse a Roberto de Broch.

Robertus de Broch r.e. de vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de censu ejusdem Forestæ de hoc anno. Et de iii.s. et x.d. de pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ. In thesauro liberavit in ii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.e. de iii.li. de terrâ de Certelea quae fuit Stephani de Bellocampo. In terris datis Henrico de Longocampo iii.li. in prædictâ terrâ per breve Regis. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxi.s. de Wastis et Essartis et Placitis et Propresturis Forestæ de Staffordscirâ per Tomam filium Bernardi.

Ærnaldus Presbyter debet i. marc. pro stulto dicto.

Ricardus Forestarius debet dimid. marc. pro defaltâ. Alina de Durlaveston debet ii. marc. pro recto in Curiâ Regis de terrâ de Olneâ versus Walterum de Chavereswell.

Ricardus Wagetail debet iii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se.

Idem Vicecomes debet xxxix.s. et vi.d. de Essartis de Staffordscirâ.

Homines de Novo Castello debent lxvi.s. et viiid. pro concealamento.

De Novis Promissis.

Henricus filius Rogeri debet xxx.s. pro quâdam recognitione.

Villata de Scheltona debet vii.d. pro Wasto.

Villata Novi Castri debet xii.s. et viii.d. pro Defaltâ.

Idem Vicecomes debet iii.li. et xv.s. et i.d. de minutis particulis pro essartis.

De Scutagio Waliæ.

Robertus de Stafford debet vii.li. et xv.s. de Scutagio pro militibus suis.

Philippus de Kenefarâ r.e. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ. Et de iii.s. et x.d. de pasnagio forestæ de Kenefarâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Johannes Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ quos cognovit se recepisse sicut annotatur in Rotulo præcedente.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de viii.d. de Clent hundred pro murdro. Et de xvii. de Pyrhelle hundred pro murdro. Et de x.s. de Tedingâ Willielmi Meredith. In thesauro liberavit in iii. talliis. E. q. E.

Ailmerus de Mere debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Willielmus filius Estivæ debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell.

Willielmus de Len debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore.

Robertus filius Suein debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Estivæ.

Willielmus filius Alani x. marc. pro plegio nepotis sui.

Herbertus Juvenis de Lantoni debet xls. pro habendo iudicio suo de loquelâ inter ipsum et Willielmum de Hou.

Walterus de Witefeld r.c. de vii. marc. pro habendâ Evâ de Langeford cum terrâ suâ. In thesauro v. marc. Et debet ii. marc.

Willielmus de Ferrariis filius Comitum de Ferrariis li.li. pro fine terre suæ.

Hugo Bardulf c. and x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumb Ballivus suus recognovit se recepisse.

Petrus Blundus x.s. de eodem Scutagio Walliæ. Gervasius Painell r.c. de xxii.s. et vi.d. de eodem Scutagio.

Nova Placi'a et Novæ Conventiones per Hugonem et Willielmum Coventrensem et Herefordensem Episcopos et Socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de Codulveston hundred pro murdro. In thesauro dimid. marc. et debet dimid. marc.

Tedinga Bernardi filii Lefwini r.c. de i. marc. pro fugâ Reginaldi. In thesauro dimid. marc. Et debet dimid. marc.

De His qui totum reddiderunt.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iiiii. marc. et dimid. de minutis misericordiis hominum quorum nomina et dobita et causæ debitorum annotantur in Rotulo prædictorum quem liberaverunt in thesauro. In thesauro liberavit in ix. tabliis. E. q. E.

Tedinga Radulphi de Arleâ debet dimid. marc. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi.

Nicholas de Buregeston debet dimid. marc. pro novâ disseisinâ.

Hugo Presbiter debet dimid. marc. pro eodem.

Ailricus de Witegrave debet dimid. marc. pro supersisâ.

Gilbertus de Witegrave debet dimid. marc. pro eodem.

De Novis Oblatis per Walterum Rothomagensem Archiepiscopum et alios Justiciarios.

Ranulphus de Peritonâ r.c. de ii. marc. pro relevio suo. In thes-

auro i. marc. et debet i. marc. Herveius Bagot cc. marc. pro habendâ Baroniâ Roberti de Stafford quæ est hereditas uxoris ipsius Herrvei quæ fuit soror prædicti Roberti.

• *Extract from the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll of 5 Ric. I.*
Hugh, Bishop of Coventry, Sheriff, Gilbert de Segrave and Reginald Basset acting for him.

De oblatiis curiæ in Legrecestrescira.

Eudo Martel debet lx. marc. pro habendâ rationabili parte suâ quæ eum contingit de hereditate matris suæ versus Willelmum de Belmes filium Alani de la Zuche.

De placitiis Galfridi filii Petri.

Robertus Franceis debet xl.s. pro falso clamore.

Yvo de Waleton debet dimid. marc. pro defaltâ.

Willelmus de Morton debet dimid. marc. pro defaltâ.

Extract from the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll of 5 Ric. I.

De Scutagio Wallie.

Henricus de Oilli reddit compotum de xx.s. de Scutagio Roberti de Stafford in feodis de Tiwa et de Stuntefeld. In thesauro liberavit. Et quietus est.

Paganus de Parles debet x.s. in Rollendricht de scutagio set debent requiri a Widone de Diva qui eos recepit.

Hilda de Gay debet x.s. de eodem scutagio in Nordebroch. Ricardus de Stratton debet v.s. de eodem scutagio in feodis de Welebi.

De placitiis Hugonis Bardulf et sociorum ejus.

Juliana de Parles reddit compotum de dimid. marc. pro placito de laico feodo in capitulo. In thesauro liberavit et quietata est.

De placitiis Godfridi Wintonensis Episcopi et sociorum ejus
 Ricardus de Stratton debet v. marc. pro defaltâ.

Extract from the Buckinghamshire Pipe-Roll of 5 Ric. I.

(Willelmus Rufus Vicecomes.)

De placitiis per Galfridum filium Petri et socios suos.

Willelmus Basset de Draitun debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 5 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1193).

THE FERM OF STAFFORDSHIRE for this year seems to have been as usual, £140 blanche.

ET EMMÆ REGINÆ UXORI DAVID, &c.—About Easter, 1193, as I infer, King Richard's aunt, Queen Emma, had surrendered her manor of Hales, whose reputed fiscal value was £17 6s. 8d. per annum. The King was then a prisoner in Germany, but was in

occasional correspondence with the English Government. The Sheriff of Staffordshire was ordered to make out for Queen Emma an annual revenue of lands to the amount of £22 6s. 8d., that is £17 6s. 8d. in lieu of Hales and £5 in addition (*de cremento*). The Sheriff charged £19 17s. of this revenue on the King's manors of Alrewas, Tettenhall, King-Swinford, and Clent, all of which were in the *Firma Comitatus*. He charged £2 6s. 8d. on the farms of Brome and Rowley Regis, and three shillings on the issues of Cradley Mill, all of which revenues were the King's, and were receivable by the Sheriff, but not as Fermor of the County. If we look at the several parts of this Pipe-Roll, we shall find that one half of each item of Queen Emma's rent-charge was paid to her within the first six months of its endurance, and that the Sheriff took corresponding credits with the Treasury. The grant was not absolute, but "*quamdiu Regi placuit*"—a novel expression, on the Staffordshire Pipe-Rolls at least.

Page 25. Geoffrey fitz Piers, who, two years back, had received the Census of Cannock Forest from Robert de Broch, so received it as Justice of the Forest.

§ The Justiciars who had visited Staffordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and other counties during the fiscal year now ended were Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Coventry, William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford, William Marshall, Richard de Peche (Pecco), and Master Robert of Shrewsbury.

THE NOVA OBLATA, by Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, and other Justices, indicate no provincial Eyre. The two Fines which follow had been negotiated by the Curia Regis, and in London. The Archbishop, then in alliance with Comte John, and supported by King Richard's instructions, had deposed the Viceroy, Longchamp, from the Chief Justiceship two years before (Oct. 9th, 1191). Since then the Archbishop of Rouen seems to have been Chief Justice. When, about this time (Sept. 1193), the Queen-mother and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Hubert) visited the captive King in Germany, the King appointed Hubert to the Chief Justiceship.

Ranulf de Perton's Fine was in succession to his deceased father, late tenant-in-capite of the Staffordshire Manor of Perton.

Hervey Bagot's Fine assures us of the death of another Crusader, Robert de Stafford, who, as we have seen, went in 1190. He died at a place and time unknown. He was the last Baron of the elder line. His sole heir was his sister Milicent, already the wife of Hervey Bagot. The marriage had probably been consummated at

or about the time of Robert de Stafford's departure for the East. Hervey Bagot's oblatum was double that usually exacted in case of an ordinary succession. King Richard, on his return to England, increased it still further.

§ Warwickshire and Leicestershire Roll of 5 Ric. I. Eudo Martel's Fine was evidently in contemplation of a large aggrandisement. Instalments of the said Fine were paid in 6, 7, and 8 Ric. I., the last completing the required sum. The Defendant, William de Belmeis, better known as William la Zouche, was the eldest of three sons of Alan la Zouche, by Adelia, hitherto (see Antiquities of Shropshire II. 208) supposed to have been sole heir of the Barons Belmeis, of Tong (Shropshire), who were also Mesne-Lords of Blymhill, Brinton, and Wilbrihton (Staffordshire), (see Staffordshire Collections I. 176.)

William la Zouche had hereditaments in many other counties; for instance, in Devon, Sussex, Cambridgeshire, and Leicestershire, where his name is still remembered in Ashby-de-la-Zouche. On what estates and on what facts Eudo Martel's claim was founded I have no evidence. Possibly the mothers of the two present litigants were sisters. If so, Adelia de Belmeis was not the sole heiress of the Belmeis Barons.—

Another possible hint towards the solution of this genealogical enigma may exist in the appearance that Anno Domini, 1166, Ranulf de Belmeis, of Tong, and *Geoffrey* Martel each had a mesne interest in the Staffordshire manor of Wilbrihton. (See the argument on this point, Staffordshire Collections I. 169.)

§ The place here written "Welebi," stands in the Roll of 4 Ric. I. as "Wolebire," and in the Roll of 6 Ric. I. as "Welebiri." In Domesday it is spelt "Galoberie;" in Records of the 13th century as "Yelebi" and as "Youlburie." Such changes are according to a very common type. The Manor seems afterwards to have been associated with Bleechesdon (*i.e.*, Blechington in Oxfordshire.) The old name, probably, survives in "Ilbury."

§ The mention of William Basset, "of Drayton," at this period is either a mistake or corrective of a much wider mistake. Erdeswick talks of the whole male line of Basset of Drayton, as consisting of seven Ralps, each, except the first, an elder son.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 6 RIC. I. (1193-1194).

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis. (*sic.*) Hugo de Chaucumba r.c. de firmâ de Staffordseirâ de dimidio anno.

In thesauro xxxvii.li. et xvi.s. et vi. bl.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. de anno integro. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Laentoni iii.s. et iii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot de dimidio anno. Et x. servientibus peditibus iii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in terris datis Monachis de Bordeslega c.s. bl. in Terdebigga de dimidio anno.

Et Willielmo de Herovillâ xxx.s. bl. in Wodnesberîâ.

Et Militibus de Templo xx.s. et xx.d. bl. in Kiel de dimidio anno. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo iii.s. et iii.d. de dimidio anno. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Schethelle iii.s. et vi.d. de dimidio anno.

Et Philippo de Stapleton ii. marc. ad robam emendam quia duxit servientes apud Salopesberiam ad eundem in Waliam ad servitium Regis per breve Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Et Elie de Ætingeham ii. marc. ad robam emendam quia duxit servientes de Salopescirâ apud Salopesberiam in servitio Regis in Waliam per breve Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Et in reparatione stagni vivarii de Novo Castro sub Limâ iii.li. et xvii.s. per breve Regis et per visum Gilberti et Ormi. Et in emendatione Domorum Regis in Novo Castro xxxiiii.s. et iii.d. per idem breve et per visum prædictorum.

Et in custamento ducendi xxvii. prisonas a Stafford ad Lichefeld. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xxiii.s. de dimidio anno. Et in emendatione Gaiolæ de Stafford x.s. per breve Regis. Et debet viii.li. et xiiii.s. et ii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In thesauro lxxiiii.s. et ii.d. et debet c.s. bl.

De Propresturis et Excaetis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. (*corrected in orig.*, xvi.s. et viii.d.) de firmâ de Brom. Et de dimidiâ marcâ de firmâ de Roelegâ de dimidio anno. In thesauro liberavit in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes c. marc. pro habendo comitatu ad antiquam firmam quamdiu Regi placuerit.

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis debet xvi.s. et viii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et dimid. marc. de Roelegâ de dimidio anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de xviii.d. de exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ de dimidio anno. In thesauro liberavit in ii. talliis.

E. q. e. Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis debet xxx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham de dimidio anno. Et de xviii.d. de exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ de dimidio anno.

Galfridus filius Petri debet vi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de censu Forestæ de Cnot de quarto anno præterito quia cognovit se eas recepisse a Roberto de Broch. Robertus de Broch debet lxvi.s. et viii.d. de censu prædictæ Forestæ de dimidio anno. Et de pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ (*sic*).

Idem Vicecomes debet xxi.s. de Wastis et Essartis et Placitis et Propresturis Forestæ de Staffordscirâ per Tomam filium Bernardi. Ærnaldus Presbyter debet i. marc. pro stulto dicto. Ricardus Forestarius debet dimid. marc. pro Defaltâ. Alina de Durlavestonâ debet ii. marc. pro recto in Curiâ Regis de terrâ de Olhea versus Walterum de Chavereswelle. Ricardus Wagetail debet iii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se. Idem Vicecomes debet xxxix.s. et vi.d. de Essartis de Staffordscirâ. Homines de Novo Castello debent lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro concealamento.

De Promissis.

Henricus filius Rogeri r.c. de xxx.s. pro quâdam recognitione. In thesauro x.s. Et debet xx.s. Villata de Scheltonâ r.c. de vii.d. pro Wasto. In thesauro liberavit. E. q. e. Villata Novi Castellii debet xii.s. et viii.d. pro Defaltâ. Idem Vicecomes debet iii.li. et xv.s. et i.d. de minutis particulis pro Essartis.

De Scutagio Walie.

Herveius Bagot debet vii.li. et xv.s. de Scutagio pro militibus suis. Galfridus filius Petri debet ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ. Et de (*sic*) de Pasnagio Forestæ de Kenefarâ. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo quos idem Johannes cognovit se recepisse sicut continetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi quarto. Ailmerus de Mere r.c. de dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. In thesauro vi.d. et debet vi.s. et ii.d. Willielmus filius Estive debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. Willielmus de Len debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Robertus filius Suein debet dimid. marc. pro plegio Estivæ. Willielmus filius Alani debet x. marc. pro plegio nepotis sui. Sed summonendus est in Salopescirâ. Herbertus Juvenis de Lantoni debet xl.s. pro habendo iudicio suo de loquelâ inter ipsum et Willielmum de Hou. Sed summonendus est in Lestrescirâ. Walterus de Witefeld r.c. de ii. marc. pro habendâ Evâ de Langeford cum terrâ suâ. In thesauro liberavit. E. q. e. Willielmus de Ferrariis filius Comitum de Ferrariis r.c. de Li.li. pro fine terræ suæ. In thes-

auro xxxiii.li. Et debet xviii.li. Hugo Bardulf debet c. et x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumba Ballivus suus cognovit se recepisse. Petrus Blundus debet x.s. de eodem Scutagio Walie.

*De placitis Hugonis et Willielmi Coventrensis et Herefordensis
Episcoporum et sociorum suorum.*

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Codulvestan hundred pro murdro. In thesauro xii.d. et debet v.s. et viii.d. Tedinga Bernardi filii Lefwini r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Reginaldi. In thesauro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d. Tedinga Radulphi de Acleâ r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In thesauro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Nicolao de Buregestona pro novâ disseisinâ. Et de dimid. marc. de Hugone Presbytero pro eodem. In thesauro liberavit in ii. tallijs. E. Q. E. Ailricus de Witegrava r.c. de dimid. marc. pro supersisâ. In thesauro ii.s. et vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Gilbertus de Witegrava r.c. de dim. marc. pro eâdem. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d.

De Oblatis per W. Archiepiscopum Rothomagensem. Ranulphus de Piritonâ r.c. de i. marc. pro Relevio suo. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

De Finibus factis post Reditum Regis ab Allemania.

Herveus Bagot r.c. de ccc. marc. pro habendâ Baroniâ Roberti de Stafford quæ est hereditas uxoris ipsius Hervei quæ fuit soror prædicti Roberti, computatis in fine isto cc. marc. quos autea promiserat Waltero Rothomagensi Archiepiscopo pro eâdem hereditate. In thesauro xl. marc. per manum Willielmi filii Wimari scilicet de firmâ Molendinorum de Stafford de iiiii. annis quæ ipse Willielmus tenet de ipso Herveio per x. marc. per annum. Et debet cc.lx. marc. Sed reddit computum infra.

Willielmus filius Wimarchi r.c. de c.s. pro habendâ saisinâ de molendino de Stafford secundum cartas suas sicut habuit die quâ Robertus de Stafford abiit Jerusalem. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

Petrus de Broch debet xx.li. per annum pro terrâ quæ fuit Roberti del Broch et forestariâ de Cuot tenendâ ad firmam quamdiu Rex voluerit. Sed non debet respondere hoc anno nisi de x.li. quos debet de dimidio anno.

Willielmus de Parles debet xxiiii. marcas pro habendâ custodiâ terre quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ cum herede ipsius donec ætatem habeat.

Gilbertus Pechet debet xx.s. pro habendâ plenariâ saisinâ de libero tenemento suo in Lichefeld quod disrationavit in euriâ Regis versus Episcopum Coventrensem.

Reginaldus de Puteo debet x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quam Dominus Rex Pater dedit patri ipsius Reginaldi in Villâ de Ruggelegâ.

Walterus de Witefeld deb. r.c. de x. marcis pro habendâ pace de hoc quod Eva uxor sua dicebat se maritasse ei sine asensu Regis et pro habendis terris suis quæ propter hoc captæ fuerunt in manu Domini Regis. In thesauro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus de Samford debet i. marc. pro habendâ assisâ de novâ disseisinâ versus Episcopum Coventriæ de libero tenemento suo in Hendesacra et Licheffelde.

Hugo filius Petri debet xxxvi. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ quæ est de feodo ipsius Hugonis.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Domini Regis.

Episcopus Cestrensis debet xv.li. de Scutagio Militum suorum. Sed Hugo Pipard respondet infra de eodem Scutagio.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de l.li. de Scutagio feodi Gervasii Painell. In th'ro vii.li. et x.d. Et debet xlii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d.

Thomas de Verdun debet xx.s. de Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de lx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro (*sic*).

Idem Vicecomes reddidit in th'ro xl.s. de Scutagio Hugonis Pantulf in hoc comitatu. Et vi.s. et viii.d. de Scutagio Henrici de Oilli in hoc comitatu.

Comes de Ferrariis habet quietantiam per breve Regis de Scutagio suo in hoc comitatu.

Willielmus de Braiose habet quietantiam Scutagii sui per Regem.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de cclx. marc. pro habendâ Baroniâ Roberti de Stafford quæ est hereditas uxoris ipsius Herveii quæ fuit soror prædicti Roberti computatis in fine isto cc. marcis quas antea promiserat W. Archiepiscopo Rothomagi pro eadem hereditate. In th'ro c. et liii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. Et Ricardo del Pech xx.li. ad custodiendum castellum de Bolesoura per breve Regis. E. Q. E.

(On the same membrane of the Roll.)

Hugo Pipard reddit compotum de c. et xxxvi.li. et xix.d. (*sic*) de firmâ et exitibus maneriorum Episcopatus Conventrensis de dimidio anno. In thesauro liberavit in xix talliis et quietus est. Idem reddit compotum de xii d. pro espuario soro de servitio Roberti filii Walteri. In thesauro liberavit et quietus est.

(On another membrane, headed as follows,)

Rotulus escaetarum et wardarum de quibus Hugo Bardulf respondet.

Idem Hugo reddit compotum de vi.s. et ii.d. de firmâ terræ quæ fuit Ricardi de Albredeston de dimidio anno et de v.s. et iii.d. de

redditu Ricardi de Aluredeston in Hylle de anno integro. Et de xxxv.s. de redditu Willielmi Basset in Chedele de dimidio anno, et de xlvi.s. de redditu terræ Ricardi de Vernun in Erlaveston de dimidio anno, et de xiii.s. et iiij.d. de catallis ejusdem Ricardi venditis in Erlaveston. Summa c. et v.s. et x.d. In th'ro lib. in v. talliis et quietus est.

Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Vicecomes r.c. de ix.li. et xi.s. et v.d. de catallis Roberti del Broc venditis.

From the Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Nova Oblata per Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem.

Simon Basset reddit comptum de c. marc. pro habendâ terrâ Ricardi de Vernun quam cepit cum uxore suâ quæ terra fuit hereditas uxoris predicti Simonis. In thesauro l.li. et debet xvi.li. et i. marc. Thomas de Verdun debet ccc. marc. pro habendis terris et castello patris sui.

From the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Alina de Duston debet cc. marc. pro habendâ dote suâ et maritagio sed r.c. in Norhamtescîrâ.

From the Notts and Derby Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Nova Oblata post redditum Regis ab Alemanniâ.

Alicia de Duston debet cc. marc. pro habenda dote suâ et maritagio sed reddit comptum in Norhamtescîrâ.

Gilbertus Basset r.c. de c.li. pro filiâ suâ maritandâ Tome de Verdun. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

From the Northamptonshire Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

De Promissis.

Petrus filius Radulphi et Alizia de Duston uxor ejus et Willielmus filius Alizæ reddunt comptum de cc. marc. pro habendis villis de Wichlea et de Duston cum pertinentiis sicut jus suum, computatis in fine isto c. et xl. marc. quas antea dederant pro recognitione villæ de Wichlea de saisinâ patris sui et fratris sui. In th'ro c. marc. et debent c. marc.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones de novis oblatis post adventum Regis ab Alemanniâ.

Tomas filius Rogeri r.c. de v. marc. pro habendo redditu xvi. solidorum et i. nisi per annum de terrâ de Widitona quam tenet de Rege in capite per serjanteriam inveniendi i. militem ad conducendos Walenses de Powis ad curiam Regis. In th'ro liberavit et quietus est.

Adam de Besin reddit comptum de v. marc. pro habendâ pace

de hoc quod duxit Mabilia Extraneam de Burgardeslega in uxorem sine licenciâ Regis et pro terrâ suâ de Salopescirâ habendâ in pace. In th'ro liberavit et quietus est.

Indorsement on the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I.

Willielmus Comes de Ferrariis—Willielmus de Redewal pro eo reddit comptum de firma et exitibus de Notingeham et Derbiscira de vii. septimanis quibus tenuit comitatus

. et v.s. et ix.d. bl. de firmâ de Mamefeld. Et de iiiii.li. et xvii.s. et iii.d. blanc. de firmâ de Cestrefeld et de Wurm Et de xxvii.li. blanc. de

. de Carleton juxta Blida. Et de lxvi.s. et vi.d. blanc. de firmâ de Edenestowa. Et de xviii.li. et x.s. et vi.d. blanc. de firmâ de Oswardebech

. de firma de Stienton. Summa quarter xx. et x.li. et xvi.s. et viii.d. blanc. quod est extensum quater xx. et xv.li. et vii. s. et v.d. numero. In thesauro

. Idem r.c. de iiiii.li. et ix.s. et ix.d. de remanenti firmæ Comitatus. Et de xxxviii.s. numero de firmâ de Clypeston. Et de

de Bukewell de honore Willelmi Peverelli. Et de vi.li. numero de firmâ de Cliston de eodem honore et de xxxiii.s. et viii.d. de

. Et de xi.s. de exitu de amercota terra Rogeri Et de xvi.s. de Hukenh Et de

. de catallis inimicorum Regis venditis. Summa c. et vi.li. et s. et iiiii.d. Rogero carpentario et sociis suis xlv.s. de

.

. xxvi. militibus apud Derebi de xv. diebus xxvi.

.

. Et in liberatione lxvii. militibus apud N

(about twelve more lines quite illegible except the words) "ad defensam arbalestariorum" (near the end).

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 6 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1194).

King Richard, ransomed from his German prison, landed at Sandwich on March 20th, 1194. At Easter (April 10th) following, Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Coventry, vacated the Shrievalty of Staffordshire. He had already lost the Shrievalty of Warwickshire and Leicestershire.

According to ordinary routine, this year's Pipe-Roll should have commenced with the Bishop's account of his half-year's ferm of Staffordshire, viz., of £70 *blanche*. That account was not forthcoming, so there is a dead blank after the insertion of his name on the Roll. The Bishop's account for the said half-year will be found in the Pipe-Roll of King Richard's seventh year.

Hugh de Chaucumbe, the Bishop's successor as Sheriff of Staffordshire, paid 100 merks for the post, and was to hold it during the King's pleasure—a curious state of things, for so often as the King chose to change a Sheriff so often a new Fine accrued to the Treasury.

§ Hugh de Chaucumbe's account for his half-year of office is exactly of £70 *blanche*. In other words, £54 2s. 4d. *blanche* £16 14s. 5d. *numero*—16s. 9d. (or 5 per cent. on the said £16 14s. 5d.) = £70 *blanche*.

§ It will be observed that Hugh de Chaucumbe paid one merk, or the whole year's almoign to the Templars. His predecessor had left the half thereof unpaid. The Bishop's account will show in due course that he did not pretend to have paid it.

PHILIP DE STAPLETON ET HELIAS DE ATTINGHAM.—These entries are connected with history. In September, 1193, Queen Eleanor and Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, had visited the captive King in Germany. The King had there and then appointed Hubert to be "Justiciar," that is, during the King's further absence, Viceroy of England. Walter de Coutances, Archbishop of Rouen, the previous Viceroy, was thus released for another sphere of royal duty. The levies raised in Shropshire "for service in Wales," by order of the Viceroy Hubert, and led by Sir Philip de Stapleton and Helias de Attingham, were probably raised in precaution, and operated only on the border. The rich uniforms, provided by the Sheriff of Staffordshire for the two officers, seem to indicate some superiority of the looms of Staffordshire. Helias de Attingham's salary of fourpence per day was contemporarily supplied by the Sheriff of Shropshire.

§ Only one Staffordshire garrison was in this year maintained by the Crown. Comte John's machinations had ceased, what time he received the memorable warning of his French accomplice as to Richard's release. Stafford Gaol seems still to have been in request. Agrarian crime was, as usual, rife in sequel of civil commotion.

§ The Sheriff closes his *Firma Comitatus* with a debt of £5 blanc. We shall see how, next year, he replaces it by a payment of £5 5s. numero, the usual difference of value between blanche money and current coin being again recognised as five per cent.

§ William and John Marshall were not Staffordshire men. John was Marshall of England and a Baron. He died in 1199, leaving no issue. His brother William succeeded to his Barony, and marrying Isabel, daughter and sole heir of Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigoil, the conqueror of Ireland, transmitted to his heirs the said Earldom of Strigoil, and a moiety of the Honour of Earl Giffard.

§ William fitz Alan's debt, "pro plegio nepotis sui," was to be looked up by the Sheriff of Shropshire. It is entered on the Shropshire Roll of 8 Richard I. as having been previously demanded in Staffordshire. Ultimately it vanishes from the Rolls without any sign of payment or acquittance.

OF FINES SINCE THE KING'S RETURN FROM ALMAGNE.

These fines were negotiated between March 20th, and September 29th, 1194.

§ Harvey Bagot's *Oblatum* of the last year was of 200 merks for the Barony of Stafford, and was proffered to the Archbishop of Rouen as Viceroy. Bagot had now proffered 300 merks for the same premises, and this new *Oblatum*, being accepted by the King became a *Fine*. Bagot's first instalment of forty merks was four years' accrued rent of Stafford Mill, due to the estate of the late Robert de Stafford, from William Wymer, tenant of the Mill, when Robert de Stafford went to the East.

Reference should be made to a former page (Staff. Collect. I. 40, 41) and a former year (A.D. 1165) for the earliest notice we have of Stafford Mill. Its erection (for there was then only one Mill) by the burgesses, being deemed a *pourpresture* on the Crown, subjected them to a fee farm rent of £1 2s. 6d. per annum. In 1166, this fee-farm rent was raised to £2, and in 1168 to £2 5s. So it remained till Easter, 1173, when (Collect. I. 69) this Crown-due vanished, for some untold reason, from the Sheriff's annual accounts. It would seem that the Mill, or rather the right of Multure in the town of Stafford, which right might of course tend to the erection

of many mills, was at this time (A.D. 1173) sold or given to Robert de Stafford (II.), the King retaining no service thereon, and the Sheriff retaining no concern therewith. When, in 1190, Robert de Stafford (III.) went on the Crusade, the Stafford Mills were held under him by William Wymer, at a rent of ten merks (£6 13s. 4d.) per annum. The arrears of this rent were the first available asset towards Hervey Bagot's completing his thirty-fold fine for livery of his wife's inheritance.

But, again, when news of Robert de Stafford's death reached England, his whole estate was seized into the hands of the Viceroy. Thus William Wymer's Fine for renewal of his lease, which he must needs make with his suzerain's successor, was made with the Crown before Harvey Bagot had sued out his livery.

§ Peter de Broch's Fine is not a simple Fine. He proffers an annuity of £20 per annum for the land of Robert del Broch, and for the Forestership of Cannock, to be held at that *ferm* so long as the King shall permit. Robert del Broch seems thus to quit office about Easter, 1194, so that at Michaelmas only £10 of the proffered *ferm* was due. This matter will recur. Peter de Broch was not Robert's heir.

§ William de Parles' Fine is for a wardship, which seems ordinarily to have pertained to the Barony of Dudley, or to one of the Knights of the said Honour. The reason why he fined with the Crown probably was that the said Barony was *in manu Regis*. We shall see that the Fine was eventually abortive.

§ Reginald de Well (Puteo) may have been the son of Roger de Wells (Puteis). We have no actual proof that Roger was Grantee of Henry II. in Rugeley. He grievously offended the said King in matters of the Forest (Staff. Collect. I., 79, 86, 89, 92, 95).

§ Walter de Whitfield's Fine is explained Staff. Collect. I., 205.

§ William de Samford, who charges the Bishop with having disseized him of a tenement in Handsacre, was probably the same with William de Sanford, whose suit *de recto* against Robert de Tamenhorn was noticed in the later Rolls of Henry II.'s time (Staff. Collect. I., 126, 129, 136, 140).

§ Hugh fitz Peter's Fine was counter to the Fine of William de Parles. It was greater in amount; moreover, he alleged the wardship, which he sought, to be of his fee. In other words, Hugh, son of Peter de Birmingham, was mesne-lord between the late Gervase Paynell, of Dudley, and the late William de Rushale.

THE SCUTAGE FOR KING RICHARD'S REDEMPTION was probably put in charge late in the autumn of 1193, and on the return of the

Viceroy Hubert from visiting the King in Germany. The sum, stipulated for by the Germans, was 150,000 merks (£100,000), of which 100,000 merks were, or were to be, paid before the King was liberated. After paying the final instalment of 10,000 merks in Germany, Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, returned to England. He was present in St. Paul's Church on Ascension Day (May 19th), 1194, and, on the morrow, followed King Richard into Normandy, whither the King had gone, embarking, on May 12th, at Portsmouth.

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER'S Scutage was £15. Hugh Pipard was accountable for it. The fact now creeps out. Bishop Hugh lost the Shrievalty of Staffordshire and the Temporalities of his See about Easter, 1194, and Hugh Pipard, as Escheator, took custody of the latter.

THE LATE GERVASE PAYNEL'S quota of Scutage was £50. Ralph de Sumeri was his heir, and accounts for the same.

THOMAS DE VERDUN was eldest son and heir of Bertram de Verdon, who had died in the East. His quota of Scutage was £1. It was proportioned to one knight's-fee. Hereby he held Alton *in capite*.

HERVEY BAGOT'S fifty fees, constituting the Barony of Stafford, were duly assessed at £50. As yet, and with the Incubus of his Fine for livery upon him, he had paid nothing towards the Scutage.

But Hervey Bagot had completed his Fine for livery. What with forty merks paid above, and 230 merks (£153 6s. 8d.) paid now into the Treasury, and thirty merks (£20) paid by the King's order to Richard del Pech, for custody of the (King's) Castle of Bolesover, the tale of 300 merks was told, and Hervey Bagot had his "quietus." It will be seen that to raise this money he had recourse to the Jews.

HUGH PIPARD'S account is of the half-year's receipts from the escheated fermes of the Bishop of Coventry's manors; those, probably, which the Bishop held in demesne or leased to non-military tenants. One tenant held by service of a *sore sparrow-hawk*. This rent the Escheator also received, and rendered up to the Treasury.

HUGH BARDULF, another Escheator, receiving the rents of Richard de Alston, was taking the King's term in the estates of an outlaw who had been hanged. He had also received rents and fermes, such as I conceive might fall to the Crown by the accident of some capital Honours being or having recently been *in manu Regis*. Thus, for instance, William Basset, of Sapcote, was a tenant in the Honour of Stafford. Richard de Vernon, too, had held Harlaston, perhaps of the Earls Ferrers, but he had apparently been outlawed, a circum-

stance which would give his chattels at Harlaston and at least a year's possession of his estates to the Crown even had the Honour of Ferrers itself been under no escheat.

IN WARWICKSHIRE, too, the sale of Robert del Broch's chattels adds to the previous evidence of his death the further note of his outlawry. He had been Censor of Cannock Forest since Michaelmas, 1174. More is told of him elsewhere. (See Staff. Collect. I., 185.)

UNDER BUCKS AND BEDFORDSHIRE we have evidence that Richard de Vernon's inheritance passed, by his outlawry, to a female—the wife of Simon Basset. However, if the first line of Vernon of Harlaston, thus expired, we are sure that Harlaston eventually devolved on others of the Vernon name. The magnitude of Simon Bassett's Fine, and its acceptance by the Crown, indicate an occasion of much importance, not, so far as I know, yet examined by genealogists.—

This entry gives us Archbishop Hubert as again Viceroy. He became so as soon as the King quitted England.

THOMAS DE VERDON'S Fine for livery (300 merks) seems outrageously extortionate. The sons of those who had perished in the Crusade did not necessarily get kindly consideration from the King or his Viceroy. But money, money, was still Richard's object. He was bent on humiliating Philip of France, at whatever cost to already pauperized England. It might have been otherwise if the French King had accepted Richard's challenge to mortal combat, tendered at this very epoch.

ALINA, *alias* ALIZIA DE DUSTON, spoken of in the Oxfordshire, the Notts. and Derby, and the Northamptonshire Pipe-Rolls, seems to have been widow of Walcheline and mother of William de Duston when she remarried with Peter fitz Ralph. Duston (Northants) was two knight's fees, held of the Escheat of Peverel of Nottingham, and it clearly descended to William de Duston, Alina's son. Their joint claim for the whole of Duston consisted, on her and her present husband's part, of a claim for dower, on her son's part, of a claim of inheritance.

Wichlea, on the other hand (supposed to be Weekley), will have been Alina de Duston's *maritagium*, for it had been of the seizin of her father and brother. The question here is not so much as to *Wichlea*, it is rather as to who Alizia de Duston's father and brother were. Erdeswick, calling her Joan, says that she was one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Noel. This is a great mistake, and it has been persisted in by later genealogists. Joan Noel married

Thomas fitz Eustace, about the year 1201. Her elder sister (she had only one sister) married William de Harcourt, about the same time. (See Antiquities of Shropshire, III., 142.) Erdeswick's fallacy has been fortified by the phenomenon that many Staffordshire estates, once held by Thomas Noel, were afterwards held by the descendants of William de Duston. But the phenomenon, when examined, shows that these Dustons did not hold their Staffordshire estates as coheirs of Noel, but under one of the coheirs of Noel, that is, under De Harcourt.

It is impossible that Alina, *alias* Alicia, de Duston can have been identical with either of Thomas Noel's daughters. Yet it is certain (see Erdeswick 137 note) that Thomas Noel made grants in Ranton and Billington to William de Duston.

Taking all the evidences together, which I have as yet met with, they suggest that Alina, *alias* Alizia, de Duston was indeed the same with Alice Noel, but that this Alice Noel was the *sister* of Thomas Noel and the daughter of Robert Noel, and that she was Aunt of Thomas Noel's elder daughter and coheir—another Alice.

GILBERT BASSET'S Fine will require attention in the sequel.

THOMAS FITZ ROGER'S appearance in the Shropshire Pipe-Roll of this year has been explained elsewhere (Antiquities of Shropshire ut supra p. 34.) The contemporary appearance of his brother, Henry fitz Roger, on the Staffordshire Roll is probably relevant to some other question than that of primogeniture.

ADAM DE BEYSIN'S Fine has been discussed elsewhere (Antiquities of Shropshire, II., 7). The genealogical points on which it bears, concern families which were also interested in Staffordshire estates.

Notes on the Extract from the Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I. under Oxfordshire.

On the Notts. and Derby Pipe-Roll of 6 Ric. I., the Sheriff, accounting for the ferm of Clypeston, states:—"Et debet xl.s. qui requirendi sunt a Comite de Ferrariis ut Vicecomes dicit. Et idem Comes reddit comptum infra in dorso post Oxinfordscira."

Also, in accounting for the ferm of Werkswurda on the same Roll, the same Sheriff (William Briewerre) adds:—"Et debet xxvi.li. blanc. quæ requirendæ sunt a Willielmo Comite de Ferrariis sed reddit inde comptum in dorso post Oxinfordscira."

These allusions will partly explain the indorsement, which we have now to notice. It is by mere accident that it is endorsed on an Oxfordshire membrane. Darkness and decay are the characteristics of the document. It is impossible to accept it as representing more than a Post-script of the ordinary Pipe-Roll of 6 Richard I.

The Nottinghamshire Pipe-Rolls of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and half of the sixth years of Richard I. are reputed to have been lost. The period to which they related was from Michaelmas, 1189, to Easter, 1194. It nearly coincides with the period during which King Richard was absent from England, and during which his brother John was Earl of the two counties in question. On his return, King Richard appointed William Briwerre to the Shrievalty of the same counties.

Such are the superficial facts of the case. Other less overt symptoms are that William, Earl Ferrers, having a claim to the Earldom of Nottingham from his father, and to the Honour of Peverel from his mother, took Earl John's appointment in high dudgeon, but, nevertheless, agreed to accompany King Richard on the Crusade. And whereas, before the end of the year 1189, William, Earl Ferrers, made a votive offering at the Shrine of St. Denys, at Paris, it may almost be concluded that the Earl quitted England at the same time as the King, and that was on Dec. 11th, 1189.

And now, from the known to the unknown, from the real to the conjectural. It is better to put a guess in its nakedest form, for so it is more distinct than an insinuation, and, if a bad guess, it may be the more easily controverted.

One guess is, then, that William, Earl Ferrers, succeeded to Hugh Murdach, as Sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire at Michaelmas, 1189, and that the "seven weeks" of his Shrievalty expired about the middle of November; that he then took journey for France; that Earl John's \odot Sheriff, if he ever had a Vicecomes, never appeared at the Exchequer; and that the document now before us is all that remains of the Pipe-Roll of 2 Richard I. for the said counties.

The same guess would imply that this document contains certain arrears, both of receipt and expenditure, which fell to the Earl's account after his departure; and that the receiver and accountant throughout was William de Ridware, the Earl's Seneschal.

It may be said that everywhere in this document where the Earl is spoken of, he is spoken of as if alive—the man who died at Acre in 1192 is living at Michaelmas, 1194!

This may be mere Exchequer-routine. A deceased Sheriff is often said thus to render his account at the Exchequer when the accountant proves to have been his Executor or Deputy.

The alternative guess is the surmise that Earl William's son and successor may have been the Accountant, at Michaelmas, 1194, of arrears previous to William Briwerre's Shrievalty, that is, that the

younger Ferrers was actually Sheriff for the seven weeks ending with Easter, 1194. And there is a passage in the next year's Roll (See p. 45, lines 5-7) which supports such an idea.

William de Ferrers (II.), not yet an Earl when King Richard landed at Sandwich (March 20, 1194), is nevertheless called "Comes de Ferrariis" in this very Roll of Michaelmas following. (Supra, p. 33.) His style previously was "Willelmus de Ferrariis filius Comitis de Ferrariis." (Supra, pp. 13, 16, 19, 20, 26, 31.)

MAG. ROT. PIP. 7 RICHARD I. (1194-1195).

Hugo de Chaucumba r.c. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ de anno integro.

In th'ro quater xx. et xviii.li. bl. Et in Elemosinis Constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Iantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. Servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in terris datis monachis de Bordeslega x.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovillâ lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xlii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Schechelle ix.s.

Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. numero quos Johannes Capellanus solebat habere,-videlicet Blorton et Cokenache per breve Regis.

Et in custamento carianidi prisiones a Stafford et a Novo Castello sub Limâ usque ad Licheffeld.

Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis x.s. Et item in custamento carianidi prisiones ab eisdem locis ad Lichesfeld. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xv.s. et vi.d. in itinere Hugonis de Nevilla et Hugonis de Chaucumba et Sociorum suorum.

Et in reparatione Domorum et Stagni Vivarii de Novo Castello sub Limâ xx.s. per breve Regis. Et in custamento persequendi Jacobum filium Simonis et socios suos malefactores xl.s. per breve Regis. Et in custamento ducendi Kadwalan a Karrecovâ cum xx. hominibus et xi. equitibus usque Lincolniam ad Archiepiscopum, et reducendi eundem inde ad Karrecovam xxx.s. per idem breve. Debet vi.li. et xvii.s. et vi.d. bl.

Idem Vicecomes c. marc. pro habendo Comitatu ad antiquam firmam quamdiu Regi placuerit.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de remanenti firmâ Comitatus de anno præterito. In th'ro v.s. In terris datis Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. E. q. e.

De propresturis et Escactis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iiiii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelegâ. In th'ro in ii. talliis. E. q. E. Hugo Episcopus Coventriæ xvi.s. et viii.d. de firmâ de Brom de dimidio anno. Et de dimid. marc. de firmâ de Roelegâ de dimidio anno. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de Exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ. In th'ro liberavit in ii talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis xxx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham de dimidio anno. Et de xviii.d. de exitu Molendini de Cradelegâ de dimidio anno.

Galfridus filius Petri r.c. de vi.li. et xiii.s. et iiiii.d. de Censu Forestæ de Cnot de anno secundo Regis quia cognovit eas recepisse a Roberto de Broch. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Robertus del Broc lxvi.s. et viii.d. de Censu prædictæ Forestæ de dimidio anno præterito. Et de Pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ de anno præterito.

[Petrus] del Broc debet xli. de firma Forestæ de Canot de dimidio anno præterito. Et x.li. de hoc dimidio anno per finem quem fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti del Broc et Forestariâ de Canot.

Ricardus Waggetail r.c. de iiiii.s. et viii.d. quia retraxit se. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iiiii.s. et ii.d. Homines de Novo Castello debent lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro conclamento.

De Promissis.

Henricus filius Rogeri r.c. de xx.s. pro quâdam recognitione. In th'ro xv.s. et debet v.s. [Homines] Novi Castelli debent xii.s. et viii.d. pro defaltâ.

De Scutagio Walie.

Herveius Bagot vii.li. et xv.s. de Scutagio pro Militibus Suis.

Galfridus filius Petri r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ. Et de pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ de Kenefarâ. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

[Willielmus] Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo quos idem Johannes cognovit se recepisse sicut continetur in Rotulo Ricardi Regis quarto.

[Ailmerus] de Mera r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. pro falso clamore. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d.

[Willielmus] filius Estivæ r.c. de dimid. marc. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d.

[Willielmus] filius Alani debet x. marc. pro plegio nepotis sui ; sed summonendus est in Salopescirâ.

Herbertus Juvenis de Lantoni debet xl.s. pro habendo iudicio suo de loquelâ inter ipsum et Willielmum de Hou. Sed Summonendus est in Cestrenscirâ.

[Willielmus] de Ferrariis filius Comitis de Ferrariis r.c. de xviii.li. pro fine terræ suæ. In th'ro vi.li. et x.s. et in suo superplusagio quod habet in compotu suo in Rotulo anni præteriti de firmâ et exitibus de Notingeham et Derbescirâ vi.li. et xix.s. et viii.d. Et debet iii.li. et x.s. et iii.d.

[Hugo] Bardulf c. et x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumba Ballivus suus cognovit se recepisse.

*De placitis Hugonis et Willielmi Coventrensis et Herefordensis
Episcoporum et Sociorum suorum.*

Tedinga Bernardi filii Lefwini r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Reginaldi. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d. Tedinga Radulphi de Acea r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In th'ro vi.d. et debet v.s. et viii.d.

[Ailricus] de Witegrave r.c. de iii s. et ii.d. pro supersisâ. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d.

[Gilbertus] de Witegrave r.c. de v.s. et ii.d. pro supersisâ. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d.

[Willelmus] de Parles debet xx. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ cum herede ipsius donec ætatem habeat.

[Reginaldus] de Puteo r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quam Dominus Rex Pater dedit patri ipsius Reginaldi in Villâ de Ruggelâ.

[Willielmus] de Sanford debet i. marc. pro habendâ assisâ de novâ disseisinâ versus Episcopum Coventrensem de libero tenemento suo in Hendesacra et Lichefeld.

[Hugo] filius Petri r.c. de xxxvi. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ quæ est de feodo ipsius Hugonis. In th'ro xiii. marc. Et debet xxiii. marc.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Domini Regis.

[Episcopus Cestrensis] debet xl.s. de Scutagio Militum suorum, de quibus Hugo Pipard debet respondere.

Radulphus de Sumeri xlii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. de Scutagio feodi Gervasii Painell.

Tomas de Verdun debet xx.s. de Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot debet lx.li. de Scutagio.

[Hugo] des Loges r.c. de lx. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ Forestæ de Kanoc et domo suâ de Rembaldeston cum terrâ Roberti del Broc cujus filiam et heredem habet uxorem. In th'ro lii. marc.

Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones per Willielmum Hereford Episcopum et Willelmum de Braiosa et socios suos.

[Villata] de Brumeshel r.c. de dimid. marc. pro receptione Nicholai filii Walteri sine Tedingâ. In th'ro v.s. et viii.d. Et debet xii.d.

[Willielmus] Franceis r.c. de dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro iii.s. et vii.d. Et debet ii.s. et i.d.

[Idem Vicecomes] r.c. de xx.s. de Pirehul hundred pro murdro. In th'ro iii.s. et ix.d. Et debet xvi.s. et iii.d.

[Tedinga] Magistri de Bromwiz r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Asculfi. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d.

[Tedinga] Nicholai de Langedon r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ ipsius Nicholai. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d.

[Roscelinus filius Aluredi] r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non est prosecutus. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d.

[Editha] de Edmundeston r.c. dimid. marc. pro dissaisinâ. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d.

[Tedinga] Gilberti de Vado r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Rogeri de Linde. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d.

[.] r.c. de dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

[Tedinga Edrici Bulstan] debet dimid. marc. pro fugâ Roberti filii Ernaldi.

[Tedinga Petri filii Brungivæ debet dimid. marc. pro fugâ Roberti fratris sui. Lefridus filius Walteri debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Walterus filius Godwini debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. [Ailwinus filius Leurici] debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Philippus filius Ailwini debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Robertus de la Le debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Gilbertus de Ordgrave debet dimid. marc. quia non prosecutus est. Juliana de Parles debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore.

Taillagium Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ.

[Idem Vicecomes r.c.] de xx.s. de taillagio de Swineford. In th'ro iii.s. et iii.d. [Et debet] xvi.s. et viii.d. [Idem Vicecomes r.c.] de i. marc. de Clent et de Ruelegâ de eodem taillagio. In th'ro ii.s. [Et debet xi.s.] et iii.d. [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de] xx.s. de Taillagio de Wulfrunchanton. In th'ro ii.s. [Et debet xviii.s.] [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xiii.s. et iii.d.] de Taillagio de Tettenhale. In th'ro xvi.d. [Et debet xii. solidos.] [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de] unâ marcâ de Rugelea et Canoc. In th'ro xvi.d. Et debet xii.s. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ii. marc. de Pencriz. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet xxiiii.s. et viii.d. [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de] ii. marc. de Alrewas. In th'ro xii.d. Et

debet xxvs. et viii.d. [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xlj. solidis.] de Burgo Novi Castellii. In th'ro vi.s. Et debet xxxv.s. [Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii. marc.] de Wigenton. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet ii. marc. [Villata de Mera debet i. marc.] de Taillagio. Villata de Brumlega debet i. marc. de Taillagio. Villata de Pencul cum Soca debet xx.s. Burgum de Stafford debet ii. marc. Villata de Tamewurda [debet i. marc.]

Nova Promissa per Hubertum Archiepiscopum Cantuarie.

[Ricardus de Dalham Decanus de Lichefeld] debet x. marc. pro habendâ benevolentîâ Regis.

Johannes de Norton debet i. marc. pro habendâ loquelâ suâ in Curia Regis quæ est in Curiâ Hervei Bagot de tertiâ parte feodi Militis.

[Hugo filius Petri] xxiii. marc. pro habendâ licentiâ concordandi cum Willielmo de Parles de custodiâ feodi dimidii Militis.

[Thomas de Ordeslega debet v.m. pro licentiâ remanendi in Anglia (et standi recto si quis loqui voluerit versus eum)]

In th'ro xx.li. Et debet xxli.

(On another Membrane of the same.)

De escaetis. Staffordscira.

Hugo Bardulf, Simon Clericus pro eo, r.c. de xvi.s. et iii.d. de firmâ terræ Ricardi de Aluredston in Hylle de anno integro et de xli.s. de redditu Willielmi Basset in Chedelele de dimidio anno et de xxvi.s. et viii.d. . . Ricardi de Vernun in Erlaveston de dimidio anno et de vii.s. et i.d. de exitu de Brumlega dum fuit in manu Regis Summa iii.li. et xi.s. et i.d. In th'ro liberavit . . . et . . .

From the Oxfordshire Roll of 7 Ric. I.

Wido de Diva debet x.s. de scutagio Pagani de Parles in Rollendric quia eos recepit. Hylda de Gay debet x.s. de eodem de scutagio in Nordebroch. Ricardus de Stratton debet v.s. de scutagio de Welebiri.

From the Warwickshire Roll of 7 Ric. I.

Galfridus Salvagius c. marc. pro habendis terris patris sui in Warwickscirâ.

Comptus Willielmi filii Ricardi de exitibus terræ Bertrami de Verdun dum habuit custodiam.

Willielmus filius Ricardi r.c. de x.li. et v.s. de redditu assiso de tempore quo habuit baillivam. Et de c. et x.s. de placitis et perquisitionibus et de x.li. et ii.s. et xi.d. de blado maneriorum vendito. Et de c. et ii.s. et iii.d. de ccc. et . . . ovibus venditis. Et de vii.s. et iii.d. de pellibus ovium venditis. Et de xlii.s. et . . de xv. equibus et viii. pullis venditis. Et xxi.d. de coriis venditis et de

xxv.s. de porcis venditis. Et de c. et iii.s. de xl. vaccis venditis et de xl.s. de xxxvi. ociosis animalibus venditis. Summa lxxii.li. et iii.d. In thesauro nichil. Et in custamento militum et servientium qui fuerunt in castello de Auveton x.li. de dimidio anno per breve Regis. Et in custamento custodiendi castellum de Brandone vii.li. de eodem termino per breve Regis. Et in liberationibus lxiii. servientium ad victum suum per maneria xiiii.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. scilicet cuique obolum in diem de c. et iii. diebus per idem breve, et in stipendiis eorundem iii.li. et xvi.s. de dimidio anno per idem breve. Et in minutis expensis xxxiii.s. et iii.d. Et in operatione cujusdem domus ad opus Regis apud Bruhelle xxxiiii.li. et vii.s. et vi.d. per breve Regis et per visum Rogeri Travers et Samanni prepositi. Et quietus est.

From the Buckinghamshire Roll of 7 Ric. I.

Nova Oblata per Hubertum Archiepiscopum Canturiæ.

Thomas de Verdun r.c. de ccc. marc. pro habendis terris et castellis patris sui. In thesauro c. et quater xx.li. et debet xx.li.

From the Shropshire Pipe-Roll of 7 Ric. I.

Nova Oblata et novæ conventiones post redditum Regis de Alemannia.

Agnes filia Hamonis de Langeford debet xx. marc. pro habendo recto de rationabili parte terræ patris sui in Langeford et Eaton et Horslage et Eston et Iwerne versus Walterum de Whitefeld et Evam uxorem suam.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 7 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1195).

It will require a long retrospect to show the nature of that entry in the Roll of this year which speaks of 100 solidates of land as having been given to the Canons of Trentham.

A century previous, the Royal Manor of Trentham seems to have been given by King William II. to Hugh, Earl of Chester. That Earl has had the credit, too, of having founded Trentham Priory. The Manor descended in the ordinary course to Richard, Ranulph, and Ranulf II., successive Earls of Chester. According to all authentic and extant evidence it was Ranulf (II.) who virtually founded, or at least first endowed, Trentham Priory. It was probably in anticipation of his approaching end, and when he had taken the poison administered to him by the contrivance of William Peverel that the Earl, addressing the Bishop of Chester (Walter Durdent) says that he has given "100 solidates of his Staffordshire land to God and Saint Mary and all the Saints, wherewith to restore an Abbey of Canons in the Church of Trentham," &c. The words

of the Earl's Charter (Monasticon VI., 397, I.) further imply that he determines that such lands shall be assigned out of Trentham, or out of the appurtenances of Trentham, to an extent such as had realised the prescribed revenue of 100 shillings per annum to King Henry I. when he had Trentham in hand. (This, by the way, would be in the short period of Earl Richard's minority, or in that shorter interval which, ensuing on Earl Richard's death, was ended by the King's appointing Earl Ranulf I. to succeed to the Honour of Chester.)

Earl Ranulf II. died, I think at Gresley Castle (Derbyshire), where the Earl's Charter was dated, and which had been built by William de Gresley, one of the witnesses of the said Charter. Within a year of the Earl's death, Henry of Anjou ascended the English throne. He resumed the Manor of Trentham, as *Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*, we presume, but at the same time had respect to the pious intention of his deceased supporter.

By a Charter dated at Oxford, and which seems (see Itinerary of Henry II.) to have passed within a month of his first coronation, the King "concedes and confirms to God and the Church of All-Saints of Trentham, and to the Canons there serving God, the donation which Ranulfus Secundus, Earl of Chester, made towards their Church (*eis in ecclesiam fecit*; but probably the original words were *eis in elemosynam fecit*), *videlicet centum solidatas terræ de laico feodo in eâdem villâ de Trentham et in pertinentiis suis; videlicet Blorton (now Blurton) et Cochenache (now Cocknage) sicut fuerunt et reddiderunt tempore Regis Henrici avi mei.* (Monasticon VI. 397, II.)

We have accounts more or less continuous and more or less clear of the Ferm of the Royal Manor of Trentham, from the accession of Henry II. to the very year of the Pipe-Roll before us. The Fermor in every case charges his receipts with a payment of 100 solidates of land, but instead of this gift being recorded as in favour of the "Canons of Trentham," the recipient for some years (see Staff. Collect., I. 27) is said to be "John Chaplain of the Earl of Chester;" and subsequently (see Staff. Collect., I. 37-139), to be simply "John Chaplain." The entry on the present year's Roll is most explicit as to the transfer of 100 solidates of land from "John the Chaplain" (probably deceased) to the Canons of Trentham; but how the said John came to represent the Canons for forty years is perhaps easier to discern than to prove. Be it observed that all the while there was a Priory and a Prior at Trentham. A para-

mount authority in such cases (Bishop Tanner) said that the name of the Prior of Trentham, A.D., 1166, was "John." After such an independent statement, it will less tax the imagination to head any future list of the Priors of Trentham with—

"JOHN, previously CHAPLAIN TO RANDULPH II., EARL OF CHESTER, presided from 1154 to 1194."

ITER OF HUGH DE NEVILL AND HUGH DE CHAUCUMB.—No fiscal gains seem to have resulted from the visitation of these Justices. They only dealt with criminal cases, between which and breaches of Forest Law there was no very marked distinction at the period. Hugh de Nevill commenced a career of extraordinary success as a "Bailiff of the Forest" in King Richard's time. In 9 Ric. I. he appears as Sheriff of Oxfordshire, Geoffrey le Salvage being his Deputy. Subsequently he was Sheriff of Essex, his native county, and ultimately he was Prime Warden and Chief Justice of all the Forests of England. Dugdale has confused him with a contemporary of the same name. Though I am not sure of anything about his paternal ancestry, I know that through his mother and his wife he represented or transmitted to his descendants the best of Anglo-Norman blood.

ARCHBISHOP HUBERT, acting as Viceroy, and commanding an English force on the Borders, recaptured, about May, 1195, the King's castle of Carreghova. Thence the Archbishop went eastward. He was at Lichfield on June 11th, and with him were, *inter alios*, Ralph de Arden and the present Sheriff of Staffordshire—Hugh de Chaucumbe. On June 11th, the Archbishop was at York, and thence, as I conclude from this entry, he went to Lincoln. Who Cadwallion ap Owen was, what he had to do with Carreghova, why he should be conveyed to the Viceregal Court, how Cadwalhon subsequently served under King Richard in France, how he eventually returned and was rewarded by the English King—these are matters which have less to do with Staffordshire than with Shropshire. (Fuller details are given—Antiquities of Shropshire, X. 357-8, XII. 18, 19.) It seems probable from this entry on the Staffordshire Pipe-Roll that, before Cadwalhon went over sea to King Richard, the Archbishop had remitted him for service on the Border.

Page 43.—The entry in favour of the Canons of Trentham, pertains to the past year—the year ending Michaelmas, 1194. It merely suggests that Prior John died in 1194 rather than 1195.

Page 44.—Many of these entries refer to small Farms, on which

six months arrears were left unpaid by Bishop Novant on quitting office as Sheriff, at Easter, 1194.

Page 44.—Peter del Broc is here charged with two half-yearly portions of his *oblatum* of the previous year. One half-year must be reckoned to have become due at Michaelmas, 1194, the other at Easter, 1195. This was mere Exchequer routine—neither item of debt had been paid, neither item was ever to be paid. The Fine had been superseded by the Counter-Fine of sixty merks, since concluded by Hugh de Loges, who had married the daughter and heir of the unfortunate Robert del Broc. De Loges thus obtained the Wardenship of Cannock Forest, the Keeper's House at Rodbaston, and the lands of Robert del Broc (see p. 45).

WILLIAM DE FERRARS, son of the late Earl Ferrars, accounts for £18, the residue of his Fine for Livery. He now pays £6 10s., he alleges a credit of £6 19s. 8d. which stood in his name on the Notts. and Derbyshire Pipe-roll of 6 Ric. I. He still owed the balance, viz., £4 10s. 4d. His credit on the Notts. and Derby Roll of 6 Richard I. perhaps determines the question mooted above (p. 42), and shows that the Earl himself was Sheriff of those Counties for seven weeks preceding Easter, 1194.

The Bishop of Hereford's Assessors in the Iter of this year appear to have been Sheriffs. William de Braiose was Sheriff of Herefordshire; Hugh Bardulf and Simon de Pateshull, elsewhere named as the Bishop's associates in Eyre, were respectively Sheriffs of Northumberland and Northamptonshire.

Villata de Brameshale, &c.—Where an outlaw or fugitive was entertained, it involved the whole Tything in amercement, but a single vill, acting independently of other vills of the said Tything, was singly amerced.

A *Tallage* was assessed on the King's Demesnes of Staffordshire in this year, and probably by the Bishop of Hereford and his associates. In the present instance the King's *ancient escheats* were assessed as well as the ancient demesnes; but I see no case of temporary escheat having been charged.

In earlier Pipe-Rolls *Tallagium* is often implied by the word *Donum*. Call it what you list, this kind of Tallage was Taxation, in aid of the King's necessities, levied on estates, towns, and liberties, which were exempt from the greater *aids* of the feudal system and from scutage.

Nova Promissa, &c.—Sundry Oblata or proposals had been made to the Viceroy during the fiscal year now ended. Among others—

Richard de Dalham, Dean of Lichfield, who, by the way, held that office for nearly forty years, had offended the King and proposed to regain the Royal favour by a proffer of ten merks. The offer was accepted, and the Dean paid the money into that department of the Exchequer which seems to have kept the accounts of the "Redemption Scutage." The Sheriff of Staffordshire did not know of this till two years later (Vide infra, Rot. Pip. 9 Richard I.)

John de Norton, having a suit pending in the Court of Hervey Bagot concerning one-third of a knight's fee, offered a merk to the Viceroy that the case might be heard in the Curia Regis.

Hugh fitz Peter's Fine was originally thirty-six merks, of which he had, earlier in the year, paid thirteen merks, leaving twenty-three merks in arrear. The Fine is re-entered because Hugh fitz Peter had changed its form. He offers the twenty-three merks of arrear, not *pro habendâ custodiâ*, &c. (as before expressed), but *pro habendâ licentiâ concordandi cum Willelmo de Parles*. The latter we know (supra p. 45) to have been a rival claimant for custody of William de Rushall's heir.

The proffer of Thomas de Ordeslega, alias Thomas Asfen, was to excuse his joining King Richard's army in France: *and he will take his trial on any charge which may be made against him*. The latter condition is defaced on the Roll, but is supplied from the Roll of 8 Ric. I.

The next *oblatum* or Fine is one of £40, but its conditions are completely obliterated; nor is there any entry on this or the next year's Roll to enable us to restore the text.

HUGH BARDOLF, as Escheator for Staffordshire, furnishes an account distinct from that of the Sheriff. Hylle has been *in manu Regis* the whole year; William Bassett's rents of Cheadle, and Richard de Vernon's land of Harlaston, for half the year.

§ Bromley Regis, a Crown estate heretofore given by Henry II. to Alan de Hadley, had sometime during the last two years been *in manu Regis*. This, I conceive, was on the death of Alan de Hadley, whose daughter and heir, Cecilia, now transmitted the estate to Thomas Corbet, her husband (Antiq. Shrop., VII., 355).

WIDO DE DIVA, as Escheator or Collector rather than Sheriff, had received the scutage due upon Great Rollenright, Oxfordshire. Pagan de Parles, Hylde de Gay, and Richard de Stratton all held Oxfordshire fees of the Honour of Stafford. "Welebiri," it is suggested (by Colonel Wrottesley) is now represented by Ilbury. The theory is doubtless correct.

THE WARWICKSHIRE OBLATUM, by Geoffrey Savage, gives the proximate date of the death of Geoffrey Savage, the elder, Fermor of Trentham for many years of Henry II.'s reign.

The account of William fitz Richard is retrospective of the time when news of the death of Bertram de Verdon having reached England, and when Thomas de Verdon, his heir, not having as yet sued out his livery, the Crusader's estates were *in manu Regis*. The receipts give us the market prices of the period for several kinds of stock. Thirty-six *otiosa animalia*, which sold for 1s. 1½d. each, were feeding cattle, as distinct from working cattle. Kine fetched 2s. 7½d. per head.—

Among the out-goings was half-a-year's maintenance of the garison at Alton Castle, the caput of De Verdon's Staffordshire Fief.

THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE PIPE-ROLL contains the aforesaid Thomas de Verdon's account of his Fine for Livery. Out of £200 he had paid all but £20. By "his father's Castles," I presume Alton and Brandon to be meant. Brandon was in Warwickshire. It came to the Crusader through his mother, Lescelina de Clinton.

THE SHROPSHIRE OBLATUM is of importance as shewing that Eva de Langford, first the wife of Robert de Brimton and then of Walter de Witefield, was not the only daughter of Hamo de Langford. Her sister, here called "Agnes filia Hamonis de Langford," is elsewhere called Agnes de Stockton. There is some reason, too slight to be here alleged, for suspecting that there was yet a third sister, or at least there were other coheirs in the same original Fief as that in which Eva and Agnes, through their mother, participated.

Of the estates mentioned in this Fine, I have elsewhere (*Antiq. of Shrop.*, VIII. 103) said that Longford was in Shropshire and that Church Eaton and Orslow were in Staffordshire. I may here add that Iwerne was in Dorsetshire. It was afterwards called Lacerton to distinguish it from other adjacent vills on the Iwerne River. It was in the parish of Stour-Pain. It has long been entirely obsolete, and though its wherabouts is nearly ascertainable, the actual site of the vill or farm is not marked by any vestige of masonry or other building materials.

At the date of Domesday, Iwerne (Lacerton) was held in capite by Edwin Venator, a Thane of King William.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 8 RIC. I. (1195-1196).

Hugo de Chaucumba. Tomas de Erdintona pro eo r.c. de vi.li. et xvii.s. et vi.d. bl. de veteri firmâ de Staffordscira. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Et Idem de Novâ Firmâ de Staffordscira. In th'ro xxix.li. et v.s. et ii.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Laentoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. Servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebigga. Et Willielmo de Herovilla lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in Pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Schethelle ix.s. Et Hugoni Episcopo Coventrensi lxi.s. bl. in Cnot et Ruggelega per breve Huberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi.

Et in liberatione x. Militum xii.li. de xxiiii. diebus per breve Regis. Et in liberatione xviii. Servientium cum binis equis x.li. et xv.s. de eodem termino per idem breve. Et in liberatione c. et quater xx. peditum de quibus ix. fuerunt Magistri xxxvii.li. et xv.s. cuique preter magistros ii.d. in die, et cuique magistrorum iii.d. in die, per idem breve. Et in custamento proquirendi et adducendi prædictos pedites ii. marc. per idem breve. Et in custamento reparandi stagnum vivarii Regis de Stafford xvi.li. per breve Regis, et per visum Willielmi de Rugge et Ricardi filii Gervasii. Et in custamento claudendi Gaiolam de Stafford ix.s. per idem breve. Et Ade Bruno et sociis suis qui insecuti sunt et comprehenderunt Willielmum Wither et socios suos malefactores ix.s. de dono Regis per idem breve. Et pro judiciis et justiciis faciendis per totum annum xi.s. Et in emendatione Novi Castelli et cujusdam pontis ibidem xl.s. per idem breve.

Idem Vicecomes debet c. marc. pro habendo Comitatu ad antiquam firmam quamdiu Rex placuerit.

De Purpresturis et Escactis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roelega. In th'ro xxiii.s. et iii.d. in ii talliis et debet xxiii.s. et iii.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis r.c. de xvi.s. et viii.d. de firmâ de Brom de dimidio anno sexto et de dimid. marc. de firmâ de Roelega de eodem dimidio anno. In th'ro nihil. Et Emmæ Reginae

Walliæ xvi.s. et viii.d. item dimid. marc. sicut continetur in Rotulo anni sexti per breve Regis. E. q. e.

Idem Episcopus r.c. de xxx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham de eodem dimidio anno. Et xviii.d. de exitu molendini de Cradelega de eodem dimidio anno. In th'ro nihil. Et predictæ Reginæ xviii.d. sicut continetur in predicto Rotulo. Et debet xxx.s. quæ debent requiri ab herede Roberti de Broc sicut Vicecomes dicit. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu molendini de Cradelega. In th'ro xxxi.s. et vi.d. et debet xxxi.s. et vi.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de censu Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro vi. marc. et debet iii. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Hugo lxvi.s. et viii.d. de Censu prædictæ Forestæ de dimidio anno sexto. Et de Pasnagio Forestæ prædictæ de eodem anno sexto. Petrus de Broch r.c. de x.li. de firmâ Forestæ de Canot de dimidio anno sexto. Et de x.li. de dimidio anno præterito per fines quos fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti de Broch et Forestariâ de Canot. In th'ro x.li. de anno sexto. Et debet x.li. de anno præterito.

Ricardus Wagetail debet iii.s. et ii.d. quia retraxit se. Homines de Novo Castello lxvi.s. et viii.d. pro conclamento. Willielmus de Braiose r.c. de vii.li. et xv.s. et iii.d. et obolum de firmâ de Erlegâ quæ fuit Ad'æ de Port de dimidio anno sexto. Et de xv.li. et x.s. et vii.d. de eadem firmâ de anno præterito. Et de xv.li. et x.s. et vii.d. de hoc anno. In th'ro xiiii.li. et vi.s. et v.d. per manum Hugonis Bardulf. Et debet xxx.iiii.li. et x.s. et obolum. Henricus filius Rogeri r.c. de v.s. pro quâdam recognitione. In th'ro iii.s. Et debet ii.s.

Villata de Novo Castello debet xii.s. et ii.d. pro defaultâ.

De Scutagio Walliæ.

Herveius Bagot vii.li. et xv.s. de Scutagio pro Militibus suis. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo quos idem Johannes cognovit se recepisse sicut continetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi quarto. Ailmerus de Mera r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro falso clamore. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d. Willielmus filius Estivæ r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d. Willielmus de Ferrariis filius Comitum de Ferrariis r.c. de iii.li. et x.s. et iii.d. pro fine terræ suæ. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Hugo Bardulf c. et x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chau-cumba Baillivus suus cognovit se recepisse.

*De Placitis Hugonis et Willelmi Coventrensis et Herefordensis
Episcoporum et Sociorum suorum.*

Tedinga Bernardi filii Lefwini r.c. de v.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Reginaldi. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d. Tedinga Radulphi de Aclea r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iv.s. et viii.d. Ailricus de Witegrava r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. pro supersisâ. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Gilbertus de Witegrava r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. pro eodem. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Robertus de Parles debet xx. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushale cum herede ipsius donec ætatem habeat sed non habet custodiam. Reginaldus de Puteo r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quam Dominus Rex Pater dedit patri ipsius Reginaldi in Villâ de Ruggeleâ. In th'ro vi.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. Et debet dimid. marc. Willielmus de Sanford debet i marc. pro habendâ Assisâ de Novâ disseisinâ versus Episcopum Coventrensem de libero tenemento suo in Handesacra et Lichefeld. Hugo filius Petri r.c. de xxiii. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis qui fuerunt Willielmi de Rushala quæ est de feodo ipsius Hugonis. In th'ro i. marc. et debet xxii. marc.

De Scutagio ad redemptionem domini Regis.

Episcopus Cestrensis debet xv.li. de scutagio militum suorum de quibus Hugo Pipard debet respondere sicut continetur in Rotulo anni sexti in Staffordscirâ ubi respondet de Episcopatu Coventrensi. Radulphus de Sumeri xlii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. de Scutagio Gervasii Painell. Tomas de Verdun xx.s. de Scutagio. Herveius Bagot lx.li. de Scutagio.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de viii. marc. pro habendâ Custodiâ Forestæ de Canot et domo suâ de Rembaldestonâ cum terrâ Roberti de Broch ejus filiam et heredem habet (*sic*) uxorem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. *Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones per W. Herefortensem Episcopum et Willielmum de Braiosa et socios suos.*

Villata de Brumeshel r.c. de xii.d. pro Receptione Nicholai filii Walteri sine Tedingâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus le Francis r.c. de ii.s. et i.d. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet xiii.d.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xv.s. et iii.d. de Pirhulle hundredo pro murdro. In th'ro vi.s. Et debet x.s. et iii.d.

Tedinga Magistri de Brunwiz r.c. de v.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Asculfi. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d.

Tedinga Nicholai de Langedon r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ ipsius Nicholai. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d.

Roscelinus filius Alurici debet v.s. et ii.d. quia non est prosecutus. Walterus filius Godwini debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Ailwinus filius Leurici debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Philippus filius Ailwini debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Robertus de la Le debet dimid. marc. pro eodem.

Editha de Edmundefona r.c. de v.s. et ii.d. pro disseisinâ. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet x.s. et viii.d.

Tedinga Gilberti de Vado r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Rogeri de Linde. In th'ro vi.d. per manum Roberti filii Gilberti. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Tedinga Edrici de Bulstan r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Roberti filii Ernaldi. In th'ro vi.d. per manum Roberti delstan (*sic*). Et debet v.s. et ii.d. Tedinga Petri filii Brungivæ r.c. de dimid. marc. pro fugâ Roberti fratris sui. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d. Lefridus filius Walteri r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d.

Gilbertus de Ordgrave (*sic*) debet dimid. marc. quia non est prosecutus. Juliana de Parles debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore.

Tallagium Villarum in Staffordseirâ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xvi.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Swineford. In th'ro vi.s. et viii.d. Et debet x.s. Idem r.c. de ii. marc. de Tallagio de Wigentona. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet i. marc. Idem Vicecomes debet xi.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio de Clent et de Ruggelegâ. Et xviii.s. de Wulfrunehantonâ. Et xii.s. de Tallagio de Tetenhalle. Et xii.s. de Tallagio de Rugeleâ et Canot. Et xxiii.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Pencriz. Et xxv.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Alrewas. Et xxv.s. de Tallagio Burgi Novi Castri. Et ii. marc. de Tallagio Villæ de Kenefara. Et i. marc. de Tallagio Villæ de Brumlega. Et xx.s. de Tallagio de Pencul cum Soca. Et ii. marc. de Tallagio Burgi de Stafford. Et i. marc. de Tallagio Villæ de Tamewurdâ. Et i. marc. de Tallagio Villæ de Mera.

Nova Promissa per H. Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Ricardus de Dalham Decanus de Lichefelde r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ Benevolentîâ Regis.

Johannes de Nortona r.c. de i. marc. pro habendâ loquelâ suâ in Curiâ Regis quæ est in Curiâ Hervei Bagot de tertiâ parte feodi unius militis. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Ricardus de Vernun xx.li. pro xx. libratis terræ.

Tomas de Ordeslega debet v. marc. pro licentiâ remanendi in Angliâ et standi recto si quis loqui voluerit versus eum sicut continetur infra in compoto Galfridi filii Petri ubi nominatur Tomas de Asfen sicut Vicecomes dicit.

Radulphus de Sumeri debet ccc. marc. pro habendâ saisinâ Baronie quæ fuit Gervasii Painell quæ R. (*sic*) in Norhamtescirâ.

Stephanus de Bellocampo debet x. marc. pro habendo recto de Feodo ii. Militum in Wigemore (*sic*; *sed* Wichenore *legendum*) et Schirestonâ (*sic*; *sed* Scirescotâ *legendum*) versus Rogerum de Summervill. Galfridus le Salvage (*sic*) xl.s. ne transfretet in tertio exercitu Normannie postquam Dominus rediit ab Alemanniâ et pro Scutagio suo de Feodo dimidii Militis.

Galfridus Filius Petri ix.li. de Firmâ de Kenefara de anno præterito. Et ix.li. de eadem firmâ de Kenefare de hoc anno. Sed reddit computum infra.

De Secundo Scutagio Exercitûs Normannie.

Episcopus Coventrensis debet xv.li. de Scutagio Militum suorum sed Willielmus de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesiâ reddit inde computum in Rotulo escaetarum per magistrum Absalonem. Radulphus de Sumeri debet l.li. de Scutagio feodi Gervasii Painel. Sed habet quietantiam per breve H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi. Tomas de Verdun xx.s. de Scutagio. Herveius Bagot lx.li. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf xl.s. in hoc comitatu. Henricus de Oilli

vi.s. et viii.d. in hoc comitatu. Comes de Ferrariis (*sic*). Willielmus de Braiosa (*sic*).

De Debitis Aaron.

Willielmus Basset debet viii. marc. et dimid. per cartam. Et c.s. per aliam. Et c.s. per aliam, qui requirebantur in Legrecestrescirâ.

De Tertio Scutagio Exercitûs Normannie.

Episcopus Cestrensis xv.li. de Scutagio. Sed respondet inde in Legrecestrescira et Warewichscira. Tomas de Verdun xx.s. de Scutagio. Harveius Bagot lx.li. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf

xl.s. in hoc comitatu. Henricus de Oilli vi.s. et viii.d. in hoc Comitatu. Comes de Ferrariis (*sic*). Willielmus de Braiosa (*sic*).

Radulphus de Sumeri habet quietantiam de Scutagio suo per breve H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi per breve Regis de ultra mare.

Galfridus filius Petri r.c. de ix.li. de firma de Kenefara. Et de viii.li. et iii.s. et vi.d. de Pasnagio Forestæ de Kenefara. Et de iii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Pasnagio Forestæ de Canot. Et de lxvi.s. et viii.d. de Tomâ de Asfen ut posset replegiari. Et de xxx.s. de xv averiis qui fuerunt Petri del Broc venditis. Et de vi.s. et viii.d. de coriis venditis. Summa xxvi.li. et xii.s. et i.d. In th'ro xxxiii.s. et iii.d. Et in custamento unius Aulæ in Foresta de Kenefara cum officinis adjacentibus et unius coquinæ et unius cameræ et unius Gaiolæ et unius vivarii et unius portæ cum Breteschîâ et unius

palitii xvi. perticarum et altitudinis xvi. pedum et utensilium Domûs xxiiii.li. et xviii.s. et ix.d. per breve Regis. E. q. E.

From the Berkshire Pipe-Roll, 8 Ric. I.

De scutagio militum de Berchseira assiso anno preterito.

De hiis qui non habent capitales honores in hoc comitatu (c.g.) de vi.s. et viii.d. de scutagio Hervei de Dukeswurda.

From the Pipe-Roll of Oxfordshire, 8 Ric. I.

De scutagio militum qui non habent capitales honores in hoc comitatu.

Radulfus de Suneri xx.s. de Chiselhampton Gervasii Paenell.

De placitis G. Wintonensis Episcopi et sociorum ejus.

Ricardus de Stratton r.c. de xlvi.s. et viii.d. pro defaltâ. In th'ro xl.s. et debet vi.s. et viii.d.

From the Pipe-Roll of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, 8 Ric. I.

De oblatiis curiæ. Eudo Martel reddit compotum de xv. marc. pro habendâ rationabili parte suâ quæ eum contingit de hereditate matris suæ versus Willelmum de Belmes filium Alani la Suche. In thesauro xii. marc. et debet viii. marc. sed reddit compotum infra. Eudo Martel r.c. de viii. marc. pro habendâ (ut supra). In thesauro liberavit per manum Willelmi Ruffi de Northampton et quietus est.

De placitis et conventionibus per Galfridum filium Petri et socios ejus.

Amicia mater Roberti Trussel reddit compotum de iii.s. et ii.d. In thesauro x.d. et debet iii.s. et iii.d.

(Below on the same membrane.)

Idem Willelmus (de Sanctæ Mariæ Ecclesiâ), Magister Absalon pro eo, r.c. de xii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. de firmâ de Lichesfeld de primo dimidio anno et de vi.li. et ii.s. de firmâ de Briwude de eodem termino et de ix.li. et ii.s. et viii.d. de firmâ de Eccleshale de eodem termino et de iii.li. de firmâ de Berceswich de eodem termino et de v. marc. et dimid. de firmâ de Pres de eodem termino et de xi.li. et xii.s. et ii.d. de firmâ de Langedona de eodem termino et de lyiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Heiwude de eodem termino et de vii.li. et xvii.s. et x.d. de firmâ de Sallaw de eodem termino et de iii.li. et xiii.s. et x.d. de firmâ de Ychentona de eodem termino et de lxxv.s. et xi.d. de firmâ de Chadelessun de eodem termino et de xxxi.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Tachelesbroch de eodem termino et de ix.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. de redditu assiso in manerio de Coventre et de e. et ii.s. et v.d. de firmâ de Sudham de eodem termino. Summa lxxii.li. et xvi.s. et iii.d. In th'ro lib. in xii. talliis. E. q. E.

Idem r.c. de x.li. de redditu assiso in manerio de Coventre de

eodem termino. In thr'o ix.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. et Willielmo Turketill xvi.s. et viii.d. in prebendâ quam habet in ecclesiâ Coventriæ de quartâ parte anni. Et Archidiacono Roffensi l.s. qui èi aretro sunt de prebendâ suâ de Coventre per breve H. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et habet de superplus l.s. qui computantur ei infra in compoto de Wicheford.

Idem Willelmus r.c. de xiii.li. et xvi.s. et ix.d. de firmâ de Herdewich de dimidio anno. In th'ro xiiii.li. et habet superplus iii.s. et iii.d. de quibus iii.s. computantur ei in proximo compoto et habet de superplus iii.d.

Idem Willelmus r.c. de xv.li. de scutagio Episcopi Coventrensis. In th'ro xi.li. et xvii.s. et in suo superplus quod habet in compoto de Herdewich iii.s. et debet lx.s. de quibus xls. remanent super Willielmum Brun qui manet in Cestrescirâ et xx.s. super Hugonem Pantulf et Willelmum de Belmeis sicut ipse dicit.

Idem Willelmus r.c. de xv.li. de firmâ de Wicheford. In th'ro xii.li. et x.s. et in suo superplus quod habet in compoto de manerio de Coventre l.s. E. q. E.

Idem Willelmus r.c. de ix.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ medietatis de Alencestre et de Brome quæ fuerunt Henrici de Penne. In th'ro liberavit in ii talliis. E. q. E.

From the Pipe-roll of Lincolnshire, 8 Richard I.

De Secundo Scutagio exercitûs Normanniæ.

Herveius Bagot debet scutagium de x. militibus sed respondet de scutagio totius Baroniæ suæ in Staffordescirâ.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 8 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1196).

Hugh de Chaucumbe continues to be Sheriff, but now acts through a Deputy—the active, sagacious, and eventually successful Thomas de Erdington.

One thing to be observed in the *Corpus Comitatus* is that Rugeley and Cannock, purchased by Hugh de Novant previous to the Crusade, and since forfeited, had ere this been restored to that Prelate by order of the Viceroy Hubert.

This account affords curious information as to the scale of pay and wages current at the period. The pay of a Knight, probably engaged for foreign service, was one shilling per day; that of a Serjeant-at-arms (Servientis) was sixpence per day, but this necessitated the keeping of one horse by every nine such Servientes. The pay of an ordinary foot soldier was twopence per day, but over every nineteen of such soldiers there presided a "master foot-

soldier" (probable analogous to a modern corporal). Every such "master" had fourpence per day. A Serjeant of the Peace, or local policeman, received only three-fifths of a penny per day.

De Purpresturis et Escaetis.—Under this head are included, with some impropriety, several minor items of account, which Bishop Hugh had already rendered at the close of his Shrievalty (Easter, 1194). In the Roll of 1194, the Bishop is said to have paid several such small sums into the Treasury, and to be quit. Here his liability to pay is dated as having arisen in 1194 (*anno sexto*), but it is added that he had paid the said sums, not into the Treasury, but to Emma, Queen of North Wales. Evidently the Queen's annuity had been made up by such fragmentary instalments. Any attempt to analyse the blunder thus committed by the Clerks of the Exchequer would be profitless if not hopeless. A little lower down, another clerical blunder occurs. It is intended to charge the Bishop with the census and pannage of Cannock Forest for the half-year ending Easter, 1194. But the Clerk, instead of writing "Idem Episcopus lxvi.s. et viii.d." wrote "Idem Hugo . . . lxvi.s. viii.d.," thus confusing Hugh, the Bishop and former Sheriff, with Hugh de Chaucumbe, the existing Sheriff.

§ The account against Peter de Broch^m is merely for the year (Easter, 1194, to Easter, 1195), during which he actually enjoyed the Forestership of Cannock. His Fine had originally contemplated a temporary seizin. He had left an arrear, but the continuity of his tenure having been broken, the Fine was no longer operative.

§ Since Easter, 1194, William de Braiose had been holding in fee-farm the escheated manor of Arley, once Adam de Port's. The fee-farm rent was £15 10s. 7d. per annum. Other estates, held in his time by Adam de Port, had ere this reverted to Braiose by inheritance. He had no such claim upon Arley.

§ Robert (it should be 'William') de Parles' oblatum of 6 Richard I. is virtually cancelled by the words "non habet custodiam." Hugh fitz Peters' Fine, more recently accepted, had enabled the claimants in the case to settle their own differences.

§ Richard de Vernon's proffer for 20 *librates* of land is a mere memorandum of an oblatum. He, or his father, had clearly been outlawed in 1194. Nevertheless it was competent to an outlaw, if he could find security or money, to buy a reversal of his sentence and its concomitant disabilities.

§ Ralph de Sumeri's Fine for Livery in succession to Gervase Paynell, of Dudley, is or will be accounted of under Northampton-

shire. The Honour of Newport Pagnell was in the latter county.

Stephen de Beauchamp's Fine is for a "writ of right" to determine who was the rightful Seigneur over Roger de Somerville, in regard to his tenure of two Knight's Fees in Wichnor and Syerscote. The various documents which bear upon this interesting question of feudal law and hereditary descent cannot be introduced with any propriety in a Pipe-Roll note. But the date, here supplied by the Pipe-Roll, will be of much importance in any future attempt to tell the whole story.

§ Geoffrey le Savage (having recently entered upon his inheritance) compounds for his assessment to the last scutage of Normandy, of which no less than three had been ordained within the thirty months which had followed on King Richard's release. The first Scutage of Normandy was ordained in A.D. 1194, the year of King Richard's return. It does not appear to have been assessed on any of the Baronies of Staffordshire or Shropshire. The second Scutage of Normandy, assessed in 1195, was put in course of collection in 1196. It was at the rate of £1 per fee. In the list before us (p. 58) the Bishop of Coventry, Ralph de Sumeri, Thomas de Verdon, and Hervey Bagot were each assessed under Staffordshire for the whole of their respective Baronies wherever situated. Hugh Pantulf and Henry de Oilli were each assessed only on such portions of the Barony of each as were in the County. The Earl Ferrers and William de Braiose were not assessed under Staffordshire, but their assessments elsewhere included all that they had or may have had in Staffordshire. Ralph de Sumeri's Scutage was wholly released by the Viceroy Hubert.

§ Among the securities which escheated to the Crown on the death (A.D. 1189) of Aaron, "the Jew of Lincoln," were three cartels establishing the indebtedness of William Basset to the usurers's estate, in sums amounting to £15 13s. 4d. This debt reverted to the Crown, but hitherto had failed to be recovered by the Sheriff of Leicestershire. It is now put in charge in Staffordshire. William Bassett, the original borrower, was of Sapcote (Leicestershire), and of Cheadle, Staffordshire. He had suffered some escheat in 1194.

§ The third Scutage of Normandy was assessed and partly collected in the fiscal year ending Michaelmas, 1196. The Bishop of Chester (meaning Coventry) is said in the Staffordshire Roll to account thereof in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. The rate was again £1 per fee. The Schedule of Staffordshire assessments is

nearly as that for the second Scutage. The Viceroy Hubert has again excused Ralph de Sumeri's quota, but this time he has been directed to do so by King Richard's "Writ-de-ultra-mare." Probably De Sumeri was serving personally and with some of his knights in the Army of France.

§ Thomas Asfen's Fine of five merks has been paid by the equivalent 66s. 8d. to Geoffrey fitz Piers, whose account is of Forest matters. The Fine is here represented as *ut posset replegiari*, viz., that he (Asfen) might be admitted to bail in regard to his reappearance, if called upon to take his trial.

§ Peter de Broc it seems had not paid the outstanding instalment (£5) due from him as before stated. So Fitz Piers had sold his working cattle (*averia*) and his stock of hides.

Of Fitz Piers' various receipts and dues, £1 13s. 4d. had been paid into the Treasury, and he had expended £24 18s. 9d. on the erection of a fortified *hall* or lodge in Kinver Forest, with a Chamber (for the King's use), a Kitchen, a Gaol, and other offices and utensils.

BERKSHIRE ROLL.—Hervey de Dukeswurda (Denchworth) was a Tenant in the fief of Stafford, and probably identical with Hervey de Wilbrihton of the Liber Niger. (See Staff. Collec., I., 169.)

OXFORDSHIRE ROLL.—Scutage on a knight's fee in Chiselhampton is charged against Ralph de Sumeri as the heir, not as the Tenant, of Gervase Paynell. It was an arrear on one of his knights.

Richard de Stratton was a Tenant of the Barons Stafford.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND WARWICKSHIRE ROLL.—Endo Martel completes his Fine of £119 3s. 4d. (Supra. pp. 29.)

"IDEM WILLELMUS, MAGISTER ABSALON PRO EO."—This account is by William de St-Mary-Church, the King's Escheator. It is an account of the Escheator's receipts and out-goings during six months' seizin of the Temporalities of the See of Coventry. The Estates named in the Schedule were Episcopal estates, in the several counties of Salop, Stafford, Derby, and Warwick. It would seem that neither a Viceroy's Writ nor an Escheator's arm could touch any thing or person in the Palatine County of Chester; but there also the Bishop had a temporal estate. The arrangement which caused Pantulf and La Zouche (Belmeis) to be amenable, in a matter of Scutage, to the See of Coventry, has escaped my enquiry. Its date will have been later than the Liber Niger.

This Escheator's Roll was evidently attached to the Pipe Roll by contemporary Clerks of the Exchequer. If attached to the right

Roll, it suggests that Bishop Hugh de Novant suffered forfeiture of his Temporalities some two years before his death. The latter event is stated to have taken place in March or April, 1198, at Béc-Herlouin, in Normandy. The Episcopal estates named in the above Schedule, were:—In Staffordshire: Lichfield, Brewood, Eccleshall, Baswich, Longedon, and Heywood. In Shropshire: Prees. In Derbyshire: Sawley. In Warwickshire: Bishop's-Itchington, Chadshunt; Bishop's-Tachbroke, Coventry, Southam, Hardwick, and Wichford.

§ I know of nothing to connect the Escheat of Henry de Penne, or the moiety of Alcester and Broom with Staffordshire or with the See of Coventry. The position of the entry on an Escheator's Roll implies no such connection.

MAG. ROT. PIP. 9 RICHARD I. (1196-1197).

Hugo de Chaucumba r.c. de c. et xli. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro liii.li. et x.s. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebigga. Et Willielmo de Herovilla lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchevill ix.s. Et Hugoni Episcopo Coventrensi lxi.s. bl. in Canot et Ruggeleia. Et in reparatione Domorum Regis in Novo Castello et palitii et vivarii xliii.s. per breve Regis. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xi.s. Et eidem Hugoni (Vicecomiti) x.li. de dono pro militibus retentis in servitio Regis per breve Regis. Et debet xli.li. et ii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et in Defaltâ Instauri Maneriorum Comitatus xi.li. et xi.s. et x.d. bl. Et debet xxix.li. et viii.s. et iii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xx.li. bl. Et debet ix.li. et viii.s. et iii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roeleia. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de c. marc. pro habendo Comitatu ad anti-quam firmam quamdiu Regi placuerit. In th'ro lvi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. Et debet x.li. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Hugo des Loges qui habet heredem Roberti del Broc xxx.s. sicut Hugo Episcopus Coventrensis respondet in Rotulo præcedenti.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de Exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Idem Hugo v. marc. de Censu prædictæ Forestæ de dimidio anno sexto. Petrus del Broc debet x.li. de veteri firmâ forestæ de Canot. Et de fine quem fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti del Broch et forestariâ de Canot. Ricardus Waggetail r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. quia retraxit se. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Willielmus de Braiosa xxiiii.li. et x.s. et obolum de veteri firmâ de Erleia Adamæ de Port sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Henricus filius Rogeri r.c. de ii.s. pro quâdam recognitione. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Villata de Novo Castello debet xii.s. et ii.d. pro defectu. Hugo des Loges debet xl.s. quia non venit ad comptum suum reddendum de firmâ Forestæ de Canot ad terminum sibi statutum.

De Scutagio Wallie.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de vii.li. et xv.s. pro militibus suis. In th'ro iii.li. et vii.s. Et debet lxviii.s. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefara pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo quod idem Johannes cognovit se recepisse sicut continetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi quarto. Ailmarus de Mera r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. pro falso clamore. In th'ro iii.s. et ii.d. Et debet xviii.d. Willielmus filius Estivæ debet v.s. et ii.d. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. Hugo Bardulf debet c. et x.s. de scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumba Baillivus suus cognovit se recepisse.

De Placitis Hugonis et Willielmi Coventr. et Herefort. Episcoporum.

Tedinga Bernardi filii Lefwini debet iii.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Reginaldi.

Willielmus de Parles debet xx. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushale cum herede ipsius donec ætatem habeat. Sed non habet custodiam sicut Vicecomes dicit. Willielmus de Samford debet i. marc. pro habendâ Assisâ de Novâ disseisinâ versus Episcopum Coventrensem de libero tenemento suo in Handesacra et Lichesfeld. Tedinga Radulphi de Aclea r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet ii.s. et viii.d. Ailricus de Whitegrave r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. pro super-assisâ. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet ii.s. et ii.d. Gilbertus de Whitegrave r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet ii.s. et viii.d. Hugo filius Petri r.c. de xxii. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ

terre et heredis quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ quæ est de feodo ipsius Hugonis. In th'ro viii. marc. Et debet xiiii. marc.

Reginaldus de Puteo r.c. de dimid. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quam Rex Pater dedit patri ipsius in Villâ de Rugeleâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Regis.

Episcopus Cestrensis debet xls. de Scutagio. De quibus Hugo Pipard debet respondere sicut continetur in Rotulo anni sexti in Staffordscirâ ubi respondet de Episcopatu Coventrensi. Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de xlii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. de Scutagio Gervasii Painell. In th'ro c.s. Et debet xxxvii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. Tomas de Verdun debet xx.s. de Scutagio. Herveius Bagot debet lx.li. de Scutagio.

De Placitis Willielmi Herefort. Episcopi et Sociorum ejus.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xiii.d. de Willielmo Francisco pro vino vendito contra Assisam. Et de v.s. et viii.d. de Edithâ de Edmunde-tona pro disseisinâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Tedinga Magistri de Bromwiz r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Hasculfi. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet ii.s. et ii.d. Tedinga Nicholai de Langedona r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ ipsius Nicholai. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet ii.s. et ii.d. Walterus filius Godwini r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d. Ailwinus filius Leurici r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d. Tedinga Edrici Bulstan r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Roberti filii Ernaldi. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Pyrehul hundred debet x.s. et iii.d. pro murdro. Roscelinus filius Ailrici debet v.s. et ii.d. quia non est prosecutus. Philippus filius Ailwini debet dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Robertus de la Lea debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Tedinga Gilberti de Vado debet iii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Roberti de Linde. Tedinga Petri filii Brungieve debet v.s. et viii.d. Lemedus filius Walteri debet v.s. et viii.d. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Gilbertus de Ordgrave debet dimid. marc. quia non est prosecutus. Juliana de Parles debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore.

Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Taillagio villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ quarum nomina et debita annotantur in Rotulo præcedente quæ ideo non redduntur quia fuerunt reddita ad scaccarium de Redemptione sicut Vicecomes dicit. Idem Vicecomes debet x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham Decani quæ fuerunt redditæ ad prædictum scaccarium sicut idem Vicecomes dicit.

De Promissis per Hubertum Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Ricardus de Vernun debet xx.li. pro xx. libratis terræ. Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de ccc. marc. pro habendâ Saisinâ Baroniæ quæ fuit

Gervasii Painell usque ad adventum Regis ab Alemanniâ. In th'ro c. et xxxiii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. Et debet c. marc. Stephanus de Belchamp debet x. marc. pro habendo recto de feodo duorum militum in Wichmore et Schireston versus Rogerum de Summervill. Galfridus le Salvage debet xl.s. ne transfretet in tertio exercitu Normanniæ et pro scutagio suo de feodo dimidii militis. Radulphus de Sumeri debet cccc. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quæ fuit Gervasii Painell avunculi sui per finem factum rum Rege in Alemanniâ.

De Secundo Scutagio.

Tomas de Verdun xx.s. de Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de lx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro xxxi.li. et xviii.s. et vi.d. Et debet xxviii.li. et xviii.d.

Hugo Pantulf xl.s. in hoc Comitatu.

Henricus de Oilli vi.s. et viii.d. in hoc Comitatu.

Comes de Ferrariis . . . Willielmus de Braiosa . . .

De Tertio Scutagio.

Tomas de Verdun xx.s. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf xl.s. in hoc Comitatu. Comes de Ferrariis . . . Willielmus de Braiosa . . .

Herveius Bagot et Henricus de Oilli habent quietantiam per breviam Archiepiscopi.

De Eccactis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de v.s. de firmâ de Hulle de anno integro. Et de viii.s. et ii.d. de Aluredestona de tribus partibus anni. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. e.

Willielmus Basset viii. marc. et dimidiam per cartam de debitis Aaron. Et c.s. per aliam. Et c.s. per aliam.

Galfridus filius Petri r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefare. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

From the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll, 9 Ric. I.

Hugo de Nevilla Custos. Galfridus le Sauvage pro eo.

Wido de Dive debet xi.li. et xiii.s. de debitis Aaron et x.s. de scutagio Pagani de Parles in Rollenrith quos ipse recepit.

De placitis Godfridi Wintonensis Episcopi.

Ricardus de Stratton reddit compositum de dimid. marc. pro defectu et de v.s. de scutagio de Welebiri. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Hvlda de Gai debet x.s. de scutagio Pagani de Parles in Nôrdbroc.

De tertio scutagio.

Robertus de Harecurt debet dimid. marc. de scutagio sed habet quietantiam per breve Huberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi quod est in forulo Marescalli de Leircestrescire et Warewicscire de anno preterito quia Willielmus filius ejus fuit ultra mare pro ipso in ser-

vitio Regis. Radulfus de Sumeri xx.s. de scutagio de Chiselhanton Gervasii Painell.

From the Pipe-Roll of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, 9 Ric. I.

Oliverus filius Nigelli reddit compotum de i. marcâ ut scribatur in magno Rotulo concordia facta inter ipsum et Johannem Saltcheverel quæ recordata fuit coram Baronibus de Scaccario presentibus predictis et assensum prebentibus scilicet de tota hereditate Radulfi filii Ercaldi quæ inter illos partiri debuit ut ex portione sororum scilicet quod predicto Olivero remansit cum esnesciâ tota terra de Bubendona et de Langeford et de Malmerton et de Turvedeston et de Wudehus cum pertinentiis istarum terrarum in Derebiscira, et in Staffordscira tota terra de Adelakeston cum pertinentiis præter viii. bovas terras cum pertinentiis et præter molendinum cum sequela et pertinentiis; et eidem O. remanet totum feodum quod fuit Radulfi filii Ercaldi in Stanton et in Calewich et Prestewude. Et prefato Johanni remansit in portione suâ in Staffordscira tota terra de Norwude cum pertinentiis; et Chedele et viii. bovatae in Adelakestona cum molendino et pertinentiis et totum feodum quod fuit Radulfi filii Ercaldi in Chavernesse et in Rumesoura et in Hopewell in Derebiscira, tenendum de predicto Olivero ut de antenato et de heredibus suis. Et pro hac concordia dedit idem O. xx. marcas argenti prefato Johanni salvo jure et clamio utriusque illorum in terrâ de Caldecote quæ fuit predicti Radulfi.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 9 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1197).

Here, for a novelty, we have the *Firma Comitatus* of Staffordshire distinctly announced as £140 *blanche*. The details of account exactly fulfil that principle. The change was probably due to some new rule of Exchequer procedure. The Shropshire Pipe-Roll, of parallel date, adopts the new formula.

§ Bishop Hugh de Novant's right to Rugeley and Cannock has been duly recognised as relieving the Sheriff's ferm of 61s. *blanche*.

§ The King's Manors throughout the County were understocked. To recompense the Sheriff for this deficiency, or to enable him to replace it, his Ferm was abated in account by £11 11s. 10d. *blanche*.

§ Richard Waggetail had been just ten years in paying one-half of his original amercement of 6s. 8d. (See Staff. Collect., I., 130.)

§ Hugh de Loges, the new Forester of Cannock, is amerced £2, because he did not come and render account of his ferm on the day appointed him. Presumably this was one of those amercements which were usually expressed more briefly as *pro defaultâ*.

Page 66.—Idem Vicecomes debet £13 5s. 4d. de Taillagio, &c. The proceeds of a late Tallage had been paid in at the “Exchequer of Redemption,” said the Sheriff. My notion is that the primary object of tallage or *taliatio* was to tax persons or estates, who or which were exempt from ordinary burdens, such as scutage or personal service in the army. The word *talis*, with all its derivatives, such as tally, taliatio, retaliation, and, we may add, *tallage*, involves an idea of comparison, equalisation, or adjustment. The principle of enacting tallage was that each class of estate ought to bear its due proportion of national burdens; the principle of assessing tallage was that estates liable to the impost should be assessed according to their relative competency. Therefore, as we see in the Pipe-Rolls, whenever the King decided on a tallage of his demesnes he appointed special Commissioners to see that it was assessed equitably.

§ There were many King’s Marshalls. The Marshall of the Host had, it would seem, to keep a distinct Register of all the knights whose personal attendance exempted them from scutage. King’s Serjeants also, if their tenure was by military service, reported to the Marshall their presence in the host for the period prescribed by the terms of their Serjeantry.

The Marshall will have kept his Rolls in Schedules proper to each English Shrievaltry. These Rolls, we may presume, were sent in due course to the Viceroy, who certified the exemptions arising from each Schedule to the respective Sheriffs of Counties.

Hence resulted those lists and Schedules which we see incorporated in the Pipe-Rolls, or copied in the Testa-de-Neville, and which are usually entitled *Isti habent quietantiam per brevia*.

A Marshall’s Roll, in its original form, I have never seen; and so am obliged to speak conjecturally on the subject.

Oliver fitz Nigel’s Fine of one merk procured the insertion on the Great Roll of his agreement with John Sacheverell.—

The document relates to considerable estates in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, all I believe held under the See of Coventry. This Final Concord has been already described in the First Volume (pp. 152-3) of the Staffordshire Collections. Its topographical and genealogical relevances will again bring it under notice, particularly should any attempt be made to trace the several descendants of Nigel de Stafford, from whom I conceive that Oliver, party to the Fine of 1197, was fourth in descent.

Margaret Bubendon, named in this Fine, was, in the year 1166, Tenant, immediate or mesne, of the whole of the estates partitioned

by this Fine between her heir and the heir of her younger sister. She had been in girlhood in ward to the Chamberlain Clinton, the Founder of Kenilworth. Her husband, deceased in 1166, was Nicholas fitz Nigel, grandson rather than son of Nigel de Stafford. Margaret's son, a third Nigel, occurs from 1170 to about 1178, and his son and heir was the present Oliver.

The great question is, who was Ralph fitz Ercald, whose estates became thus devisible between the heirs of Margaret and the heirs of her sister? He was a knight holding two fees, before the year 1135, under the See of Lichfield. He belonged then to that dark and unrecorded period of provincial history which ensued upon Domesday, and obnubilated Staffordshire till Milo de Gloucester held the Shrievalty of the County (1129-1130), and till Monastic Foundations, commencing with that of the little Priory of Stone, went on to glimmer through that greater darkness which ensued on the nation's crime, the usurpation of Stephen.

Most of the estates mentioned in this Fine were of the Bishop's Domesday Fief. Stanton (in Ellaston parish) and a part of Cheadle were acquired by the See after Domesday. Thus, Ralph fitz Ercald's feoffment by the Bishop comprised (1) Ellaston, with its members of Prestwood, Northwood, and Ramsor, the four probably constituting the Bishop's Domesday Manor of *Edelaghestone*; (2) Stanton above-named, as in Ellaston parish. It was *in manu Regis* at Domesday, and was waste (3) Cheadle, a part of, not now distinguishable, (4) Colwich, that is, a part of that Domesday territory which was afterwards called by the general name "Colwich;" (5) Charnes, in Eccleshall, called *Cevernest* in the Bishop's Domesday Schedule; (6) Bubden, or the greater part of the Bishop's Derbyshire estate of *Bubedene*; (7) Longford, at the date of Domesday, a mere appendage of *Bubedene*; (8) Mamerton, Lower Thurvaston, and Woodhouse, all appendages, as I guess, of the same *Bubedene*; (9) Hopwell, in Derbyshire, a Domesday Berewick of the Bishop's great Manor of Sawley; (10) Caldecote, in Warwickshire—the Bishop's at Domesday.

The parties to the above Fine divide "their claim" upon Caldecote; they do not divide the estate itself. Probably neither party had seizin of Caldecote at the time, nor can I find any evidence that their descendants recovered the estate.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 10 RICHARD I. (1197-1198).

Hugo de Chaucumba et Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdinton pro eo, r.c. de c. et xx.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscira. Scilicet Hugo de tribus partibus anni et Tomas de quartâ parte anni. In th'ro xix.li. et v.s.bl. per manum prædicti Hugonis. Et iiiii.li. et xii.s. et iii.d. bl. per manum prædicti Tomæ.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebiggera. Et Willielmo de Herovilla lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberiâ. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchulle ix.s. Et in reparatione vivarii Regis apud Kenefare x. marc. per breve Huberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi et per visum Tomæ de Prestewurde et Simonis de Alvithelega. Et in reparatione Castelli subter Limam xi.s. per manum Hugonis de Chaucumba per breve Regis. Et in reparatione ejusdem Castelli iiiii. marc. per manum Tomæ de Erdintona per prædictum breve Regis. Et in reparatione Gaiole de Stafford xxvi.d. per manum prædicti Hugonis per idem breve. Et per Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis ix.s. per manum ejusdem Hugonis. Et pro ferramentis ad prisiones v.s. per manum prædicti Tomæ. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis v.s. et vi.d. per manum prædicti Tomæ. Et debet prædictus Hugo lxi.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. Sed respondet infra. Et debet prædictus Tomas xiii.li. et viii.s. vi.d. bl. Sed prædictus Tomas respondet infra post *Nova Oblata*.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iiiii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes pro habendo Comitatu ad antiquam firmam quamdiun Regi placuerit.

Hugo de Loges qui habet heredem Roberti de Broch r.c. de xxx.s. sicut H. Coventrensis Episcopus respondet in Rotulo octavo. In th'ro liberavit. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de Exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E. Hugo des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. de hoc anno. Et de v. marc. de Censu ejusdem Forestæ

de dimidio anno sexto. In th'ro x. marc. Et debet v. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Idem Hugo r.c. de xxxii.s. et iii.d. de pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ de anno præterito. In th'ro xiii.s. et viii.d. Et debet xviii.s. et vii.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Petrus del Broc debet xli. de veteri firmâ Forestæ de Canot et de fine quem fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti del Broch et forestariâ de Canot. Ricardus Waggetail r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. quia retraxit se. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet xxxiiii.d. Willielmus de Braiosa debet xxxiii.li. et x.s. et obolum de veteri firmâ de Erleia Adamæ de Port sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente octavo.

Villata de Novo Castello Hugo Bardulf r.c. de xii.s. et ii.d. pro defectu de misericordiâ Villatæ de Novo Castello. In th'ro nihil. Et Flandrensibus xii.s. et ii.d. de feodis suis in Angliâ per breve Galfridi filii Petri quod attulit de computandis sibi lx. libris quas prædictis Flandrensibus liberavit de prædictis feodis. E. q. E.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de xls. quia non venit ad comptum suum reddendum de firmâ Forestæ de Canot ad terminum sibi statutum. In thesauro liberavit. E. q. E.

De Scutagio Wallicæ.

Herveius Bagot lxviii.s. pro militibus suis. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo quos idem Johannes cognovit se recepisse sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto. Ailmarus de Mera r.c. de xviii.d. pro falso clamore. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Willielmus filius Estive debet v.s. et ii.d. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. In th'ro iii.s. et vi.d. Et debet xx.d.

Hugo Bardulf r.c. de c. et x.s. de Scutagio quos Hugo de Chaucumba cognovit se recepisse. In th'ro nihil. Et Flandrensibus c. et x.s. de feodis suis in Anglia per breve Galfridi filii Petri quod attulit de computandis sibi lx.li. quos predictis Flandrensibus liberavit de prædictis feodis. E. q. E.

De Placitis H. Coventrensis (Episcopi) et Sociorum ejus.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. de Tedingâ Bernardi filii Lefwini pro fugâ Reginaldi. Et de i. marc. de Willielmo de Sanford pro habendâ assisâ sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Et de ii.s. et ii.d. de Ailrico de Whitegrava pro super assisâ. Et de ii.s. et viii.d. de Gilberto de Whitegrava pro eodem. In th'ro lib. in iiiii. talliis. E. q. E. Tedinga Radulphi de Acea r.c. de ii.s. et viii.d. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In th'ro xx.d. Et debet xii.d. Hugo filius Petri r.c. de xiiii. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et

heredis quæ fuit Willielmi de Rushalâ quæ est de feodo ipsius Hugonis. In th'ro iii. marc. Et debet x. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Regis.

Episcopus de Cestriâ debet xl.s. de Scutagio. Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de xxxvii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. de Scutagio Gervasii Painell. In th'ro ix.li. Et debet xxviii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. Tomas de Verdun lx.li. de Scutagio.

debet xx.s. de Scutagio. Sed habet quietantiam per breve Huberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Galfridi filii Petri. Herveius Bagot

De Placitis Willielmi Herefordensis Episcopi.

Tedinga Magistri Bromwiz r.c. de ii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Hasculfi. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Tedinga Nicholai de Langedona r.c. de ii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ ipsius Nicholai. In th'ro xiiii.d. Et debet xii.d. Ailwinus filius Lefurici r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet v.s. et viii.d. Tedinga Edrici Bulstan r.c. de iii.s.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Roberti filii Ernaldi. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet ii.s. viii.d. Robertus de la Lea r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habuit quam plegiavit. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet vi.s. et ii.d. Walterus filius Godwini debet vi.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. Pyrehul hundred debet x.s. et iii.d. pro murdro. Tedinga Gilberti de Vado r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. pro fugâ Roberti de Lude. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Taillagio Villarum in Staffordscirâ quarum nomina et debita annotantur in Rotulo octavo quæ ideo non redduntur quia fuerunt reddita ad Scaccarium de Redemptione sicut Vicecomes dicit. Idem Vicecomes debet x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham Decani quæ fuerunt redditæ ad prædictum Scaccarium sicut idem Vicecomes dicit.

De Promissis per H. Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Ricardus de Vernun xxli. pro xx. libratis terræ. Radulphus de Sumeri c. marc. pro habendâ saisinâ Baronie quæ fuit Gervasii Painell usque ad adventum Regis ab Alemanniâ. Idem Radulphus cccc. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quæ fuit Gervasii Painell avunculi sui per finem factum cum Rege in Alemanniâ. Stephanus de Belchamp x. marc. pro habendo recto sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. Galfridus le Salvage r.c. de xl.s. ne transfretet in tertio exercitu Normanno et pro Scutagio suo de feodo dimidii militis. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Secundo Scutagio.

Tomas de Verdun habet quietantiam de Scutagio suo per breve Galfridi filii Petri. Herveius Bagot xxviii.li. et xviii.d. de

Scutagio. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xl.s. de Scutagio Hugonis Pantulf. Et de vi.s. et viii.d. de Scutagio Henrici de Oilli in hoc Comitatu. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis E. q. E.

Comes de Ferrariis . Willielmus de Braiosa .

De Tertio Scutagio.

Tomas de Verdun habet quietantiam de Scutagio suo per breve Galfridi filii Petri. Hugo Pantulf r.c. de xl.s. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Comes de Ferrariis . Willelmus de Braiosa .

De Escactis.

Stephanus de Turneham v.s. de firmâ de Hulla. Idem de Aluredestona. Willielmus Basset viii. marc. et dimid. per cartam de debitis Aaron. Et c.s. per aliam. Et c.s. per aliam. Henricus de Furnellis i. marc. ut concessio quam Henricus de la Pomeraiie ei fecit scribatur in Magno Rotulo sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente.

Nova Oblata.

Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo breve de recto de feodo unius militis in Nordbiri versus Johannem de Kilpech.

Willielmus Museberd debet dimid. marc. pro disseisinâ. Et Wimarus de Bromlegâ debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xx.s. de Willielmo de Greselega pro disseisinâ. Et de dimid. marc. de Rogero de Melewich pro eodem. Et de dimid. marc. de Hugone de Acoure de misericordiâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E.

Willielmus Ruffus debet c.s. pro habendâ terrâ suâ de Waleshale qui requirebantur in Norfolk et Sudfolk.

Taillagium Scutagii factum per Galfridum filium Petri et Willielmum Briwere et Hugonem Bardulf.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xx.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de Taillagiis Villarum factis per prædictos quorum nomina et debita annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. in xi. talliis. E. q. E.

Villata de Canot et de Rugeleiâ xx.s. de prædicto tallagio.

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Herdintonâ pro eo, r.c. de xiii.li. et viii.s. et vi.d. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de quartâ parte anni. In th'ro nihil. Et in Defalti instaurenti per maneria Comitatus lxx.s. de prædicto termino. Et debet x.li. et ii.s. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et Matheo de Gamages lxxv.s. in Wigintona de quartâ parte anni per breve Regis. Et eidem xxx.s. in Mere de eodem termino per idem breve. Et eidem xx.s. in Tethale de eodem termino per idem breve. Et debet iii.li. et iii.s.

et iii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro liberavit. E. q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de xls. de Gersumâ pro habendâ custodiâ Vivarii Regis extra Stafford sibi et heredibus suis et ut faciat ibi Molendinum si velit et debet sustentare et Molendinum et stagnum de proprio et, sive fecerit sive non, reddet per annum dimid. marc. In th'ro lib. xl. solidos. E. q. E. Idem W. xx.d. de quarta parte annui redditûs prædictæ dimidiæ marcæ.

Hugo de Chaucumba r.c. de lxi.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. de firmâ comitatûs de tribus partibus anni. In th'ro xx.li. bl. Et debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl.

From the Worcestershire Pipe-Roll, 10 Ric. I.

Nova Oblata.

Yvo de Waletton debet ii. marc. pro habendo breve de recto de duabus partibus feodi i. militis in Morton versus Robertum de Morton.

From the Derbyshire Pipe-Roll, 10 Ric. I.

Willelmus de Acov'e debet dimid. marc. pro falso clameo.

From the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll, 10 Ric. I.

Radulphus de Sumeri debet xx.s. de Chiselhampton set habet quietantiam per breve Huberti Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi sicut continetur in Rotulo viii. in Staffordscira.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 10 RICHARD I. (MICHAELMAS, 1198).

Hugh de Chaucumbe's Shrievalty had ended at Midsummer, 1198. His successor, Geoffrey fitz Piers, having Thomas de Erdinton for deputy, had held office for three months.

The proceeds of Rugeley and Cannock (£3 1s. per annum) are now discharged from the "Terræ datæ" of the year. This was, perhaps, owing to the Bishop of Coventry's death in April, 1198. On June 21st following, Geoffrey de Muschamp, Archdeacon of Cleveland, had been consecrated to the See of Coventry, but this acquisition of his predecessor was not restored to him till Christmas, 1198. (See Roll, 1 John.)

IDEM VICECOMES, &c.—The entry is underlined in token of cancellation. It related to Hugh de Chaucumbe's Fine for the Shrievalty, which was at an end. No instalment remained to be exacted. No balance was against him. His *quietus* had been allowed in the Roll of 9 Ric. I. (Supra p. 64.)

Villata de Novo Castello.—The words are cancelled and "Hugo Bardulf" substituted. Still the words of the whole sentence are unintelligible from misarrangement; they should read thus, "Hugo Bardulf r.c. de 12s. 2d. de misericordiâ Villatæ de Novo Castello

pro defectu." The whole case was as follows:—Hugh Bardulf having paid £60 in the stipends of certain Flandrian Mercenaries had got a Writ from Geoffrey Fitz Piers empowering him (Bardulf) to reimburse himself. This he in part did by collecting an outstanding Crown-debt from the Burghers of New-Castle. And it is noticeable that this Writ was not issued by Fitz Piers as Sheriff of Staffordshire but as Viceroy of England. To this high dignity he had been appointed by a Writ-de-Ultra-mare of King Richard, dated July 11th, 1198. The Writ created Fitz Piers "Justiciar and Viceroy of England" in succession to Archbishop Hubert.

Again, we have here the ratio and meaning of a Sheriff appointing a Deputy. The Chief-Justice or Viceroy was in those days Commander-in-Chief of the Army of England. He had no time to bestow, on the due collection of Crown-debts, or the due execution of malefactors. In the first two months of his Viceroyalty, Fitz Piers defeated the host of Wenwynwyn, at Castle Matilda, in Elvel. In September, October, and November we find Fitz Piers presiding again and again at the sittings of the Curie Regis at Westminster and in the Provinces.

§ The Record of Henry de Furneaux' Fine of one merk is incorporated in the Staffordshire Pipe-Roll by mere clerical error, arising in the Fine itself having been exhibited in the Roll of 9 Ric. I. on a space at the foot of the Staffordshire membrane. The Fine, as the names Furneaux and Pomerai suggest, belonged to Devonshire.

Nova Oblata.

William de Wudeton was of Wootton, in Stanton-Lacy (Shropshire). Both he and John de Kilpec were vassals of the Barons Lacy of Ewyas, of whose Fief, at the date of Domesday, Norbury was a member. I refer elsewhere for other names and subjects associated with this Fine. (Staff. Collect., I., 235. Staff. Domesday, p. 81. Antiq. Shropshire, III., 15.)

§ The connection of William Rufus' family with Walsall has been already shown (Supra p. 7).

Tallagium Scutagii.—A Tallage has been assessed on the King's demesnes in Staffordshire. The Assessors were Geoffrey Fitz Piers, William Briwere, and Hugh Bardulf, all Sheriffs of Counties. Their assessment-roll was not copied into the Pipe-Roll, but sent to the Treasury. Estates in the position of Rugeley and Cannock (that of temporary escheat) were frequently subjected to Tallage. How else could they be brought to bear their share of the national burdens?

The expression, *Taillagium Scutagii*, is apropos to what has been already said on the essence and etymology of the word Tallage. It was a taliatory or adjustive tax, laying a proportion of the expenses of foreign war on parties not amenable to scutage.

GEOFFREY FITZ PIERS, through his deputy Erdinton, here furnishes an account which was supplementary of the *Corpus Comitatus*. Twenty-five Librates of Crown lands in Staffordshire had, about Midsummer, 1198, been granted by the King to Matthew de Gamages, viz., £15 in the King's Manor of Wiginton, £6 in Mere (Meertown), and £4 in Tettenhall Regis. One quarter of each item of Revenue being due to the Grantee at Michaelmas 1198, is now allotted to him.—

It must not be supposed that in such cases the actual lands or any part of them were actually given over to the Grantee, in fee and inheritance. The grant was frequently a mere form of securing an income or salary to a Relative or Favourite or active servant of the King. It was made a charge on the Sheriff's ferm. He paid over the money; he did not surcease from farming the estates.

Nevertheless, such charges on the Sheriff's farm, occurring, vanishing, and recurring through the Rolls of half a century, will enable us eventually to show the fiscal or putative value of most of the Crown lands of Staffordshire, and will suggest within a few pounds how the annual *blanche ferm* of £140 was theoretically composed.

Down to the present date (1198) the Pipe-Rolls have not supplied us with definite and full proof as to how many and what Manors of ancient demesne or ancient Escheat constituted the *Corpus Comitatus* of Staffordshire. And of some Manors, clearly identified to have belonged to this category, the full fiscal value has not yet been declared. We have, perhaps, the full fiscal value of Treutham, viz., £30 *blanche*; of Penkridge, viz., £8 *blanche*; of Tarbeck, viz., £10 *blanche*; of Wednesbury, viz., £4 *blanche*; and of Wigginton, viz., £15. Of Tettenhall, another Manor of the *Corpus Comitatus*, we have had evidence of only £4, whether the whole or part of its fiscal value. Of the twelve Staffordshire Manors of the *Vetus Dominium Coronæ* (see Collections, I., p. 133), we are so far assured of seven as still constituting part of the *Terra Regis* of Staffordshire at the time of Henry II.'s accession. (To this subject it will be fitter to recur in an appendix.)

Of estates of *Ancient Escheat*, few indeed reached the hands of Henry II. as simply *Terra Regis*, capable of being thrown into the

firma comitatûs. It will here suffice to instance Meertown, representing £8 *blanche* in the said Ferm, and Rugeley with Cannock, representing £3 1s.

The Staffordshire Roll of A.D. 1198, introduces William fitz Wymer as taking, in hereditary fee-farm, custody of the King's Vivary at Stafford. He pays £2 on entry (*de gersumâ*). He is to erect a Mill there if he chooses, but must keep it up at his own charges. Whether he built the Mill or not, he was to pay a fee-farm rent of half a merk yearly. The transaction was equivalent to the constitution of a mixed Serjeantry. A service and a rent were secured to the Crown.

In modification of some former remarks on the subject of the King's Vivary at Stafford, it here appears that it was an aquatic Vivary, not a menagery as was the Royal Vivary at Woodstock. It was on the Sow, and just outside the Walls of the Burgh. It was no accessory of any Castle of Stafford. Least of all are we encouraged in the idea that Henry II. or his son had any Castle at all in or near Stafford. (See Domesday Studies, Staffordshire, pp. 19-21.)

§ Hugh de Chaucumbe, it seems, had quitted the Shrievalty (in June) owing £41 18s. 3d. of his nine months' ferm.

MAG. ROT. PIP. 11 RIC. I. & 1 JOHN (1198-1199).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdintona pro eo, r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ Comitatus. In th'ro iiiii.li. et iiiii.s. et vi.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trenham c.s. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleiciâ x.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovillâ ix.s. bl. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iiiii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneco viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Sechull ix.s. Et Matheo de Gannages xv.li. bl. in Wiginton. Et eidem iiiii.li. in Tettehale. Et Matheo de Gamages x.s. de reragio terræ de Merâ de anno præterito, de quartâ parte anni. Et eidem viii.li. in prædictâ Merâ de hoc anno. Et Galfrido Episcopo Cestrensi xlv.s. et ix.d. bl. in Canot et Rugeleiciâ de tribus partibus anni. Et pro Castello super Limam efforciano ix.li. et x.s. per breve Galfridi filii Petri. Et pro militibus et servientibus sustentandis in exercitu Waliaë ix.li. et

xiii.s. et viii.d. per breve ejusdem. Et in emendatione duarum Gaiolarum apud Stafford et apud Novum Castellum desuper Limam xxv.s. per breve Regis. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xx.s. Et pro instaurando Manerio de Pencul pro xvi. Bobus xlvi.s. Et pro duobus Affris vi.s. Et pro xxv. vaccis lxxv.s. Et pro uno tauro. iii.s. Et pro xv. Scrophis et uno verre xvi.s. Et in Instauro de Wulstanestona pro xvi. Bobus et uno affro li.s. Et pro xxv. vaccis et uno tauro lxxviii.s. Et pro xv. Scrophis et uno verre xvi.s. Et in Instauro apud Meram pro vi. Bobus et unâ vaccâ xxi.s. Et in Instauro de Tettenhale pro viii. Bobus et x. vaccis liii.s. Et pro xxx. porcis xxx.s. Et pro uno verre xii.d. Et in Instauro de Alrewas pro viii. Bobus et unâ vaccâ et uno tauro et uno affro xxxiii.s. et pro x. scrophis et x. porcis et uno verre xxi.s. Et in custamento posito super vivarium Castelli desuper Limam xv.s. per breve Regis. Et in defectu Maneriorum per Comitatum x.li. et x.s. de tribus partibus anni. Et in quietantiâ terrarum Episcopi Cestrensis de quibus ipse Episcopus attulit Cartam de quietantiâ in hoc anno de auxilio Vicecomitis iii.li. et vi.s. hoc anno. Et debet xx.li. et v.s. et lx.d. bl.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. Et de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. Et de vi.s. de Pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ de anno præterito. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Petrus del Broc debet x.li. de veteri firmâ Forestæ de Canot. Et de fine quem fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti del Broch et Forestariâ de Canot. Ricardus Waggetail r.c. de xxxiiii.d. quia retraxit se. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet xxviii.d.

Willielmus de Braiosa debet xxiiii.li. et x.s. et obolum de veteri firmâ de Erleiâ Adamæ de Port sicut continetur in Rotulo octavo. Sed debent requiri in Devenescirâ

Herveius Bagot r.c. de lxviii.s. de militibus suis. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. de veteri firmâ de Kenefarâ pro Johanne Marescallo fratre suo, sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto.

Willielmus filius Estgievæ r.c. de xx.d. pro plegio Gerardi Gansell. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Tedinga Radulphi de Acleiâ r.c. de xii.d. pro fugâ Radulphi filii Radulphi. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Regis Ricardi.

Episcopus Cestriæ r.c. de xl.s. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de xxviii.li. et xix.s. In th'ro vi.li. et xiii.s. et viii.d. Et debet xxii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de quibus reddidit iii.li. et vi.s. et iii.d. anno Regis Ricardi Sexto in Wirecestrescirâ, et ix.li. et xii.d. de eodem Scutagio eodem anno in Bukingehamscirâ et Bedefordscirâ et vii.li. et xiii.s. de eodem Scutagio eodem anno in Berescirâ, et xx.s. de eodem Scutagio eodem anno in Oxenefordscirâ scilicet de feodo de Chiselhamton, et v.s. de eodem scutagio anno septimo in Warewicscirâ. Et sic quietus est.

Herveius Bagot lx.li. de Scutagio.

De Placitis Willielmi Herefordensis Episcopi.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xii.d. de Tedingâ Nicolai de Langedona. Et ii.s. et viii.d. de Tedingâ Edrici Bulstan. Et de x.s. et iii.d. de Pirehul hundred pro murdro. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E. Ailwinus filius Levrici r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro xii.d. et debet iii.s. et viii.d. Robertus de la lea debet vi.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. Walterus filius Godwini r.c. de vi.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet v.s. et ii.d.

Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ. Et x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham Decani quæ ideo non redduntur quia fuerunt redditæ ad Scaccarium Redemptionis Regis Ricardi sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti.

De Promissis per H. Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Ricardus de Vernun r.c. de xx.li. pro xx. libratis terræ. In th'ro x.li. et debet x.li.

Radulphus de Sumeri debet c. marc. pro habendâ Saisinâ Baronie quæ fuit Gervasii Painell usque ad adventum Regis Ricardi ab Alemanniâ, sed recordatum est per Barones quod finis de ecc. marc. quem fecit pro predictâ Baroniâ de quo remanet in debito de prædictis c. marc. sicut continetur in Rotulo nono non debet ab eo exigi quia comprehensus fuit in fine subscripto de ecc. marc. et quod cc. marc. quas reddidit in Rotulo anni ix. de prædicto fine debent ei locari in fine subscripto et sic non debet amplius summoniri ed predictis c. marc. Idem Radulphus r.c. de ecc. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quæ fuit Gervasii Painell avunculi sui per finem factum cum Rege Ricardo in Alemanniâ computatis in fine isto cc. marc. quas antea promiserat sicut recordatum est supra per barones. In th'ro l. marc. Et Magistro Philippo c.li. ad opus Regis Ricardi per breve Regis Ricardi quod venit Baronibus de computandis debitis et fini-

bus ei solutis dum Rex Ricardus fuit in Alemanniâ quas idem Philippus Warantzavit se recepisse quod breve est in forulo marescalli anno ix. in Norhantescirâ per breve Regis. Et in Rotulo nono reddidit cc. marc. in prædicto fine de cc. marc. sicut ibidem continetur quæ debent ei locari in hoc fine sicut supra annotatum est. Et sic quietus est.

De Secundo Scutagio Regis Ricardi.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de xxviii.li. et xviii.d. de Scutagio. In th'ro ix.li. et xii.s. Et debet xviii.li. et ix.s. et vi.d.

Comes de Ferrariis . Willielmus de Braiosa

De Escaetis.

Stephanus de Turneham v.s. de firmâ de Hulle et de Aluredestonâ. Willielmus Basset r.c. de viii. marc. et dimid. per cartam de debitis Aaron. Et de c.s. per aliam. Et de c.s. per aliam. In th'ro xls. Et debet xiii.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d.

Henricus deFurnellis debet i. marc. ut concessio quam Henricus de la Pomeraiie ei fecit scribatur in magno Rotulo sicut continetur in Rotulo nono. Sed requirendus est in Devenescirâ.

Nova Oblata.

Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Willielmo Museberd pro disseisinâ. Et de dimid. marc. de Wimaro de Bromlegâ pro falso clamore. Et de c.s. de Wilekino Ruffo pro habendâ terrâ suâ de Waleshale. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Villata de Canot et de Rugeleiâ r.c. de xx.s. de Tallagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de firmâ Molendini extra Stafford quod debet sustentare sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Et de xx.d. de quartâ parte anni præteriti. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Hugo de Chaucumba xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de anno præterito. Hugo des Loges debet i. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi se et Rogerum de Benetlegâ.

Nova Oblata per Galfridum filium Petri.

Henricus de Wudetona r.c. de c.s. pro triginta solidatis terræ in Cestretona cum pertinentiis quos Henricus Rex Pater Regis dedit Waldevo de Waletona avunculo suo unde cartam suam habet et quam ei dedit occasione quod domus ejus combusta fuit quando Henricus prædictus in ea hospitatus fuit. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de c.li. pro Manerio et Forestâ de

Kenefarâ habendo sicut habuit de Rege Ricardo. In th'ro l.li. Et debet l.li. Idem r.c. de iiii.li. et x.s. de Pasnagio Forestæ de Kenefarâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Primo Scutagio Assiso ad duas Marcas post primam Coronationem Regis Johannis.

Episcopus Cestrensis r.c. de xx.li de eodem Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de quater xx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro xxxv.li. et debet xlv.li.

Hugo Pantulf iiii. marc. de Scutagio.

Henricus de Oilli viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de Scutagio.

Comes de Ferrariis ii. marc. et dimid. de Scutagio scilicet de feodo unius militis et quartâ parte unius militis—sicut Vicecomes dicit—in hoc Comitatu.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Comes Cestrensis. Radulphus de Sumeri. Tomas de Verdum. Willielmus filius Alani viii. marc. de Scutagio in hoc Comitatu sicut Vicecomes dicit.

Willielmus Muschet debet dimid. marc. ut scribatur in Magno Rotulo quietantia quam Alanus filius Godwini fecit ei coram Baronibus de Scaccario sicut continetur in cartâ ipsius Alani cujus verba hæc sunt. Sciant tam præsentis quam futuri quod ego Alanus filius Godwini quietum clamavi a me et heredibus meis Willielmo Muschet et heredibus suis imperpetuum totum jus et clameum quod habui in duabus virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Dittona—Scilicet in illâ virgatâ terræ cum pertinentiis quæ fuit Turstani et in illâ aliâ quam Willielmus Muschet prædictus tenuit in dominico suo quas etiam aliquando clamavi versus ipsum Willielmum. Ita scilicet quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum aliquod juris in illâ amodo clamare possimus. Et pro hâc quietâ clamatione dedit mihi prædictus Willielmus duas marcas argenti. Hanc autem quietam clamantiam feci in curiâ Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium coram Baronibus Scaccarii. Et illam ibi Sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Facta autem fuit hæc Carta in Vigiliâ Beati Martini anno Regni Regis Johannis primo.

Eustacius de Eye debet dimid. marc. ut scribatur in Magno Rotulo Quietantia quam Alanus filius Godwini fecit ei coram Baronibus de Scaccario sicut continetur in Cartâ ipsius Alani cujus verba hæc sunt. Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Alanus Capellanus filius Godwini quietum clamavi a me et heredibus meis Eustacio de Eye et heredibus suis im perpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habui

in unâ Virgatâ terræ cum pertinentiis et in novem acris cum pertinentiis in Dittona quas aliquando clamavi versus ipsum Eustachium. Ita videlicet quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum aliquid juris in illis clamare amodo poterimus. Et pro hac quietâ clamantiâ dedit mihi prædictus Eustacius unam Marcam argenti. Hanc etiam quietam clamationem feci in curiâ Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium anno Regni Regis Johannis primo in Vigiliâ Sancti Martini Coram Baronibus Scaccarii et illam Sigilli mei appositione munivi.

Tallagia facta per H. Archidiaconum de Stafford et Willielmum de Faleisia et Socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de v. marc. de Tallagio de Villatâ de Kenefare. Et de ii. marc. de Villatâ de Clent. Et de iii. marc. de Villâ de Suinford. Et de iii. marc. de Villâ de Pencriz. Et de ii. marc. de Villâ de Wulvrenehamtona. Et de xx.s. de Villâ de Bromlegâ. Et de iii. marc. de Villâ de Alrewas. Et de iii. marc. de Villâ de Pencul. Et de iii. marc. de Villâ de Tamewurda. Et de x. marc. de Burgo de Stafford. Et de viii. marc. de Burgo de Novo Castello. Et de ii. marc. et dimid. de terrâ de Waleshale. Summa xxxi.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. In th'ro lib. in xii. talliis. E. q. E.

Abbas de Burtona xx. marc. de dono.

Prior de Lappeleiâ iii. marc. de dono.

Amerciamenta per A. Abbatem de Tiokesberîâ et Simonem de Pateshulle et Socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxvii.li. et x.s. et viii.d. de Misericordiis hominum et Villarum quorum nomina et debita et causæ debitorum annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. in lvii. talliis. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xx.li. de Comitatu de Carrucagio assiso tempore Regis Ricardi. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Villata de Lech r.c. de ii. marc. pro transgressione. In th'ro v.s. et v.d. Et debet xxi.s. et iii.d. Walterus filius Willielmi ii. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. Hundred de Seisdon ii. marc. pro murdro exceptis libertatibus. Hundred de Cudulvestana ii. marc. pro eodem exceptis libertatibus.

Hugo des Loges iii. marc. de Serjantiâ suâ.

Ricardus filius Musse i. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam.

Hugo filius Radulphi dimid. marc. pro eodem. Villata de Langedona xx. Solidos pro murdro. Milo de Beche dimid. marc. quia non sequitur. Aluredus serviens Gilberti dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. Pirehul hundred ii. marc. pro murdro

exceptis libertatibus. Philippus de Lutelega dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Ricardus Cordewan dimid. marc. pro eodem. Adam Cordewan dimid. marc. pro eodem. Radulphus de Sangeho dimid. marc. pro eodem. Ricardus de Bausac dimid. marc. pro eodem. Radulfus de Mortona dimid. marc. pro eodem. Willelmus filius Vicecomitis xx.s. pro eodem. Henricus Canonicus dimid. marc. pro disseisinâ. Nicolas de Mugintona xx.s. pro eodem. Willelmus Clericus de Drengetona dimid. marc. quia non est prosecutus. Gilbertus de Whitegrave dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Radulphus de Dulmere x.s. pro licenciâ concordandi.

From the Oxfordshire Pipe-Roll, 1 John.

Idem Wido [de Diva] r.c. de x.s. de Scutagio Pagani de Parles in Rollinriht quos ipse recepit. In th'ro v.is. et debet iii.s.

From the Warwickshire Pipe-Roll, 1 John.

De oblatiis. Entropius Hasteng et Amicia uxor ejus debent x marc. pro habendo recto de lx. marc. versus Comitem de Warwick.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 11 RICHARD I. AND 1 JOHN
(MICHAELMAS, 1195).

King John's Coronation took place on Ascension Day (May 27th) 1199. Therefore the Pipe-Roll entitled the "First of John" contemplates rather more than six months of Richard I.'s tenth regnal year, rather less than two months of Interregnum, and about four months of John's first regnal year.

§ Geoffrey de Gamages' charge upon Meertown was put last year at £6 per annum, and £1 10s. was allowed him on the quarter. The charge was properly £8. He is now reimbursed 10s. for the deficiency of the said quarter, viz., 10s. His total annuities consequently rose from £25 to £27.

The Royal estates of Penkhull, Woolstanton, Meertown, Tettenhall, and Alrewas had been supplied with some fresh stock at the King's expense. This shows that the lands themselves remained in the Sheriff's care, though the annual values thereof were heavily charged in favour of Matthew de Gamages. All five Manors were constituents of the Sheriff's Ferm or *Corpus Comitatus*. Tettenhall only was a Manor of the *Vetus Dominicum*. The four others were of *Ancient Escheat*. Sheep, it will be observed, were not among the stock of these Manors.

Page 79.—"Et in quietantia," &c. When the Ferm of Staffordshire is said to be £140 *blanche* per annum, that revenue did not,

perhaps, arise wholly from Crown lands farmed by the Sheriff. But it certainly did not include the *Auxilium Vicecomitis* or Sheriff's Aid, which was assessed not on the King's lands, but on all other lands in the County. The reason why this tax was seldom named on the annual Rolls was because the King so seldom meddled with it. The Sheriff received it as a matter of course, and as part of the emoluments of his office. But if the Sheriff lost it or any part of it in the King's service, or by the King's act, he deducted so much from his gross annual liability to the Crown (£140 blanche) without caring to state what particular receipt he had used for such advance. In the present instance, the King had released the new Bishop of Chester from a year's contribution to the Sheriff's Aid. The Bishop's quota was £4 6s. The Bishop's non-payment thereof was in clear diminution of the Sheriff's lawful income. So he (the Sheriff) rightly charged it on the Crown.

We learn that, at this time, or, at least, in this instance, the Sheriff's Aid was assessed on great Fiefs. Fifty years later we find it assessed in detail on particular Manors. The total value technically stood at some figure or other, and at such undiscoverable figure it still remained an element in the *Firma Comitatus*. But as in the case of the King's Manors, so in the case of the Sheriff's perquisites; the sums received grew to be greater year by year. Hence an invention, whereby the Crown became not merely an abettor, but a partner in the Sheriff's extortions. The scope and volume of the *Firma Comitatus* was not changed in the *Corpus Comitatus*; but in a postscript the Sheriff was charged with a *Crementum Comitatus*, an arbitrary sum, referring probably to no other data, than that a Sheriff was forthcoming or forthcome who could afford to give a higher bidding for his office than any other candidate.

§ Brome and Rowley Regis, both, as I suppose, Manors of the *Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*, have no distinct mention in Domesday. From this or some similar anomaly in their status they had never been named in the *Corpus Comitatus* of Staffordshire. In 1166, and not earlier, Brome is accounted for by the Sheriff as a distinct ferm of £1 13s. 4d. per annum. And so it remained in 1199. With Rowley Regis the progressive changes are not significant of alienation or forfeiture at any time. It must be taken to have been included in the *Corpus Comitatus* of Stafford on the accession of Henry II. Of its fiscal figure we have no further hint than that being thought too low in 1170, a *crementum* of 6s. 2d. was set upon the Sheriff in respect of this ferm of Roelea. In 1171, this *cremen-*

tum is raised to one of 13s. 4d. ; in 1172, it is lowered to one of 12s. 8d. ; and in 1173, raised to 13s. 4d. At this figure the annual value remained in the year now before us ; but, meanwhile, the word *crementum* had been dropped, so that Rowley Regis appears in 1199 as a King's Manor, fermed by the Sheriff, at a fee-farm rent of one merk per annum.

WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, having no other land in Staffordshire, could not be brought to settle an arrear due for his former occupation of Arley. He had a Fief (Barnstaple) in Devonshire ; he was a coparcener in the Herefordshire Fief of Earl Milo ; his was the Honour of Brember in Sussex. It was doubtless not easy for any Sheriff to reach him. The accumulation of his debts to the Crown ultimately resulted in his utter ruin.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Regis Ricardi. The Bishop of Chester, as he is again called, seems to settle an arrear long charged against his predecessor. It was perhaps the Bishop's Barony, or certain of his knights, who were amenable.

§ Ralph de Sumeri's account of his scutage-arrears concentrates under Staffordshire the particulars of his liquidation thereof in the six several Counties, among which his Fief was scattered.

De promissis per H. Cantuarie Archiepiscopum.

Half of Richard de Vernon's Fine of £20 is now paid. As Harlaston was no longer an Escheat, it probably constituted the twenty librates of land which he regained.

§ The Barons of the Exchequer certify in effect that Ralph de Sumeri's Fine of 400 merks covers all his liabilities in respect of Fines for Livery, and that all sums paid on account are to be taken as in part liquidation of 400 merks. Ralph de Sumeri now pays 50 merks. It is further shown how he had paid £100 (150 merks) to Master Philip for use of King Richard when yet in Almagne, and how in 9 Ric. I. he had paid 200 merks, and how he was thus quit of the whole 400 merks.

NOVA OBLATA.—Wilekin Rufus, the heir probably of Herbert Rufus, has sued out his Livery of Walsall (see p. 81 *Supra*). Wilekin is a synonym of William. Walsall was a Manor of "Ancient Escheat." It constituted £4 blanche of the Corpus Comitatus ; but it never appears among the Terræ datæ of the Pipe-Rolls, simply because it was not absolutely given. The Tenant annually paid the fixed rent of £4 blanche to the Sheriff. The advowson of Walsall and the right of tallage in Walsall remained all the while with the Crown. In Henry II.'s time, the Ferm of Walsall had

been occasionally enhanced by *crementa*. This we presume was while the Manor was part of the Sheriff's general ferm, and before it was given in subjective ferm to Herbert Rufus.

§ Hugh de Loges and Roger de Bentley, lately at issue, were King's Foresters, one of Cannock the other of Bentley-Haye. Roger de Bentley was within the next twelve years succeeded by William de Bentley, and the latter held, not of the Crown sine medio, but under Hugh de Loges.

Nova Oblata per Galfridum filium Petri.

Henry de Wootton's Fine gives us the key to a long series of Pipe-Roll entries, and therewith supplies us with some links of a not uninteresting story:—In the years 1155 and 1157, King Henry II. passed three if not four times through Staffordshire. On one of these occasions the King halted at Chesterton, then a member of the Royal Manor of Wolstanton, or of Trentham. The King took up his lodging in the house of Waldeve de Walton. The house was burnt—probably owing to the carelessness or inebriety of some of the King's attendants. The King recompensed his host munificently. He gave him, by Charter, thirty solidates of land in Chesterton or its adjuncts.

Referring to the Pipe-Roll of 4 Henry II. (1158) we find the Fermor of the King's Manor of Trentham easing his ferm of £30 by a set-of of thirty shillings for land given to Waldeve. In terris datis. . . . Et Waldevo xxx. solid. (Staff. Coll., I., 27.)

This annual charge on the King's revenue continued till the year 1180, when owing perhaps to the death of the annuitant, it was suspended, and the land which it represented reverted to the Crown.

Nineteen years later, and we have, as in this Roll, the nephew of Waldeve fining 100 shillings for livery, probably of his inheritance; and his fine, which is tantamount to $3\frac{1}{3}$ years' purchase, was accepted. Hereupon Henry de Wudeton (Wootton) seems to have changed his name to Walton. About twelve years later we are told by an Inquest how many Staffordshire persons were then holding Royal demesnes. One entry is:—"Henricus de Waleton tenet vi. virgatas terræ in Cestreton per cartam Regis Henrici et nichil reddit (he pays no rent to the King) et valet per annum xxx. solidos. (Testa de Nevill, p. 55.)

A few years later still, and Henry de Walton diminished his estate at Chesterton by selling one virgate thereof to Henry de Audley. The transaction was sanctioned by K. Henry III. in a Charter of his eleventh year (A.D. 1227.)

§ Philip de Kinfare's Fine was for a Renewal of King Richard's Charter. His tenure of the Manor and Forest of Kinver was a Serjeantry, complicated with a fee-farm rent in money. It was not hereditary, nor even for life of the Grantee. It depended on the King's Will. Obviously it would require renewal on the succession of any King.

De primo Scutagio assiso ad duas marcas post primam Coronationem Regis Johannis. .

The rate of scutage was in this instance greater by one-third than any scutage of King Richard's reign. What with the Barons who were liable and those who had acquittance under special writs, we have here a list of nearly all the military Fiefs of Staffordshire; but whereas the Bishop's and Hervey Bagot's assessments covered their Fiefs in other Counties, so were there two or perhaps three Barons whose Capital Honours were in other Counties, and whose small liabilities in Staffordshire, not being noticed in this list, were probably included in some fuller assessment in such other counties, *e.g.*, Fitz Hubert, Fitz Warin, and De Lacy.

§ Here are inserted, in the original Pipe-Roll, two Releases which passed in the Curia Regis on November 10th, 1 John. There is no probability that these Releases had anything to do with Staffordshire places or persons, but they are transcribed above because their date shows them to have been inserted postscriptively to the usual making up, at Michaelmas, of the year's Pipe-Roll.

But, again, after this postscriptive addition, which did not relate to Staffordshire, things were added to the Roll which intimately related to that County.—Not mere Schedules of new liabilities were these, one of them was a balanced account. The items had been put in charge in the fiscal year, but the receipts had not reached the Exchequer so early as Michaelmas. So then, at this period of Exchequer history, the date, Michaelmas, ceases to be the latest limit of all that may be written on a particular Pipe-Roll, though it remains the limit of all actual liabilities ascertained within a particular year.

§ The first such Table, the frequent correlative of a scutage, is a Tallage of the King's demesnes. It was assessed by H. (Henry of London) Archdeacon of Stafford, William de Faleise, and their fellows. I observe that the items of talliation were considerably higher than the correlative items in the last Tallage of Richard I. (*Supra*. pp. 76, 77.)

§ The next such Table is an assessment of the Abbot of Burton

and Prior of Lapley to a Donum. No account had as yet been rendered. This was again a kind of *tallage* or *taliation*. The object was to bring two non-military Fiefs within the purview of taxation. In earlier Pipe-Rolls the word *donum* is frequently used for an unequivocal tallage of Boroughs; and the word *promissum* is substituted for *donum*, where Religious Houses, having no military Fief, had to be taxed.

§ Next follows a County tax of most rare occurrence called *Carrucage*. This had been charged in a round sum of £20 on Staffordshire, and "in King Richard's time"—I suppose in the beginning of the current fiscal year, or about October, 1198. The Sheriff paid it. Carrucage was a tax assessed upon a County or district, according to the number of ox-teams estimated to be employed therein. The rate per team will have been low, less than threepence, if, as may easily be supposed, the number of Staffordshire teams had doubled since Domesday. It was 990 at the earlier period.

§ Last, on this miscellaneous and irregular list, comes a Schedule of debts without any account rendered on any item. I should guess the whole to be mere memoranda by the Sheriff of debts which had been certified or authorised by the Curia Comitatus or by the Hundred Courts. Breaches of assize were, I think, cognizable by the latter Courts; but when the Hundred itself was surcharged with a Murder-Fine the County Court must needs, in the absence of Justices in Eyre, assess it. When a Hundred is thus assessed "*exceptis liberatibus*," I presume that the areal Hundred contained franchises which were in some respects *Extra-Hundredal*; in this case franchises which had the custody and profits of their *Placita Coronæ*. For example's sake—if a murder were committed in Pantulf's Manor of Cresswell, the Hundred of Pirehill would be responsible for the consequent Murder-Fine; but the Bishop of Chester's Honour of Eccleshall, though in Pirehill Hundred, would be exempt. And again, if the crime were committed in Eccleshall, the Sheriff having nothing to do with the matter, it would not be named in the Pipe-Roll. The crime and the amercement of the franchise would be punishable and determinable by the Bishop's Court.

A curious thing in this list is the Murder-Fine of twenty shillings set on the Village of Langedone. Longden was the Bishop's; it was, part of it, one of the traditionary appurtenances of Lichfield, but it was not specifically named in Domesday. Topographically it was in Offlow Hundred. Yet neither the Bishop's Franchise

could deal with this Longden Murder, nor was Offlow Hundred compromised by its occurrence. Turning back to a remote antiquity, we find that in Saxon times there had been three concurrent interests in Longden, those namely of Burton Abbey, of the Convent of Tamworth, and of the See of Lichfield. At the date of Domesday, something in Longden may have remained with the See, but the bulk of its territory was absorbed in the King's Forest,—specifically in Cannock Forest.

The Bishops of Lichfield, in virtue of their footing in Longden, were, down to the end of Stephen's reign, making perpetual assarts and encroachments on Cannock Forest. In 1153, Henry of Anjou, fighting for his Crown, and as yet only Duke of Normandy, granted to Bishop Walter Durdent and his successors all such assarts, made anywhere in the Royal Forests of Staffordshire, particularly specifying the Assarts of Longedon.

This probably converted Longden into an Episcopal Manor of large area and importance. The Bishop in fact made Longden the caput of that secular franchise which included Lichfield and all its members and surroundings, of the Bishop's Fee. But the Court which governed this Franchise, this Court of Longdon, was never a Court endowed with the highest franchises. It had not the custody or profits of Crown Pleas. It was a Liberty; it was not, like Eccleshall, an Honour.

We now understand why the Bishop's Liberty, not having the custody of Crown Pleas, was amerced for a Murder by the ordinary Court in the year 1199. We also see that it was so amerced not combinedly with, but distinctly from, Offlow Hundred. That is a phenomenon. Its ratio, or relation to any general rule, we have yet to discover.

WILLELMUS FILIUS VICECOMITIS amerced twenty shillings for non-production of a Bailee, was, I presume, son of Thomas de Erdinton. If so he was illegitimate.

GILBERT DE WHITEGRAVE, amerced in 1199 for non-production of a Bailee, had, with Ailric de Whitegrave, been amerced in 1193, *pro supersisâ*. (Supra p. 26.) The earlier offence, whatever its nature, continued under liquidation in 1197, and was finally redeemed in 1198. (Supra pp. 65, 72.)

MAG. ROT. PIP., 2 JOHN (1199-1200).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdintona pro eo r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ Comitatus. In th'ro xxxi.li. et v.s. et v.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia xl.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovillâ lx.s. in Wodnesberiâ. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Sechulle x.s. Et Matheo de Gamages xv.li. in Wigintonâ. Et eidem iii.li. in Tettehale. Et eidem Matheo de Gamages x.s. de reragio terræ, viii.li. in Merâ. Et Monialibus de Faierwelle xl.s. de dono Regis per breve Regis. Et Monialibus de Langeleia xl.s. de dono Regis per breve Regis. Et Monialibus de Blidebire xl.s. de dono Regis per breve Regis. Et in custamento posito in xxx. hominibus et unâ navi quæ debuerunt deliberare Galfridum de Hauville et alios homines et canes et aves Regis a prisona Meriaduc filio Canaan xl.s. per breve Regis. Et in custamento posito super Vivarium Castelli super Limam xx.s. per idem breve. Et in reparatione ejusdem Castelli xl.s. per idem breve. Et in reparatione Gaiole ejusdem Castelli xx.s. per idem breve. Et in reparatione Gaiole et Ferramento Castelli de Stafford xx.s. per idem breve. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis per totum annum xxvii.s. Et in Defaltâ de Alrewas pro viii. Bobus xx.s. de anno præterito. Et xx.s. de eadem Defaltâ de hoc anno. Et pro ix. vaccis ix.s. de anno præterito. Et ix.s. de hoc anno. Et pro viii. Bobus apud Suineford xx.s. de anno præterito. Et xx.s. de hoc anno. Et pro viii. Scophis viii.s. de anno præterito. Et viii.s. de hoc anno. Et in quietantiâ terrarum Johannis Marescalli de auxilio Vice Comitatus, scilicet de xv. hidis xxx.s. hoc anno. Et in quietantiâ Willielmi de Canville de viii. hidis xviii.s. hoc anno. Et in quietantiâ v. hidarum Tomæ de Burgo x.s. hoc anno. Et in quietantiâ vi. hidarum Monachis de Bildewas xii.s. hoc anno. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xx.li. et v.s. et ix.d. bl. de Firmâ Comitatus de anno præterito. In th'ro nihil. Et in liberatione viii. militum per xxv. dies qui custodiebant patriam post mortem Regis Ricardi x.li. per breve Regis. Et in liberatione Lservientium equitum et lx. servientium peditum xxxii.li. de xx. diebus per prædictum

breve. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et Rugeleia per idem breve. Et habet de superplusagio xxix.li. et ii.s. et iii.d. bl. quæ computantur ei supra in firmâ Comitatus.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ de Brom. In th'ro nihil. Et in Elemosinis Constitutis Monialibus de Briewde xxxiii.s. et iii.d. in prædictâ Brom quos Rex dedit eis in Elemosinâ per breve Regis. E. q. E. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. Et de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de Exitu Molendini de Cradeleia. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro v. marc. Et in perdonis ipsi Hugoni v. marc. per breve Regis pro terrâ ipsius Hugonis in Villâ de Warewick supra quam facta est Gaiola Regis. E. q. E.

Petrus del Broc debet x.li. de veteri firmâ Forestæ de Canot. Et de fine quem fecit pro habendâ terrâ Roberti del Broch et Forestâ de Canot. Ricardus Waggetail debet xxviii.d. quia retraxit se. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto. Hugo des Loges r.c. de xliii.s. et v.d. de Pasnagio Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Scutagio ad Redemptionem Regis Ricardi.

Herveus Bagot debet lx.li. de Scutagio. Sed deprehensum est et recordatum per Barones quod anno Regis Ricardi nono solvit xxxi.li. xviii.s. et vi.d. Et ix.li. et xii.s. in eodem secundo Scutagio in anno præterito quos omnes denarios debuit solvisse in primo Scutagio quia de secundo et tertio habuit quietantiam sicut infra continetur. Et debet xviii.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. Sed respice infra.

De Placitis Willielmi Herefort Episcopi.

Ailwinus filius Leurici r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Robertus de la Lega debet vi.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. Walterus filius Godwini r.c. de v.s. et ii.d. per eodem. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d.

Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ quæ debent requiri ab Hugone de Chaucumba sicut Vicecomes dicit. Et x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham Decani quæ ideo non redduntur quia fuerunt redditæ ad Scaccarium Redemptionis Regis sicut continetur in Rotulo decimo.

Herveus Bagot r.c. de xviii.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. de primo Scutagio Regis Ricardi. In th'ro vi.li. Et debet xii.li. et xix.s. et vi.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In thesauro xl.s. Et debet x.li. et ix.s. et vi.d.

De Promissis per H. Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum.

Ricardus de Vernun r.c. de x.li. pro xx. libratis terræ. In th'ro lx.s. Et debet vii.li. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xxxii.s. Et debet c. et viii.s. Sed respice infra.

De Secundo Scutagio Regis Ricardi.

Herveius Bagot debet xviii.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. de Scutagio. Sed habet quietantiam per breve Regis Ricardi quia deprehensum est et per Barones recordatum quod habuit quietantiam per brevia Regis tam de secundo quam de tertio Scutagio et quod per errorem ea quæ solvit de secundo Scutagio debuerunt reddidisse de primo et ideo consideratum est quod ea quæ solvit computentur ei in primo Scutagio de quo non habuit quietantiam.

Comes de Ferrariis . . . Willielmus de Braiosa . . .

De Escaetis.

Stephanus de Turneilam . . . v.s. de firmâ de Hulle et de Aluredestonâ. Willielmus Basset r.c. de xx.m. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro l.s. Et debet x.li. et xvi.s. et viii.d.

De Oblatis.

Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi sicut continetur in Rotulo decimo. Hugo de Chaucumba x.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de anno decimo. Hugo des Loges i. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi se et Rogerum de Benetlegâ. Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de l.li. pro manerio et Forestâ de Kenefarâ sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. In th'ro xxxvii.li. et x.s. Et debet xii.li. et x.s. Idem r.c. de xxxv.s. et iii.d. de Pasnagio Forestæ de Kenefara hoc anno. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Ricardus de Vernun r.c. de c. et viii.s. pro xx. libratis terræ. In th'ro lx.s. Et debet xlvi.s.

De Primo Scutagio Regis Johannis.

Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de Scutagio. Willielmus filius Alani viii. marc. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf iii. marc. de Scutagio. Henricus de Oilli viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de eodem. Comes de Ferrariis debet ii. marc. et dimidiam de Scutagio—Scilicet de feodo unius militis et quartâ parte unius militis sicut Vicecomes dicit in hoc Comitatu—Sed postea habuit quietantiam per breve Regis. Abbas de Burton xx. marc. de dono. Prior de Lappeleia iii. marc. de dono.

Amerciamenta per A. Abbatem de Tiokesberia et Simonem de Pateshulle et socios suos.

Villata de Lech r.c. de xxi.s. et iii.d. pro transgressione. In th'ro xii.s. et iii.d. Et debet viii.s. et xi.d. Walterus filius Willielmi r.c. de ii. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro xxiii.s. et

iii.d. Et debet xl.d. Hundred de Seisdon r.c. de ii. marc. pro murdro. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet v.s. et viii.d. Hundred de Cudulvestan r.c. de ii. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet v.s. et viii.d. Hugo des Loges r.c. de iii. marc. pro serjantiâ suâ. In th'ro xx.s. et debet xx.s. Ricardus filius Musse r.c. de i. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro viii.s. et iii.d. et debet v.s. Hugo filius Radulphi r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro xl.d. et debet xl.d. Milo de Bech r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non prosequitur. In th'ro iii.s. et debet ii.s. et viii.d. Aluredus serviens Gilberti r.c. de dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro xl.d. et debet xl.d. Pirehul hundred r.c. de ii. marc. pro murdro. In th'ro xx.s. et debet v.s. et viii.d. Ricardus Cordewan r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem (*sic in orig.*) In th'ro iii.s. et iii.d. et debet ii.s. et iii.d. Philippus de Lutelega r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro v.s. et iii.d. et debet xvi.d. Radulphus de Langeho r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. In th'ro iii.s. et iii.d. et debet ii.s. et iii.d. Ricardus de Bausac r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro iii.s. et ii.d. et debet ii.s. et xi.d. Radulphus de Mortona r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro xl.d. et debet xl.d.

Nova Oblata.

Abbas de Burton r.c. de xl. marc., scilicet xx. marc. pro cartis suis confirmandis, et xx. marc. de dono. In th'ro xx. marc. de dono. Et debet xx. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Robertus filius Sinothi debet duos osturcos pro licentiâ ducendi unam navem navatam bladis in Norweiam qui debent requiri in Norfolch.

Milo de Sanford iii. marc. pro brevi de Morte Antecessoris habendo de recognitione habendâ apud Westmonasterium de feodo unius militis cum pertinentiis in Weford.

Milites de Staffordscira xl. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendis libertatibus suis de Foresta sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici ita quod forestarii non ponantur nisi illi qui fefati sunt.

Willielmus Lespee xl. marc. et unum bonum osturcum pro habendâ sorore uxoris suæ cum parte hæreditatis quæ eam contingit.

Willielmus de Brai debet x. marc. pro habendâ puraleâ bosci de Waleshale. Sed non debent ab eo exigî quia Willielmus Ruffus finivit c. solidos ne fieret puralea sicut infra continetur.

Willielmus Ruffus c.s. ne fieret puralea bosci de Waleshale.

Jordanus del Canot i. marc. pro habendâ Bailliâ suâ in haiâ Hugonis des Loges.

Ricardus de Prestwode v. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ fratris sui
in Forestâ de Kenefare.

Herveius Bagot i. marc. pro Judæis summonendis quibus
debet debita ut sint ad scaccarium ad recipiendum rationabile
debitum quod eis debetur.

De Placitis Forestæ per Hugonem de Nevill.

Willielmus de Poltona dim. marc. pro recto Forestæ. Hugo
de Acovere ii. marc. pro quodam mendatio de forestâ sibi im-
posito. Herveius Bagot x. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit.

Ricardus filius Alani i. marc. ut possit esse sub plegiis. Herveius
Ruffus dimid. marc. pro eodem. Milites manentes circa Novam
Forestam c.s. pro acquietantiâ de viridi. Villata de Seperigge

x.s. pro canibus non expeditatis. Drogo de Alrewich i. marc.

Willielmus del Wal xx.s. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Gau-
fridus de Norton ii. marc. pro defectu. Willielmus de Waure

iiii. marc. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Villata de Bur-
lavestonâ dimid. marc. pro novo et veteri Wasto. Villata de

Penchill dimid. marc. pro eodem. Villata de Wullaveston

dimid. marc. pro eodem. Villata de Wilenhale i. marc.
pro viridi. Abbas de Lilleshulle dimid. marc. pro Molendino
et stagno factis in veteri purpresturâ.

Idem Vicecomes xiiii.li. et xiiii.s. et xi.d. et obolum de
minutis particulis et inbladiamentis infra dimid. marc.

De Finibus factis per prædictum Hugonem de Nevill.

Galfridus Salvagius ii. marc. pro habendis canibus suis ad
leporem et vulpem ut solet. Willielmus Pantulf i. marc. pro

Warennâ suâ habendâ sicut solebant (*sic in orig.*) Robertus de
Bec dimid. marc. pro eodem. Robertus de Sinvertonâ i.

marc. quia inventus fuit venando ad leporem. Willielmus Griffin
dimid. marc. pro essartandis ii. acris infra clausum suum.

Milites manentes circa Brewude iii. marc. pro consuetudinibus
habendis quas solebant habere. Vivianus de Stoches i. marc.

pro canibus suis habendis sicut solet habere. Radulphus de Dul-
verne et Osbertus de Focbroc viiii.s. pro habendo stagno

molendini sui in pace. Milites de Canot extra feodum Episcopi
iii. marc. ut viride non placitetur per menses.

Radulphus de Muttonâ i. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ suâ de
Novâ Forestâ.

Hugo des Loges ii. marc. pro scriptis Roberti del Broch de
Forestâ quæ ab eo exigebantur et quæ ipse dixit Petrum del Broc
tulisse secum quando habitum religionis suscepit.

Tomas de Kellun i. marc. pro transgressione. Walterus filius Edithæ i. marc. pro eodem.

From the Pipe-Roll of Oxfordshire, 2 John.

Wido de Diva r.c. de iii.s. de scutagio Pagani de Parles in Rollin-right quos ipse recepit. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 2 John.

Nova Oblata. Matilda quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Sumervill debet x. marc. et i. palefridum ut non distringatur ad se maritandam desicut nihil tenet de Rege nec de Comite Cestrensi qui eam dedit Willelmo de Chaucumb.

Tomas Noel et Margareta uxor ejus et Ricardus de Wappinbiri et Juliana uxor ejus et Griffin Walensis et Matilda uxor ejus xv. marc. ut non teneatur placitum inter ipsos et Herbertum filium Yvonis et Robertum filium Yweni de terrâ de Westona quia Rex vult scire quod ingressum idem Ywein habuit in terram illam et quomodo illam perdiderant prædicti.

Nova Placita per G. filium Petri et Osbertum fil. Hervei et socios suos.

Roger Vigil r.c. de i. marc. pro eodem [*i.e. pro catallis fugitivi.*] In th'ro xii.d. et debet xii.s. et iii.d.

From the Lincolnshire Pipe-Roll, 2 John.

Gerardus de Canvill Vicecomes. Hubertus filius Ricardi pro eo.

De placitis Benedicti Abbat. Nicola uxor Gerardi de Canvilla quater xxli. pro maritanda filia sua cui voluerit exceptis inimicis Regis.

Nova Oblata. Gerardus de Canvilla r.c. de M.li. pro habenda femina Tome de Verdun cum terrâ suâ et pro eâ maritandâ Ricardo filio suo. In th'ro cc.li. et debet ccc.li. Item pro fine terræ suæ et debet c. et xxxiii.li. et dimid. marc.

From the Essex and Herts Pipe-Roll, 2 John.

Nova Oblata. Stephanus de Belchamp l.li. pro Henrico de Longocampo quas idem Henricus debuit pro fine quod fecit cum Rege pro habendâ custodiâ terræ ipsius Stephani. De quibus Rogerus de Sumervill debet respondere de xx. marc. in Staffordscira.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 2 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1200).

§ The donations, of forty shillings each, made by King John to the three Nunneries of Fairwell, Langley, and Blythbury were incidental. They were not of land, nor are they repeated in subsequent Rolls.

§ A ship and thirty men, partly chargeable on the Sheriff of Staffordshire, had been put in commission this year to rescue Geoffrey

de Hautville and others, having charge of the King's hounds and hawks, from the prison of Meredith ap Canaan. This was no Staffordshire affair. It may be noted that Geoffrey de Hautville was eminent among King John's hawkers, and was in frequent attendance on the Court; also that the Sheriff of Shropshire paid forty shillings to Richard de Cogan, commissioned to join in effecting the same rescue; that the King himself was not in Staffordshire till November of this year, when he passed thither through Worcestershire and Shropshire. He was at Haywood on November 15th. The Bishop (who was Lord of Haywood) and Geoffrey Fitz Piers (Chief Justice and Sheriff) were with the King.

§ "Et in reparatione Gaiolæ et Ferramenti Castelli de Stafford xx.s. per breve Regis." Everything that tends to show where and what 'Stafford Castle' was at this period of history will help to solve a difficulty and end a controversy. In A.D. 1200, Stafford-Castle was maintained by the Crown, not as a Royal residence, nor yet as a garrison, but as a County Gaol. The *ferramentum* which might be necessary for a Castle would be any iron-work used by builders; but the *ferramentum* of a prison consisted of manacles, fetters, and chains.

§ The Sheriff makes deductions on his ferm by reason of the deficient stock he found on the King's Manors of Alrewas and Kingswinford. He also claims to be recouped by the crown for certain releases of the "Sheriff's Aid" which he had made—I presume as Chief Justice,—for no Writ-Royal is vouched.

The Auxilium Vicecomitis seems to have been assessed on Staffordshire lands at the rate of two shillings per hide. The alleged fifteen hides of John Marshall were perhaps in some estate under Escheat; the eight hides of William de Camville were in Clifton Camville; the five hides of Thomas de Burgh were in Arley; and the six hides of Buildwas Abbey were in Walton, Blymhill, and Weston.

And now it appears how the Bishop of Chester's sixty-one solidates of Crown-land in Rugeley and Cannock had been withdrawn from the *terre data* and resumed by the Crown. The Bishop was to have an annuity of £10 in lieu thereof.

Brewood, like other Nunneries, had a token of King John's favour in this year. He bestowed the year's rent of Brom (two and a half merks) on the Nuns.

NOVA OBLATA.—A Fine by the Abbot of Burton for confirmation of his Charters is complemented with his *Donum*.

§ A Fine for licence to take a ship laden with corn to Norway is transferred to the Norfolk Roll. Its appearance on the Staffordshire Roll was surely in error.

Roger de Stanford, *alias* Stamford, has been noticed elsewhere in these Collections (Vol. I., 147, 154), as holding a knight's-fee in Weeford, under the Bishop. Milo (better described as) de Sanford, claimed probably to be Roger's heir.

§ The Community of Staffordshire Knights proffer forty merks and a palfrey for the Forest Liberties which they enjoyed under King Henry, and that no Foresters be appointed but Foresters of the Fee.

JORDAN DEL CANOT, &C., RICARDUS DE PRESTWODE, &C. — The distribution and relations of Forest-offices in Staffordshire are assignable to no definite principle. Hugh de Loges, Forester of Cannock, was "Capital Forester" of the County. But this was rather an expression than a fact. Kinver Forest was not in his jurisdiction. It was a Serjeantry, held in *capite sine medio* of the King. Under the Forester of Kinver were certain Bailiffs, who administered their Bailiwicks under his supervision, but were appointed by the Crown. These Bailiwicks may or may not have been hereditary. Ancestorship perhaps constituted a recommendation or implied a qualification for the office, but it hardly established a right thereto.

On the other hand, the Capital Forestership of Staffordshire, like that of Shropshire, was strictly hereditary. Nay within fifty years these had been two attainders of persons holding the Staffordshire office, and yet the office had in each case reverted to the right heir.

The Capital Forester had his Bailiffs, too. They worked under him, but they were appointed by the Crown, if we take the case of Jordan de Cannock as a rule. But it could hardly be the rule with such Bailiffs as paid Hugh de Loges a rent for their Bailiwicks.

HERVEY BAGOT had clearly discharged his enormous liabilities to the Crown by aid of the Jews. He proposes to settle with his creditors *en masse*, and in the Court of the Exchequer.

De placitis Forestæ.—An amercement *pro mendatio* is, I presume, the same with an amercement *pro falso dicto*. (See Antiq. Shrop., XII., 153).

"Nova Foresta."—This was probably the name given at the period to a Royal Forest in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Such a Forest is traceable in Domesday; and, in King John's time, the enclosed part of this Forest was called the "Haye of Clive." The

Custos of the "Haye of Clive" had land in Shelton (in Stoke) for his service. (See Domesday Studies, Staffordshire, pp. 37, 77.)

"De finibus factis," &c.—Geoffrey Salvage fines two merks for licence to keep his harriers and fox-hounds as of old.

§ Robert de Swinnerton, having been detected in hunting a hare, compounds the matter with the Justiciar by a Fine of one merk.

§ The Knights of Cannock, not including those who held of the Bishop, fined three merks, that Pleas of Vert should not be taken monthly.

§ Hugh de Loges fines two merks, apparently that he might have possession of Robert del Broc's muniments concerning the Forestership, and which he (Hugh) was required to produce. Hugh stated that when Peter de Broc took the cowl he carried these documents along with him. (So I understand the Fine, and such a meaning is in much consistence with the circumstances already shown, viz., that Peter de Broc got temporary possession of Robert de Broc's estate and office, before both were given to Hugh des Loges, who had married the heiress of Robert de Broc.)

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE ROLL.—Roger de Somervill died A.D. 1200. Matilda, here spoken of as his widow, will have been the last of two or more wives. The Earl of Chester, either assuming that her remarriage was in his own gift as Seigneur over Somerville's estates, or else having a grant of such remarriage from King John assuming the like right of Seigneury, gave the widow to William Chaucumbe. To this the Lady objected, and paid handsomely for her liberty in the matter. She said that she held nothing of the King nor yet of the Earl of Chester.

It is not as yet known who this Matilda was, nor what became of her. Her late husband's heir was not her son. She seems to have been an heiress, for it does not appear that her dower was involved in the present question. Among his numerous and complicated tenures, I cannot say of one that the late Roger de Somerville held it in capite; but his heirs were tenants in capite. However, even had he been a Tenant-in-capite himself, I do not know that his widow's remarriage would have fallen to the Crown, unless she took in dower some part of the tenement so held of the Crown.

THOMAS NOEL, &c.—This is really a Shropshire Fine, and concerns Weston-under-Redcastle, and the sisters and coheiresses of Ralph le Strange, Baron of Weston and Alveley. The whole story may be found in the Antiquities of Shropshire (Vol. III., 121. Vol. IX., 341.)

ROGER VIGIL.—The family of Le Weyte, or Vigil, has been noticed in Collections, Vol. I. (pp. 186-7).

LINCOLNSHIRE ROLL.—Nichola de la Haye, wife, first of Robert Fitz Erneis, and now of Gerard de Camville, succeeded, on the death of the latter, to the Shrievalty of Lincolnshire. The Vicomtesse, as we must needs style her, was the Heroine of her day. Born of the purest Norman blood, with vast wealth and personal influence and the instinct of unquestioning loyalty, she stood by King John in his last extremity. Her daughter, whose marriage seems to have been a subject of much diplomacy, was probably the child of Robert Fitz Erneis.

The Relict of Thomas de Verdon, sought by Gerard de Camville as a wife for his son Richard, was Eustachia, daughter and heir of Gilbert Bassett, last Baron of Hedington in the direct line. Alice de Lacy, fourth in descent from Richard de Camvill and Eustachia Basset, took the Barony of Camville and other Honours to her husband, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Eventually they merged in the Crown.

Gerard de Camvill had not in this year discharged all liabilities arising in his own succession. He was heir to his elder brother Richard, who had perished in the Crusade of 1190-2, leaving no issue.

ESSEX AND HERTS ROLL.—Stephen de Beauchamp, the elder, died November 20th, 1184, seized of lands in Staffordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, and Derbyshire. By Ysolda, sister of that Earl Ferrers who died at Acre in 1191, he left a son and five daughters. The son, a second Stephen, having been born in April, 1182, had a long minority. He had in turn at least three guardians, of whom, Henry de Longchamp, the last, seems to have quitted his trust when the youth was about eighteen years of age. Longchamp's Fine of £50 thus devolved on the youth. The Sheriff of Essex debits him with £30, payable in that County, and charges £20 on Roger de Somerville in Staffordshire.

It seems from documents of this and the following year that Stephen de Beauchamp enfeoffed Roger de Somerville at this period in the Staffordshire Manors of Wichnor and Sirescote to hold by service of two knights-fees, "according to the military feud of the Honour of Stafford." The consideration was probably the £20 aforesaid. There was a complex question of title involved in the affair, a question of Seigneury between the Earls Ferrers and the Barons Stafford.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 3 JOHN (1200-1201).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdintona pro eo. r.c. de xxviii.s. et vi.d. de Areragio Firmæ de anno præterito. In th'ro nihil. Et Henrico de Waletona xxx.s. in Cestretone per breve Regis. E. q. e. Et Idem de Novâ Firmâ r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de Firmâ Comitatus de Staffordscirâ. In thesauro xxx.li. et xviii.d. bl.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et decem servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovilla lx.s. in Wodnesberiâ. Et Militibus de Templo xliiis. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchenil ix.s. Et Matheo de Gamages xv.li. in Wigentona. Et eidem iii.li. in Tettehale. Et eidem viii.li. in Merâ. Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et de Rugeleiâ. Et Henrico de Waltona xxx.s. in Cestretona. Et in operatione Castelli supra Limam xi.li. per breve Regis. Et in operatione Gaiole c.s. per idem breve. Et in custamento posito supra Hulle le Bule prisonæ a festo Santi Martini usque ad Pascha vi.li. per idem breve. Et in custamento posito in itinere Widonis prisonis qui missus fuit per diversa loca ad faciendum probum Regis xxx.s. per idem breve. Et pro Rogero de venatione sanando x.s. per idem breve. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xx.s. Et in custamento posito in prisonibus ductis per diversa loca li.s. per idem breve. Et pro vino carriando a Licheffeld per diversa loca xii.s. per idem breve. Et in custamento posito in operatione molendini apud Novum Castrum c.s. per idem breve. Et debet xi.li. et xii.s. et viii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roeleiâ. Et de lx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. e.

Hugo Desloges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. Et de xi.s. et v.d. de Pasnagio ejusdem Forestæ hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. Talliis. E. q. e. Petrus del Broc debet xli. de veteri firmâ Forestæ de Canot sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. Ricardus Waggetail debet xxviii.d. quia retraxit se. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. sicut continetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi

quarto. Prædictus Hugo Desloges r.c. de xl.s. de pasnagio hoc anno. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de x.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. de primo Scutagio Regis Ricardi. In th'ro v. marc. Et debet x. marc. et ix.s. et vi.d.

Ailwinus filius Leurici debet iii.s. et ii.d. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Robertus de la Lega debet vi.s. et ii.d. pro eodem. Walterus filius Godwini debet iii.s. et viii.d. pro eodem.

Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ. Et x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham quæ ideo non redduntur quia fuerunt redditæ ad Scaccarium Redemptionis Regis sicut continetur in Rotulo decimo Regis Ricardi.

Ricardus de Vernun r.c. de xlviis. pro xx. libratis terræ. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Stephanus de Turneham debet v.s. de firmâ de Hulle—et de Aluredeston. Willielmus Basset r.c. de x.li. et xvi.s. et viii.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro iii. marc. Et debet xii. marc. et xvi.s. et viii.d.

De Oblatis.

Willielmus de Wudeton debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi sicut continetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi (*sic in orig.*) Hugo de Chaucumba debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de anno decimo. Hugo Desloges r.c. de i. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi se et Rogerum de Benetlega. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Philippus de Kenefara r.c. de xii.li. et x.s. pro Manerio et Forestâ de Kenefara sicut continetur in Rotulo primo. In thesauro ix.li. et debet lxx.s.

De Primo Scutagio Regis Johannis.

Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf r.c. de iiiii. marc. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. per manum Vicecomitis Salopesciræ. E. q. E. Henricus de Oilli r.c. de viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Abbas de Burton r.c. de xx. marc. de dono. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Prior de Lappeleia r.c. de iii. marc. de dono. In th'ro xxx.s. Et debet x.s.

Amerciamenta per Abbatem de Teokesberia et Simonem de Pateshulle et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de viii.s. et xi.d. de Villatâ de Lech pro transgressione. Et de xl.d. de Waltero filio Willielmi. Et de xx.s. de Hugone Desloges. Et de v.s. de Ricardo filio Musse. Et de xl.d. de Hugone filio Radulphi. Et de ii.s. et viii.d. de Milone del Bech. Et de ii.s. et iii.d. de Ricardo Cordewan. Et de xvi.d. de Philippo de Lutelegâ. Et de ii.s. et iii.d. de Radulpho de Langeho. Et de x.s. de Radulpho de Dulmere pro causis quæ annotantur in

Rotulo præcedenti. Et de xl.s. de Radulpho de Mortone. In th'ro lib. in xi. talliis. E. q. e.

Hundred de Seïsdon r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro murdro. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d. Hundred de Cudulvestan r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro eodem. In th'ro xii.d. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d. Pirehul Hundred r.c. de v.s. et viii.d. pro eodem. In th'ro xviii.d. Et debet iii.s. et ii.d. Alwredus Serviens debet xl.d. Ricardus Bausac debet ii.s. et vi.d. Villata de Langedonâ debet xx.s. pro murdro. Adam Cordewan debet dimid. marc. Willielmus filius Vice Comit̃ debet xx.s. Henricus Canonicus debet dimid. marc. Nicholas de Mugintona debet xx.s. Gilbertus de Whitegrave debet dimid. marc. pro causis quæ annotantur in Rotulo præcedenti.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de Firmâ Molendini extra Stafford sicut continetur in Rotulo decimo. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Item de Oblatis.

Milo de Sandford debet iii. marc. pro brevi de Morte Antecessoris sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendâ libertate sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. Willielmus Lespech xl. marc. et unum bonum palefredum pro habendâ libertate sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. Sed requirendus est in Devenescirâ.

Willielmus Ruffus r.c. de c.s. ne fieret pluralea bosci de Wales-hale. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Jordanus del Canot debet i. marc. pro habendâ Bailliâ suâ in haiâ Hugonis Desloges. Ricardus de Prestewude debet v. marc. pro habenda baillia—sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Herveius Bagot debet i. marc. pro Judæis sicut continetur ibidem.

De Placitis Forestæ per Hugonem de Neville.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. pro Willielmo de Poltone. Et de i. marc. de Ricardo filio Alani. Et de dimid. marc. de Herveio Ruffo. Et de x.s. de Villatâ de Seperigge. Et de ii. marc. de Galfrido de Norton. Et de iii. marc. de Willielmo de Waure. Et de dimid. marc. de Villata de Burlaveston. Et de dimid. marc. de Villata de Penchille. Et de dimid. marc. de Villata de Willaveston. Et de i. marc. de Villatâ de Wilenhale. Et de dimid. marc. de Abbate de Lilleshulle. Et de ii. marc. de Galfrido Salvagio. Et de i. marc. de Willielmo Pantulf. Et de dimid. marc. de Roberto del Bec. Et de i. marc. de Roberto de Sinverton. Et de dimid. marc. de Willielmo Griffin. Et de viii.s. de Radulpho de Dulverne et Osberto de Fotebroc. Et de i. marc. de Radulpho de Mitton pro

causis quæ annotantur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro lib. in xviii. talliis. E. q. E. Hugo de Acoure r.c. de ii. marc. pro quodam mendacio sibi imposito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Milites Manentes circa Forestam Novam r.c. de c.s. pro acquietantia de Viridi. In th'ro lii.s. et vi.d. Et debent xlviis. et vi.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro vii.s. Et debent xls. et vi.d. Drogo de Alrewich r.c. de i. marc. In th'ro dimid. marc. Et debet dimid. marc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xiiii.li. et xiiii.s. et xi.d. et obolum de minutis particulis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro c. et xvii.s. Et debet viii.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. et obolum.

Milites Manentes circa Brewde r.c. de iii. marc. pro consuetudinibus habendis quas habere solebant. In th'ro xxv.s. et vi.d. Et debent xiiii.s. et vi.d. Milites de Canot extra feodum Episcopi r.c. de iii. marc. ut viride non placitetur per menses. In th'ro xxx.s. Et debent x.s. Willielmus del Wal debet xx.s. quia non habuit quem plegiavit. Vivianus de Stoches debet i. marc. pro canibus suis habendis. Hugo Desloges debet ii. marc. pro Scriptis Roberti del Broc sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Tomas de Kellun debet i. marc. pro transgressione. Walterus filius Edith debet i. marc. pro eadem.

Nova Oblata de Finibus Baronum ne transfretent et de Scutagiis suis.

Willielmus de Canville r.c. de iii. marc. pro eodem et pro feodo unius militis. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c.m. pro eodem et pro feodo quinquaginta Militum. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Episcopus Cestriæ r.c. de xx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro xv.li. et debet c.s.

Tomas de Verdun r.c. de ii. marc. de Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de quater xx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro xxxv.li. et v.s. Et debet xliiii.li. et xv.s.

Hugo Pantulf iii. marc. de Scutagio in hoc Comitatu.

Henricus de Oilli viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de Scutagio.

Comes de Ferrariis habet quietantiam per breve Galfridi filii Petri.

Nova Oblata.

Hawisa de Waterfare debet xls. pro habendâ Magnâ Assisâ de quatuor bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Buterdona versus Henricum de Duestonâ (Denestonâ *legendum*) coram Rege. Ricardus de Rushale debet x. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendâ Cartâ Regis de terrâ de Ruleiâ quam pater suus tenuit.

Simon de Sibbeford debet xxx. marc. ut replegiatur ad standum recto si quis voluerit loqui versus eum de morte cujusdam hominis qui per preceptum suum debuit occidi.

Willielmus Griffin debet xxx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendâ serjantiâ in hundred de Pirehulle in feodo.

Willielmus de Titebrome debet xx.s. ut Judicium fiat de loquelâ quæ fuit inter Rogerum fratrem suum et Rogerum de Hintes coram Justiciariis secundum quod coram eis fuit deducta.

Osbertus de Camerâ debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Rôgerus de Tichebrome debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Mathania de Coltuna debet dimid. marc. pro eodem.

Canonici de Trentham debent i. marc. pro claudendo Bosco suo ita quod feræ possint intrare et exire.

Tomas filius Rogeri debet x. marc. pro habenda totâ terrâ, quæ fuit Ricardi de Aluredestona suspensi, in Aluredestona et in Hulle.

Rogerus de Summervill debet xx. marc. de fine Stephani de Belchamp sicut continetur in Rotulo Essexsciræ.

Willielmus de Brai debet xi.li. pro defectu quæ requirebantur in Oxenefordscira.

From the Essex and Hertfordshire Pipe-Roll, 3 John.

De Oblatis.

Stephanus de Belchamp r.c. de c.li. pro Henrico de Longocampo. In th'ro xvi.li. et i. marc. et debet quater xx.li. et lxvi.s. et viii.d.

From the Pipe-Roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 3 John.

Entropius Hasteng et Avice uxor ejus debent x. marc. pro recto sicut continetur in Rotulo primo.

De placitis G. filii Petri et sociorum ejus.

Roger Vigilis r.c. de xii.s. et iii.d. pro eodem. [*i.e.* de catallis fugitivi.] In th'ro ii.s. et iii.d., et debet x.s.

Hugo Bardulf debet xx. boves et iii. equos et c. oves et li. agnos de catallis Roberti de Broc sed non debet sumoneri quia reddidit precium predictorum catallorum in Rotulo anni vi., in Rotulo eschaetarum, et ibi quietus est.

De Oblatis. Matilda quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Sumervill r.c. de x. marc. et i. palefrido ut non distringatur sicut continetur ibidem [*i.e.* in Rotulo precedente.] In th'ro vi. marc. et debet iii. marc. et i. palefridum.

Willelmus de Harecurt debet c. marc. pro habendâ filiâ primogenitâ Tomæ Noel.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll, 3 John.

Fines facti per H. de Nevilla.

Tomas Noel debet cc. marc. ut possit libere maritare filias suas.

Nova Oblata. Tomas Noel r.c. de ccc. marc. et iii. palefridis pro filiâ suâ juniore maritandâ Tomæ filio Eustachii. In th'ro xx.li.

et debet c. et quater xx.li. et iii. palefridos de quibus Tomas filius Eustachii debet reddere cc. marc. et preterea i. osturcum et debet summoneri in Lincolscira.

From the Pipe-Roll of Lincolnshire, 3 John.

De amerciamentis per H. Bardulf,

Philippus de Westeneis r.c. de dimid. marc. In th'ro xl.d. et debet xl.d.

De Oblatis. Gerardus de Kanvill r.c. de deccc.li. pro habendâ feminâ Tome de Verdun sicut continetur ibidem [*i.e.* in Rotulo precedente.] In th'ro cc. marc. et debet dc. et lxvi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 3 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1201).

This Roll presents subjects of enquiry rather than of comment.—

A Prisoner, called "Hulle le Bule," had been maintained by the Sheriff from November 11th, 1200, till March 25th, 1201 (about nineteen weeks), at a cost of £6. I can only guess that this man and "Wido," named in the next clause, were "Approvers" retained in the service of the Crown. For a description of this infamous class I refer elsewhere (*Antiq. Shropshire*, I., 289). No cost seems to have been spared in their maintenance.

§ *Et pro Rogero de venatione sanando 10s. per breve Regis.* Ten shillings were paid to one Roger, engaged to cure the King's venison. The metaphorical use of the English term "to cure" is extended quaintly but most unclassically to the Latin verb 'sanare.'

§ Stephen de Turnham is farming two Escheats of the Crown. Aluredston, or Alston, originally a member of De Stafford's great Manor of Bradley, was now or lately held as a member of Haughton. We resume this subject below.

Nova Oblata de Finibus Baronum ne transfretent et de Scutagiis suis.

This was relevant to King John's "Second Scutage," at the rate of two merks per fee. But now the Barons, especially the lesser Barons, like William de Camville, begin to pay, in addition to their ordinary scutage, an occasional Fine "ne transfretent." Probably this was an innovation on the practice of Henry II.'s time, when Scutage paid and service rendered each worked exemption from the other.

§ Richard de Rushale was not the contemporary Lord of Rushale. He probable Fines for livery of Rowley Regis in succession to his Father. Rowley Regis was a Tenure-in-capite, the tenant of which never appears as paying more than a "crementum" or a ferm (as it came to be called) of one merk to the Sheriff. This is the only

passage I have yet met with which can be supposed to tell us anything about the old lords of Rowley Regis.

§ Simon de Sibbeford owes thirty merks, his Fine that he may give bail for taking his trial if anyone cared to indite him for the death of a certain person, said to have been slain by his order.

§ As a Forest-Bailiff might hold office under the Chief Forester and be deemed thewhile to be a Tenant-in-capite by Serjeantry of the Crown, so William Griffin, Custos of Pirehill Hundred, held under the Sheriff, and his office was deemed a Serjeantry. The office was lucrative. The Custos paid a rent for holding it. It was a Crown rent. It was perhaps an item of the Firma Comitatus (£140 blanche); but whereas the Sheriff always farmed the County the rent of the Custos was payable to the Sheriff. William Griffin now Fines with the Crown, that he may hold his Serjeantry *in fee*, by which I understand that it should be secured to him and his heirs for ever. Pirehill was the only Staffordshire Hundred thus held by Serjeantry.

William de Thichbroom Fines that his brother Roger's suit against Roger de Hintes be followed by a judgment according with such settlement as had resulted from the hearing before the Justiciars. If the following sentences be rightly arranged, it would seem that the Justices had amerced Roger de Thichbroom and others for a "false claim."

§ The Canons of Trentham seek license to fence their wood, provided it be done in such sort as that the King's deer may pass in and out without hindrance.

§ Thomas Fitz Roger was Lord of Haughton and High Offley. Aluresdeston, now called Alston, was a member of Haughton (see above). Hulle, also perhaps a member of Haughton, no longer bears so simple a name. Richard de Alston, De Haughton's tenant at Alston and Hill, had been hanged eight years before. His estates, which should have reverted to the crown for the "King's term" (a year and a day), had been an escheat much longer, probably because the outlaw's Seigneur had neglected to claim them. He now does so, proffering a Fine suitable to the occasion.

§ Stephen de Beauchamp's Fine (extracted from the Essex and Hertfordshire Pipe-Roll) shows him proposing to account with the Crown for his Livery. Henry de Longchamp had had him in ward, and probably had released him under some composition. The youth was born in April, 1182, and was now (September, 1201,) short of his majority by eighteen months.

HUGH BARDULF'S accounts, as Escheator, have been referred to in former instances. (See pp. 39, 47, 72, 75 6.)

MATILDA DE SOMERVILL'S account begun in 2 John (supra p. 96) and the last instalment was paid in 7 John (1205).

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT'S and THOMAS NOEL'S Fines, with the genealogical indicia thereof, are described at length—Antiquities of Shropshire (Vol. III., p. 133).

MAG. ROT. PIP., 4 JOHN (1201-1202).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdinton pro eo r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro xix.li. et xv.d. bl.

Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Cnot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebigga. Et Willielmo de Heroville lx.s. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchehulle ix.s. Et Matheo de Gamages xv.li. in Wigintona. Et eidem iii.li. in Tettenhale. Et eidem viii.li. in Merâ. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et Rugeleia. Et Henrico de Waletona xxx.s. in Cestretonâ. Et Reso Coch et Elethio filio Ithenard c.s. de dono per breve Galfridi filii Petri. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xlvii.s. et viii.d. Et in emendatione Camerae et Bretachiarum de Novo Castello sub Limam xxi.li. per breve Regis et per visum Buerni et Gilberti. Et in quadagesimâ parte maneriorum Regis concessâ terræ Jerosolem xlv.s. et vii.d. per prædictum breve. Et in operatione cujusdam pontis apud prædictum Castellum xl.s. per idem breve. Et in emendatione cujusdam Molendini et Stagni quæ pertinent ad prædictum Castellum iii. marc. et dimid. per idem breve. Et debet xx.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. bl.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Rolea. Et de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleia. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. Et de lxxv.s. et v.d. de pasnagio. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Petrus del Broc debet x.li. de veteri firmâ sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo. Willielmus Marescallus debet xlii.s. sicut con-

tinetur in Rotulo Regis Ricardi quarto. Ricardus Waggetail r.c. de xxviii.d. quia retraxit se. In th'ro vi.d. Et debet xxii.d. Herveius Bagot r.c. de x. marc. et ix.s. et vi.d. de primo Scutagio Regis Ricardi. In th'ro lib. E. q. e. Ailwinus filius Leurici r.c. de iii.s. et ii.d. quia non habet quem plegiavit. In th'ro iii.s. et vi.d. Et debet viii.d. Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ. Et x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Belham (*sic in orig.*) quæ ideo non redduntur propter causam quæ annotatur in Rotulo præcedente. S. de Turneham debet v.s. de firmâ de Hulle et de Aluredestona. Willielmus Basset r.c. de xii. marc. et xvi.s. et viii.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro iii. marc. Et debet ix.marc. et xvi.s. et viii.d. Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi. Hugo de Chaucumba debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iiid. bl. sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Philippus de Kenefara r.c. de lxx.s. pro Manerio et Foresta de Kenefare sicut continetur in Rotulo primo. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

De Primo Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de Scutagio. Prior de Lappeleia r.c. de x.s. de dono. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

De Amerciamentis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. de hundred de Seisdonâ. Et de iii.s. et viii.d. de hundred de Cudulvestana. Et de iii.s. et ii.d. de Pirehulle hundred pro murdro. In th'ro lib. in iii. tallii.s. E. q. e. Ricardus Bousac r.c. de ii.s. et vi.d. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Aluredus Serviens debet xl.d. Villata de Langedona debet xx.s. pro murdro. Adam Cordewan debet dimid. marc. Willielmus filius Vicecomitis r.c. de xx.s. In th'ro ii.s. Et debet xviii.s.

De Oblatis.

Milo de Sanford debet iii. marc. pro brevi sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo. Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur ibidem. Jordanus del Canot r.c. de i. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ suâ in haiâ Hugonis des Loges. In th'ro lib. E. q. e. Ricardus de Prestwude r.c. de v. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet iiiii. marc. Herveius Bagot debet i. marc. pro Judæis sicut continetur ibidem.

De Placitis Forestæ.

Milites manentes circa Novam Forestam r.c. de xl.s. et vi.d. pro acquietantiâ de viridi. In th'ro xv.s. Et debent xxv.s. et vi.d. Drogo de Alrewic r.c. de dimid. marc. In th'ro lib. E. q. e. Milites manentes circa Briewude debent xiiii.s. et vi.d. sicut continetur in

Rotulo præcedente. Milites del Canot r.c. de x.s. ut viride non placitetur. In th'ro ii.s. Et debent viii.s. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de viii.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. et obolum de minutis particulis. In th'ro xxix.s. et iii.d. Et debet vii.li. et viii.s. et vii.d. Willielmus del Wal debet xx.s. quia non habet quem plegiavit. Vivianus de Stokes debet i. marc. pro canibus suis habendis. Tomas de Kellun debet i. marc. pro transgressione. Walterus filius Edith debet i. marc. pro eodem. Hugo Des Loges ii. marc. pro scriptis Roberti sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo.

Episcopus Cestriæ r.c. de c.s. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Tomas de Verdun ii. marc. de Scutagio. Herveius Bagot xliiii.li. et xv.s. de Scutagio. Hugo Pantulf debet iii. marc. de Scutagio. Sed habet quietantiam inde in Salopescirâ per breve Regis et ideo non debet summoneri. Henricus de Oilli r.c. de viii.s. et x.d. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Oblatis.

Hawisa de Waterfare r.c. de xl.s. pro habendâ magnâ Assisâ. In th'ro ii. marc. Et debet i. marc. Ricardus de Rushale debet x. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendâ Cartâ Regis sicut continetur ibidem (*sic; sed, "in Rotulo tertio" intelligendum*). Simon de Sibbeford debet xx.li. ut replegietur sicut continetur ibidem. Willielmus Griffin debet xx.li. et unum palefredum pro habendâ serjantiâ sicut continetur ibidem sed non debet summoneri quia Willielmus filius Eustacii respondet infra. Willielmus de Titebrome r.c. de xx.s. ut Judicium fiat sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet dimid. marc. Osbertus de Camera r.c. de dimid. marc. pro iudicio sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Rogerus de Titebrom r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro xl.d. Et debet xl.d. Mathania de Coltuna r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Canonici de Trentham r.c. de i. marc. pro claudendo Bosco sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. s.

Tomas filius Rogeri v. marc. pro habendâ terrâ sicut continetur ibidem. Rogerus de Summerville debet xx. marc. de fine de Stephano sicut ibidem. Willielmus de Brai debet xi.li. pro defectu. Sed respice infra. Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de firmâ vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Philippus de Kenefara r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ de anno secundo. Et de iii.li. et x.s. de anno præterito. Et de ix.li. de hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E. Willielmus de Brai r.c. de xi.li. pro defectu. In th'ro xl.s. Et debet ix.li.

Nova Oblata.

Willielmus filius Eustacii r.c. de xx.li. et unum palefredum pro habendo hundred de Pirhulle ad feodi firmam reddendo inde per annum .iiii.li. et v.s. et viii.d. In th'ro x. marc. Et debet xx. marc. et unum palefredum.

Amerciamenta per Galfridum, filium Petri.

Hugo Meverell debet v. marc. pro disseisina. Prior de Trentham debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Walterus Cuingnie debet dimidiam marc. pro falso clamore. Robertus de Wudicote debet iii. marc. pro disseisinâ. Walterus de Witefeld debet xl.s. pro eodem. Mathania de Coltune debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Henricus de Peria debet dimidiam marc. pro eodem.

Osbertus de Eslega debet v. marc. ut possit facere Molendinum suum de Horslega.

De Finibus et Scutagiis Militum de Tertio Scutagio.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii. marc. de Willielmo de Canville pro feodo unius militis.

Et de xx. marc. de Herveio Bagot de fine suo ne transfretet.

Et de xv. marc. de Galfrido Salvagio pro feodo dimidii militis. In th'ro lib. in ii. Talliis. E. q. E.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de xx. marc. ne transfretet. In th'ro xii. marc. Et debet viii. marc.

Episcopus Cestriæ r.c. de xx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro xv.li. Et debet c.s.

Nicholas de Verdun debet ii. marc. de Scutagio. Sed postea habuit quietantiam per breve Regis.

Herveius de Bagot (*sic*) r.c. de c. et xx. marc. de Scutagio. In th'ro xxx. marc. Et debet lx.li.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Comes de Cestria de viii. feodis sicut Vicecomes dicit. Henricus de Oilli de tertiâ parte. Comes de Ferrariis de feodo unius militis et quartâ parte. Radulphus de Sumeri.

Willielmus Ruffus debet xx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendis in Custodiâ vii. Bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Ramton quæ sunt in manu Regis ratione custodiæ puerorum Gundrede de Mustiers donec heredes ipsius Gundrede talis sint ætatis quod debeant terram tenere.

From the Berkshire Pipe-Roll, 4 John.

Nova Oblata. Adam de Brinton debet v. marc. pro habendo recto de feodo i. militis et dimidii in Thene et Hoctun versus Aliciam de Hoctun.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 4 John.

De Oblatis. Willelmus de Harecurt r.c. de c. marc. pro habendâ filiâ primogenitâ Tome Noel. In th'ro l. marc. et debet l. marc.

Amerciamenta per H. Bardulf et Henricum de Norhanton et socios suos.

Simon Bagot debet i. marc. pro habendâ recognitione de morte antecessoris apud Norhanton.

Robertus Trussel debet dimid. marc. pro disseisinâ.

De secundo scutagio. Tomas Noel debet x. marc. pro feodo i. militis quæ x. marc. annotantur in Salopescira.

De tertio scutagio. Herveius Bagot r.c. de lx.s. et ii.d. de scutagio in hoc comitatu. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll, 4 John.

Agnes filia Hamonis debet xx. marc. pro habendâ rationabili parte de terrâ patris sui sicut continetur in Rotulo vii. Regis Ricardi quæ debent requiri a Waltero de Whitefeld viro sororis ejusdem per finem quem fecerunt in curiâ Regis.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 4 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1202).

The Sheriff, by order of the Chief Justice, had subsidized two Welsh Chieftains in this year. The contemporary Pipe-Roll of Shropshire has a third instance of like diplomacy.

If King John's contributions, in aid of the Holy Land, were a bona fide *fortieth* of his Manorial income in every County, it would follow that his Staffordshire Manors were represented by a net income of £86 12s. 2d. *blanche*, whereas the whole ferm was £140 *blanche*. In the sequel it will appear that the Manors constituted a larger proportion of the County Ferm than £86 12s. 2d. There is a similar appearance in the assessment of the *fortieth* on the King's income from Shropshire Manors.

Nova Oblata.

William Griffin, here called William Fitz Eustace, commences an account in solution of his *oblatum* of the previous year. Meantime the terms of his proposal have been materially altered or else were not explicitly stated in the *oblatum*, or Inchoate Fine. The Fine to be paid down is the same, but he is also to pay a fee-farm rent of £4 6s. 8d. (6½ merks) per annum. Subsequent records prove that this tenure of Pirehill Hundred still remained in name a Serjeantry, and was hereditary. There is no incompatibility in the terms. The Serjeantry, like all Serjeantries, involved a specific service, viz., custody of Pirehill Hundred. It also involved a fee-farm rent.

Amerciamenta per Galfridum filium Petri.

The Chief Justice went in Eyre this year. He visited Shropshire later on.

De Finibus et Scutagiis Militum de Tercio Scutagio.

The third Scutage of King John was put in charge in 1202, at the rate of two merks per fee. William de Camvill's assessment is over the rate. Harvey Bagot's assessment at the ordinary rate is coupled with an extra Fine of twenty merks, *ne transfretet*.

The eight fees; for scutage on which, the Earl of Chester had a release, cannot have been all in Staffordshire.

WILLIAM RUFUS'S Fine does not, perhaps, relate to any Staffordshire estate.

BERKSHIRE ROLL.—In Adam de Brimton's Fine, the twice-repeated word *Hoctun* should be read 'Hopton.' The suit *pro recto* was continued by Adam de Brimton's mother Eva, when remarried with Walter de Whitfield. The result will be found in a Final Concord of 10 John. (See Collections, Vol. I., p. 161.)

WARWICKSHIRE ROLL.—For more about William de Harcourt, see pp. 41, 67, 105, 108, 112, *supra*, and Collec., I., 155, 186; also Antiquities of Shropshire, III., 133.

The Iter of Hugh Bardulf and Henry de Northampton had not extended to Staffordshire.

§ Simon Bagot has occurred on former pages of these Collections (Vol. I., pp. 179, 180).

§ Robert Trussell's descendants subsequently obtained a footing in Staffordshire by marriage with the heiress of Pantulf of Hales.

§ Thomas Noel's liability for ten merks, covered, according to the Shropshire Pipe-Roll, his assesment on both the second and third scutages of King John. His accounts on both scutages are fully entered on the Shropshire Pipe-Rolls, with reference, as to a balance, to the Pipe-Roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. His actual payment of 5 merks on the third scutage, though it is entered on the Shropshire and not on the Staffordshire Roll, was forwarded to the treasury by hand of the Sheriff of Staffordshire.

Thomas Noel held nothing in Staffordshire, *in capite de Rege per servicium militare*; but in Shropshire, his tenures of Alveley and of Weston (near Marchomley) were of that description.

SALOP ROLL.—Agnes Fitz Hamon, alias Agnes de Stockton, was sister of Eva, above mentioned, first married to Robert de Brinton, then to Walter de Whitfield. Eva and Agnes were daughters and coheirs of Hamo de Longford. (See Antiquities of Shropshire).

MAG. ROT. PIP., 5 JOHN (1202-1203).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdinton pro eo r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro xxii.li. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canoniceis de Trenham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Heroville lx.s. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliiis. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchehulle ix.s. Et Matheo de Gamages xv.li. bl. in Wigintonâ. Et eidem iii.li. in Tettehale. Et eidem viii.li. in Mera. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et de Rugeleia. Et Henrico de Waletona xxx.s. in Cestretona. Et Alano Waste hose xl.s. per breve Galfridi filii Petri. Et in reparatione Domorum Regis et Molendini et Stagni de Novo Castello sub Limâ xiiii.li. et xvi.s. per breve Regis. et per visum Willielmi filii Adamæ et Burini prepositi. Et in operatione duarum Gailarum scilicet apud Stafford et apud Novum Castrum et unius pontis ibidem iii.li. et x.s. pro prædictum breve. Et in liberatione unius probatoris a festo Johannis Baptistæ usque ad clausum Paschæ xxvi.s. Et in apparatu ejusdem, et pro eo cariendo per plura loca x.s. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis lxxvii.s. Et debet xxv.li. et xii.s. bl.

Idem Vicecomes xx.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. bl. de remanenti firmâ comitatûs de anno præterito.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleia. Et de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleia. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. Et de xiiii.s. et iii.d. de pasnagio. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis. E. Q. E. Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Philippus de Kenefara r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefara. In th'ro iii.li. et x.s. per manum Hugonis de Neville. Et debet iii.li. et x.s.

Ailwinus filius Leurici r.c. de viii.d. quia non habet quem plegiavit. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Idem Vicecomes debet xiii.li. et v.s. iii.d. de Tallagio Villarum Regis in Staffordscirâ. Et x. marc. de fine Ricardi de Dalham quæ ideo non redduntur propter causam quæ annotatur

in Rotulo tertio. S. de Turneham debet vi.s. de firmâ de Hulle. Willielmus Bassett r.c. de ix.m. et xvi.s. et viii.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro iii. marc. Et debet vii. marc. et xl.d. Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi. Hugo de Chau-cumba debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. sicut continetur tertio (*sic*). Adam Cordewan debet dimidiam marcam.

De Primo Scutagio

Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de eodem. Et i. marc pro Judæis sicut continetur in Rotulo Secundo. Milites de Staffordscira debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo Ricardus de Prestewude r.c. de iiiii. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro ii. marc. Et debet ii. marc.

De Placitis Forestæ.

Milites manentes circa Novam Forestam debent xxv.s. et vi.d. pro acquietantiâ viridi. Milites manentes circa Brewude debent xiiii.s. et vi.d. sicut continetur in Rotulo tertio. Milites manentes circa Canot debent viii.s. ut viride non placitur. Idem Vicecomes debet vii.li. et viii.s. et vii.d. de minutis particulis. Hugo Des Loges ii. marc. pro scriptis Roberti sicut continetur in Rotulo Secundo. Tomas de Verdun ii. marc. de Secundo Scutagio. Herveius Bagot xliiii.li. et xv.s. de eodem.

De Oblatis.

Hawisa de Waterfare r.c. de i. marc. pro habendâ Magnâ Assisâ. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Ricardus de Rushale r.c. de x. marc. et uno palefredo pro habendâ Cartâ Regis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro x. marc. et v. marc. pro palefredo in ii. talliis. E. q. E.

Simon de Sibbeford debet xx.li. ut replegiatur sicut continetur ibidem. Willielmus de Titebrome r.c. de dimidiâ marcâ ut iudicium fiat sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Rogerus de Titebrome r.c. de xl.d. pro iudicio sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Tomas filius Rogeri x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ sicut continetur ibidem.

Rogerus de Sumerville xx. marc. de fine Stephani sicut continetur ibidem.

Willielmus de Brai r.c. de ix.li. pro defectu. In th'ro xls. et debet vii.li.

Willielmus filius Eustacii r.c. de xx. marc. et uno palefredo pro habendo hundredo de Pirehulle sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro xx. marc. et v. marc. pro palefredo. In i. tallio. E. q. E.

Amereiamenta per Galfridum filium Petri.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de priore de Trentham pro disseisinâ. Et de dimid. marc. de Waltero de Cuingne pro falso clamore. Et de dimid. marc. de Henrico de Peria pro disseisinâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. e.

Robertus de Wudicote r.c. de iii. marc. pro disseisinâ. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet xx.s. Walterus de Whitefeld r.c. de xl.s. pro eodem. In th'ro x.s. Et debet xxx.s. Mathania de Coltona r.c. de dimid. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro xl.d. Et debet xl.d. Osbertus de Eslega debet v. marc. ut possit facere Molendinum suum de Horslêgâ.

De Tertio Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de viii. marc. ne transfretet. In th'ro iiiii. marc. Et debet iiiii. marc. Episcopus Cestriæ r.c. de Scutagio. Herveius Bagot r.c. de lx.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro (*sic*). Willielmus Ruffus debet xx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendis in custodiâ vii. Bovatis terræ sic continetur in Rotulo præcedente.

De Taillagio facto per Simonem de Pateshullè et Willielmum de Cantelu et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xv.li. et xiii.s. et v.d. de Tallagio hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. in quater xx. et xiii. Talliis. E. q. e.

De Finibus et Scutagiis Militum de quarto Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot c. et xx.m. de Scutagio pro feodo lx. militum.

Hugo Pantulf iiiii. marc. de feodo duorum militum.

Galfridus Salvagius xv. marc. de feodo dimidii militis.

Episcopus Cestrensis xxx. marc. de Scutagio.

Nicolas de Verdun ii. marc. de Scutagio.

Henricus de Oilli viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de tertiâ parte feodi unius militis.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Comes Cestriæ de octo feodis.

Comes de Ferraris. Radulphus de Sumeri.

Nova Oblata.

Willielmus Ruffus debet xx. marc. pro habendâ Isabellâ filiâ Gilberti de Archis in uxorem, quæ est de donatione Regis.

Willielmus de Burewardesla debet i. marc. pro habendo quodam præcipe coram Justiciariis itinerantibus de unâ hidâ terræ in Eslega, versus Warinum fratrem suum.

Willielmus Griffin debet lx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendo hundredo de Pirehulle per antiquam firmam et per cremen- tum dimid. marc. quolibet anno et pro habendâ inde Cartâ Regis de

quibus debet reddere xx. marc. in termino Paschæ anni sequentis et xx. marc. in termino Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, et xx. marc. in Festo Sancti Michaëlis ejusdem anni.

Abbas de Burton xxx. marc. de dono.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 5 John.

De oblatis. Willelmus de Harecurt r.c. de L marc. pro habendâ filiâ Tome Noel. In thesauro nichil. Et in perdonis ipsi Willelmo L marc. per breve Regis.

De amerciamentis. Robertus Trussell r.c. de dimid. marc. pro dissaisinâ. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De amerciamentis per Simonem de Pateshull et socios suos.

Rogerus Bagot debet dimid. marc. In th'ro xl.d. et debet xl.d. Ingerannus Bagot debet dimid. marc. pro filio suo replegiato.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 5 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1203).

Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Chief Justice of England, continues to hold the Shrievalties of Staffordshire and Shropshire for this and the following year. His Deputy in Staffordshire was Thomas de Erdinton, in Shropshire Richard de Ombersley.

This Richard de Ombersley, though a Worcesterstershire man, was Tenant-in-capite of a Staffordshire estate, viz., Broom. Broom was at the date of Domesday, an unnoticed appendage of the great Manor of Clent, and both were then in Worcesterstershire. In Henry I.'s time both seem to have been *mised* into Staffordshire. Broom at the accession of Henry II., was separated from Clent, in so far as that it had been demised in fee-farm to Maurice de Ombersley. He it was who founded the Parish-Church of Broom, sometime reputed to be a Chapelry of Clent. Richard de Ombersley was the son and heir of Maurice. The fee-farm rent payable on Broom having been long the subject of an annual entry on the Staffordshire Pipe-Rolls, seemed to require thus much of explanation. In the year 1200 K. John bestowed the said rent on the Nuns of Brewood (supra p. 97), and thenceforth it vanished from the Pipe-Rolls.

§ The livery of an "Approver," from June 24th, 1202, to April 13th, 1203 (293 days), was twenty-six shillings, or little more than one penny per day. The ruffian's outfit and journeyings had cost ten shillings. The other cost of criminal executions had been £3 17s. At this period of history the number of persons who suffered death at a single Assize is frightful to contemplate. The juries at this year's Assizes found from ten to twelve verdicts of murder, and left as many more suspicious cases to be tried by Ordeal.

THE TALLAGE, assessed this year on the King's Staffordshire Demesnes, was also assessed in Shropshire by the same Justices. A detailed account of the Levy is copied into the Shropshire Pipe-Roll, but the Staffordshire Schedule was lodged in the Treasury. In Shropshire the tax realised £32 9s., in Staffordshire £15 13s. 5d.

The Justices who assessed this Tallage having Henry de Northampton and Richard de Seing as their associates, held Assizes at Lichfield, at which all manner of causes, civil and criminal, were settled. Their Session at Lichfield lasted from Sunday, Sept. 21st till the 1st of October, for on the 3rd of October they commenced business at Shrewsbury. The Assize-Roll which contains their Staffordshire proceedings is extant, and will engage our future attention. Their circuit seems to have been that which in later times has been known as the 'Oxford Circuit,' only that they did not go to Monmouth.

THE FOURTH SCUTAGE of King John was put in charge this year, at the rate of two merks per fee. Geoffrey Savage's assessment, viz., fifteen merks on half a fee, was inclusive of some fine in excuse of personal service. The acquittances of the Earls of Chester and of Ferrars and of Ralph de Sumeri were in acknowledgment of personal service.

NOVA OBLATA.—William Rufus (of Walsall) marries a ward of the Crown—Isabel de Archis. Her name associates itself with other counties than Staffordshire.

§ Warin de Burwardsley was Tenant-in-capite of Ashley on Tern (*Eslega*). The Fine now before us tells us that he had a younger brother, William. (See *Antiq. Shrop.*, II., pp. 8, 9, 12.)

§ The Abbot of Burton's Donum was his contribution to the general taxation of the year. Having no military Fief he was not liable to Scutage. Holding nothing of the King's demesnes he could not be brought under Tallage of the usual type. Yet his donum was in the nature of Tallage, that is, of Taxation according to his means. Such contributions to the service of the State are usually scheduled on the Pipe-Rolls as *Auxilium Prelatorum* or *Donum Prelatorum*, but as there was only one contributor in Staffordshire, the Abbot of Burton stands alone. When a Bishop is found on any such Schedule—a Bishop having a military fief—it must be understood that he is there assessed only on his Spiritualities.

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE ROLL.—The parties named in these excerpts will usually be found in other and nearly contemporary documents. Ingeram Bagot's son, for whom he finds security, seems to have been named Simon (*Collect.*, I., pp. 168, 180)

MAG. ROT. PIP., 6 JOHN (1203-1204).

Galfridus filius Petri, Tomas de Erdinton pro eo r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro x.li. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blorton et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam. Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleia x.li. bl. in Terdebiggâ. Et Willielmo de Herovillâ lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberia. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iiiii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Secchehulle ix.s. Et Matheo de Gamages vii.li. et x.s. in Wigentonâ de dimid. anno. Et eidem xl.s. in Tettenhale de eodem termino. Et eidem iiiii.li. in Merâ de eodem termino. Et Huberto Cantuariensi Archiepiscopi xx.s. in prædictâ [villâ de Tetten]hale de quarta parte anni ad abbatiam suam de Wulfurunehamtonâ per breve Regis, et amodo totum. Et Radulpho de Sumeri xl.s. in prædictâ Villa de Merâ de quartâ parte anni per breve Regis et amodo totum. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambo de Canot et de Rugeleia. Et Henrico de Waleton xxx.s. in Cestreton. Et Monialibus de Langeleia et de Pineslegâ et de Bliebire vi. marc. de Elemosinâ Regis per breve Regis. Et Monialibus de Faierwelle et Brewude et Hinewde vi. marc. per breve ejusdem. Et in reparatione Novi Castelli sub Limâ xxxvii.li. et per breve Regis et per visum Roberti de Brocton et Johannis filii Roberti. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis vii.li. et x.s. Et pro duabus Gaiolis reparandis apud Stafford et Castellum Sub Limâ lxv.s. per prædictum breve. Et pro ferramentis ad prisiones in prædicto Castello vii.s. per idem breve. Et in liberatione cujusdam probatoris xxv.s. et iiiii.d. per ccc. et iiiii. dies per idem breve. Et pro apparatu ejusdem viii.s. per idem breve. Et debet xx.li. et iii.s. et xi.d. bl.

Idem Vicecomes xxv.li. et xii.s. bl. de remanenti firmâ de anno præterito.

Et xx.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. bl. de remanenti ejusdem firmæ de anno quarto.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleia. Et de lx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleia. In th'ro lib. in iii. Talliis. E. Q. E.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. E

de c.s. et xvi.d. de pasnagio de anno præterito. In th'ro lib. in ii. Tallis. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes debet xix.li. et xviii.s. et viii.d. pro causis quæ annotantur in Rotulo tertio quæ non redduntur propter causam quæ annotatur in Rotulo tertio.

Stephanus de Turneham debet v.s. de firmâ de Hulle. Sed quietus est per finem quæ annotatur post Wirecestriam. Willielmus Bassett r.c. de vii. marc. et xl.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro iii. marc. Et debet iiiii. marc. et xl.d. Willielmus de Wudetona debet iii. marc. pro habendo brevi. Hugo de Chaucumba debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. sicut continetur in Rotulo tertio. Adam Corde-
wan debet dimid. marc. Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de primo Scutagio Regis Johannis. Et i. marc. pro Judæis sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo.

Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo.

Ricardus de Prestwude r.c. de ii. marc. pro habendâ bailliâ sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Hugo Des Loges ii. marc. pro Scriptis Roberti sicut continetur ibidem. Tomas de Verdun ii. marc. de secundo Scutagio. Herveius Bagot xliiii.li. et xv.s. de eodem.

Simon de Sibbeford debet xx.li. ut replegietur sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto. Thomas filius Rogeri debet x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ sicut continetur ibidem. Rogerus de Sumerville xx. marc. de fine Stephani sicut continetur ibidem. Willielmus de Brai r.c. de vii.li. pro defectu. In th'ro xl.s. et debet c.s.

Amerciamenta per Galfridum filium Petri.

Robertus de Wudicote r.c. de xx.s. pro disseisinâ. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet dimid. marc. Walterus de Whitefeld r.c. de xxx.s. pro eodem. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet x.s. Mathania de Coltunâ r.c. de xl.d. pro eodem. In th'ro ii.s. et iiiii.d. Et debet xii.d. Osbertus de Horselegâ debet v. marc. ut possit facere molendinum suum de Horslegâ.

De Tertio Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot iiiii. marc. de eodem de fine ne transfretet. Episcopus Cestrensis c.s. de eodem. Herveius Bagot lx.li. de Scutagio. Willielmus Ruffus debet xx. marc. et unum palefre-

dum pro habendis in custodiâ vii. bovatis Terræ sicut continetur in Rotulo quartó.

De quarto Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot debet c. et xx. marc. pro eodem. Hugo Pantulf
iiii. marc. de eodem.

Galfridus Salvagius r.c. de xv. marc. de eodem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Episcopus Cestriæ xxx. marc. de eodem. Nicolas de Verdun

ii. marc. de eodem. Henricus de Oilli viii.s. et x.d. et obolum de eodem.

De Oblatis.

Willielmus Ruffus r.c. de xx. marc. pro habendâ Isabellâ sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Willielmus de Burewardesla debet i. marc. pro habendo quodam præcipe sicut continetur ibidem.

Willielmus Griffin debet lx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendo hundredo sicut continetur ibidem.

Abbas de Burtonâ r.c. de xx.li. de dono. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Nova Oblata.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c. marc. pro habendis Maneriis de Mere et de Clent et de Swineford cum omnibus pertinentiis eorum in feodo et hereditate secundum tenorem cartæ Regis quam inde habet.

Johannes de Muttonâ debet dimid. marc. pro ponendis per vadium Herveio Bagot et Milicentâ uxore ejus quod sint coram Rege ostensuri quare ipsi intruserunt se in una hida terræ cum pertinentiis in Lutiwude unde placitum fuit intra ipsos et Nicholaum patrem ejus.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de lx. marc. et duobus palefredis pro habendo Manerio de Alrewas ad feodi-firmam per antiquam firmam et per c.s. de Cremento et faciendo inde Regis servitio quartæ partis feodi unius Militis. In th'ro x. marc. pro palefredis. Et debet lx. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xxvi.li. Et debet xiiii.li.

Philippus de Wastineis r.c. de ii. marc. pro habendo recto versus Johannem filium Stéphani de feodo unius militis in Acton. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet i. marc.

Herveius Bagot debet xx. marc. et totum Scutagium suum de omnibus Militibus et feodo quod tenet de Rege in capite pro habendâ quietantiâ de cc. marc. quos promisit pro passagio suo. Idem r.c. de c.li. de Scutagio Militum suorum. In th'ro xli.li. Et debet lx.li.

De Finibus et Scutagiis Militum de quinto Scutagio.

Abbas de Burton xxx. marc. pro eodem. Hugo Des Loges
v. marc. pro eodem. Henricus de! Broc i. marc. pro eodem.
Rogerus de Benetlegâ i. marc. pro eodem. Jordanus de Canot
dimid. marc. pro eodem. Ricardus de Stretton i. marc.
pro eodem. Philippus de Kenefara ii marc. pro eodem.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll, 6 John.

De primo scutagio. Tomas Noel r.c. de v. marc. et ii. palefridis
pro filiâ suâ sicut continetur ibidem [*i.e. in Rotulo tertio*] et de xv.
marc. ut non teneatur placitum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo
in Warwicscira et Legrecestrescira. In th'ro v. marc. et debet xv.
marc. et ii. palefridos.

Nova Oblata. Cecilia de Hadleg debet lx. marc. et i. palefridum
pro habendâ saisinâ de Manerio de Brumlega unde dissaisita fuit
per G. filium Petri Justiciarium. Ita quod reddet inde iii. li. per
annum et faciet inde servitium x. partis feodi i. militis sicut con-
tinetur in cartâ Regis quam inde habet et pro maritanda se ubi
voluerit et pro habendâ custodiâ filii sui et maritagio ejusdem ita
quod non disparagietur. Eadem debet iii. li. de redditu manerii
de Brumlega.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 6 John.

Nicolaus de Verdun debet c. marc. et i. palefridum pro habendis
terris suis in Ybernia unde Bertramus pater suus saisitus fuit in
dominico ut de feodo die quo obiit, et pro habendis terris quamdiu
Regi placuerit in custodiâ quæ recognitæ fuerunt Primato Arma-
chan, ita quod Justiciarius non capiat firmam nec redditus in pre-
dictis terris quamdiu eas habuit per baillivam Regis.

From the Lincolnshire Pipe-Roll, 6 John.

De tertio scutagio. Bertramus de Verdun debet xx. s. de eodem.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 6 JOHN (1203-1204).

There are material changes this year in the bestowal of Crown lands. Fifteen Librates in Wigginton, four Librates in Tettenhall, and eight Librates in Meertown, have been withdrawn from Matthew de Gamages, he receiving only that moiety of each such sum as fell due to him at Easter, 1204.

The Tettenhall estate, four Librates, had been given by King John to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in furtherance of the Archbishop's intention to found an Abbey at Wolverhampton. The Meertown estate, eight Librates, had been given to Ralph de Sumeri (of Dudley).

§ In this year an almoign, of two merks each, had been presented by King John to the six several Nunneries of Langley (Leicest.), Pinley and Hynewood (Warwickshire), Blythbury and Fairwell (Staffordshire), and Brewood (Shropshire).

§ Page 119. The "Approver's" Livery, in this instance, was exactly one penny per day.

Nova Oblata.

Clent and Kingswinford were Manors of the *Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*, Meertown was *Vetus Eschaeta Coronæ*. On the reorganization of the Exchequer by Henry II., these three Manors were reputed to be contributive to the *Firma Comitatus*. Their collective annual value—that is, the sum which the Sheriff was to pay into the Exchequer, as having them in his Ferm, was £21 19s. 4d. Ralph de Sumeri now undertakes to pay this rent or ferm to the Sheriff, and to hold the Manors by the additional service of one knight's-fee returnable to the Crown, and by a further *Crementum* of £5, also payable to the Crown.

§ Littywood was one of the members of De Stafford's great Manor of Bradley.

§ Roger de Somerville's Fine was strictly analogous to Ralph de Somery's. Alrewas, an estate of *Vetus Eschaeta Coronæ*, bore, in the *Firma Comitatus*, an annual value of £10. The Sheriff would include such a supposed receipt in his ferm of £140 *blanch* without naming Alrewas in any instance during the reign of Henry II. Roger de Somervill, or whoever else might hold the Manor under the Sheriff, and perhaps pay a higher rent, would not appear in the Sheriff's accounts with the Exchequer, unless the King had ordered the Sheriff to "give him ten Librates of land in Alrewas." In that case the Sheriff's liability to the Exchequer would be less than previously by £10, and he would claim it in terms both of the estate, the value, and the Grantee.—

Roger de Somerville's Fine did not affect his former relations with the Sheriff. He must still pay the old ferm of £10, and therewith a *crementum* of £5 per annum. Soon afterwards, Roger de Somerville's Tenure was more nearly assimilated to that of Ralph de Someri. It became a fee-farm tenure under the Crown, and was saddled with the additional service of the fourth part of a knight's-fee. Such estates would come under the ordinary feudal rules as regarded wardships, reliefs, and marriages of heirs; but I reckon that Alrewas was henceforth exempted from the King's Tallages.

§ Philip de Wasteneys' suit against John fitz Stephen was tried by *Grand Assize*, in 8 John (1206-7). (See Collections, Vol. I., p. 1901.) It is there stated as a claim on two-thirds of a knight's-fee; here as on a whole fee. Two-thirds of an ordinary fee were equivalent to a whole *fee of Moretain*.

§ Harvey Bagot's Fine, seeing that his Fief consisted of 60 f.m. seems to have been an offer of $(60 \times 2 + 20 =)$ 140 merks, in lieu of 200 merks, which he had proffered, to escape foreign service.

De finibus et Scutagiis Militum de quinto Scutagio.

THE FIFTH SCUTAGE of King John was put in charge early in his sixth year. It was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ merks per fee.

The Schedule before us is without precedent as a Scutage assessment. It is rather an arbitrary assessment on persons who were not liable to Scutage at all, such as the Abbot of Burton and the King's Tenants by Serjeantry. So far as the collections were in aid of war, the word "Scutage" might pass as intelligible. I imagine that the Staffordshire Barons, as well as their Fiefs, were exempted from this Levy.

SALOP PIPE-ROLLS.—Fuller reference to Thomas Noel's Fine may be found in Antiquities of Shropshire (Vol. III., 133); and to Cecilia de Hadley's (Vol. I., p. 88).

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE ROLL.—Nicholas de Verdon having succeeded to the Barony and estates of his elder brother, Thomas, fines for livery of his father, Bertram's, Irish estates, and for custody of certain estates which were at present in the King's hand, or rather in the hand of the Justice of Ireland—the King's Bailiff in the case. Some Judgment-at-law seems to have awarded these last estates to the Archbishop of Armagh, a sentence which De Verdon probably was intending to dispute.

The Verdon estates in Ireland were considerable. Bertram, the Crusader of 1191-2, had at one time been Seneschal of Ireland.

LINCOLNSHIRE ROLL.—Bertram de Verdon's scutage-debt, contracted apparently in King John's fourth year (1202), certified in the King's sixth year (1204), and paid, as it seems, in his eighth year (1206), can hardly be the result of clerical error. Here then was a Cadet of the House of Alton, a tenant in capite, holding some Lincolnshire estate by service of three-fourths of a knight's-fee.

I am informed (by Colonel Wrottesley) that this Bertram was a younger son of the Bertram of Henry II.'s time, and that there is a document in the Burton Chartulary showing Nicholas de Verdon to have given to "his brother, Bertram," land in *Feld* (Fauld).

MAG. ROT. PIP., 7 JOHN (1204-1205).

Tomas de Erdinton et Robertus de Altâ Ripa ut Custodes r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro xiiii.li. et x.s. et ix.d. bl.

Et in Eleemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleiâ x.li. bl. in Terdebigge. Et Willielmo de Heroville lx.s. bl. in Wodnesberiâ. Et Militibus de Templo xliii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viiis. et viii.d. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Secchêhulle ix.s. Et in Tettenhale Huberto Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo lx.s. de tribus partibus anni. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro escambio de Canot et de Rugeleiâ. Et Henrico de Waletonâ xxx.s. in Cestretonâ. Et Tomæ de Erdinton xi.li. et v.s. in Wigintonâ de tribus partibus anni per breve Regis et amodo totum. Et Huberto Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo xxxiii.s. in Wulvrunchantonâ de quartâ parte anni præteriti. Et eidem in eâdem villâ iiiii.li. et xix.s. de tribus partibus anni. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis lxxv.s. Et in quietantiâ quam Hubertus Archiepiscopus habuit de sectis hundredi et auxiliis Vicecomitis xxxv.s. hoc anno. Et in operatione Novi Castelli sub Limâ liii.li. et vi.s. et ix.d. per breve Regis et per visum Stephani de Stubbeleiâ et Serlonis filii Johannis. Et debet ix.li. et vi.s. et iii.d. bl.

[Galfridus] Filius Petri xx.li. et iii.s. et xi.d. bl. de remanenti firmâ Comitatus de anno præterito.

Et xx.li. et xvii.s. et xi.d. bl. de anno quarto.

Et xxv.li. et xii.s. bl. de anno quinto.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. Et de lx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. Talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot et de iiiii.li. et v.s. de pasnagio hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. Talliis. E. q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Philippus de Kenefare r.c. de ix.li. de firmâ de Kenefare. Et de xlvi.s. et vi.d. de pasnagio hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. Talliis. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes debet xix.li. et xviii.s. et viii.d. pro causis quæ

annotantur in Rotulo tertio quæ non redduntur sicut continetur ibidem.

Willielmus Basset r.c. de iiii. marc. et xl.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro iii. marc. et debet xvi.s. et viii.d. Hugo de Chaucumba debet xli.li. et xviii.s. et iii.d. bl. sicut continetur in Rotulo tercio. Adam Cordewan debet dimid. marc. sed respice in Wirecestrescirâ.

Herveius Bagot xlv.li. de primo Scutagio Regis Johannis. Et i. marc. pro Judæis sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo. Et xliiii.li. et xv.s. de secundo Scutagio. Et iiii. marc. de tertio Scutagio de fine suo. Et lx.li. de Scutagio. Et c. et xx. marc. de quarto Scutagio. Et xx. marc. de fine de quinto Scutagio. Et lx.li. de Scutagio de eodem Scutagio sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti.

Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo de quibus Hugo de Neville debet respondere sicut Vicecomes dicit. Hugo Des Loges debet ii. marc. de secundo Scutagio pro scriptis Roberti (de Broc). Tomas de Verdun ii. marc. de secundo Scutagio. Tomas filius Rogeri r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ terrâ sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto. In th'ro lx.s. Et debet v. marc. et dimid.

Rogerus de Summerville debet xx. marc. de fine Stephani sicut continetur ibidem. Willielmus de Brai r.c. de c.s. pro defectu. In th'ro lx.s. Et debet lx.s.

Amerciamenta per Galfridum filium Petri.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Roberto de Wudicote pro disseisinâ. Et de x.s. de Waltero de Whitefeld. Et de xii.d. de Mathaniâ de Coltunâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. Talliis. E. Q. E.

[Osbertus] de Eslegâ debet v. marc. ut possit facere molendinum suum de Horslegâ, sed requirendus est in Wirecestriscirâ.

Episcopus Cestrensis r.c. de c.s. de tercio Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus Ruffus debet xx. marc. et unum palefredum pro habendâ custodiâ sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto.

Hugo Pantulf iiii. marc. de quarto Scutagio. Episcopus Cestrensis xxx. marc. de eodem. Nicolas de Verdun ii. marc. de eodem. Henricus de Oilli r.c. de viii.s. et x.d. de eodem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus de Burawardesle debet i. marc. pro habendo quodam præcipe. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Oblatis.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c. marc. pro habendis maneriis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Johannes de Muttona r.c. de dimid. marc. proponendis per vadum sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de xiiii.li. pro habendo manerio de Alrewas sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Westineis r.c. de i. marc. pro habendo recto sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de l.s. de cremento de Alrewas de dimidio anno præterito. Et de c.s. de hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. Tallis. E. Q. E.

De Quinto Scutagio.

Abbas de Burton xxx marc. de eodem.

[Hugo Des Loges debet v. marc.] pro eodem. Henricus del Broc debet i. marc. Rogerus de Benetlegâ debet i. marc. pro eodem. Jordanus de Canot debet dimid. marc. pro eodem. Ricardus de Stretton [debet i. marc. pro] eodem. Philippus de Kenefare debet ii. marc. pro eodem. De quibus omnibus Hugo de Neville debet respondere sicut Vicecomes dicit.

[Radulphus] de Sumeri r.c. de c.s. de cremento Maneriorum, scilicet Swineford et Clent et Mere. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Amerciamenta per Simonem de Pateshulle et Willielmum de Cantelu.

[Idem Vicecomes] r.c. de lxii. et xvii.s. et iii.d. de misericordiis hominum et Villarum quorum nomina et debita et causæ debitorum annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In thesauro nihil. [Et pro remoyendâ] obsidione a castello de Hawurd' lxii.li. et xvii.s. et iii.d. per breve Regis et per visum Rogeri de Bidun et Alexandri filii Johannis. E. Q. E.

[Willielmus filius Vicecomitis] r.c. de dimid. marc. In thesauro nihil. Et pro removendâ prædictâ obsidione iii.s. per breve [Regis]. Et debet iii.s. et viii.d.

Comitatus Stafford r.c. de xxx. marc. de fine suo. In thesauro nihil. Et pro removendâ prædictâ obsidione xi.li. et ix.s. per prædictum breve. Et debet viii.li. et xi.s.

Willielmus de Gnoweshale debet dimid. marc. pro plegio. Hugo de Huntendonâ debet dimid. marc. quia retraxit se. Adam filius Baldwini debet dimid. marc. quia non est prosecutus. Decennia Ulfi de Briche debet dimid. marc. pro fugâ Willielmi. Robertus Gallicus debet dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra Assisam. Robertus Canonicus debet dimid. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi. Robertus filius Bruningi debet dimid. marc. quia non habet (*sic.*) Alicia de Becco debet dimid. marc. pro falso clamore. Radulphus de

Wilitona debet dimid. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi. Hugo de Pakintona debet dimid. marc. pro defaltâ.

Tallagia facta per Hugonem de Chaucumba et Archidiaconum Stafford.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ix.li. et xvii.s. de Tallagio Burgi Novi Castelli. Et de ix.li. et xvi.s. de Tallagio Burgi de Stafford. Et de ix.li. et ix.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio de PENCHULL cum Socâ. Et de lxxviii.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Pencriz. Et de xliii.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Canot et Rugeleîâ. Et de lxiii.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Kenefare. Et de xvii.s. de Tallagio de Wulurunehanton. Et de xxii.s. et viii.d. de Tallagio de Tete hale. Et de vi.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. de Amerciamentis ejusdem termini. Summa:—xlvii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. In th'ro xxx.li. Et debet xvii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d.

De Placitis Curie.

Robertus filius Pagani r.c. de xx.s. pro habendâ juratâ. In th'ro x.s. Et debet x.s. Ricardus de Stokes debet i. marc. de eodem.

Nova Oblata.

Tomas de Erdinton r.c. de quatuor palefredis pro habendis litteris Regis quibusdam Judæis de quodam debito—Scil. xxx.li. quas cepit in manum pro Herveio Bagot reddendas, ut Rex debitum illud ei condonet. In th'ro nihil. Et ipsi Regi in Camerâ suâ xl. marc. pro quatuor palefredis.

Cecilia de Strattona xx. marc. et unum equum pretii x. marcarum et unum osturcum Hiberniensem bonum pro sic quod habeat custodiam terræ et heredis Ricardi de Stratton quondam viri sui ita quod post obitum ipsius heredis redeat, custodia illius terræ ad capitalem dominum.

Petronilla de Etonâ x. marc. ne distringatur ad se maritandam.

Willielmus filius Walteri xli.s. pro habendo recto de feodo dimid. militis cum pertinentiis in Blieford versus Henricum filium Johannis.

Abbas de Crokestona r.c. de dimid. marc. pro habendo quodam præcipe. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Finibus et Scutagiis Militum de Sexto Scutagio assisato ad ii. marc.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de c. et xx. marc. de Scutagio. In th'ro xli.li. Et debet xli.li. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In thesauro xx.s. per manum Vicecomitis Lincolnîæ. Et debet xxxix.li.

Radulphus de Summeri r.c. de c. marc. de Scutagio. In th'ro lxxv.li. et xvi.s. Et debet xvii.s. et iii.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Idem Radulphus xx. marc. de fine pro passagio.

Ranulphus de Peretone r.c. de iii. marc. de fine. In thesauro liberavit. E. Q. E.

Episcopus Cestrensis r.c. de xxx. marc. de Scutagio.

Henricus de Oilli r.c. de viii.s. et x.d. de tertiâ parte unius feodi.
In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Comes Cestriæ xii. marc. de Scutagio in hoc Comitatu.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Nicolas de Verdun.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ccc. et xxxvi.li. et xviii.s. et viii.d. de proficuo Comitatus de Staffordscirâ et de Salopeschirâ hoc anno. In thesauro nihil. Et ipsi Regi in Camerâ suâ c. marc. per breve Regis. Et Comiti Willielmo fratri Regis quarter xx. marc. de prestito per breve ejusdem. Et Ostrucio Clerico Leulini c.s. per breve ejusdem. Et in liberatione ix. Balistariorum de quibus quattuor fuerunt cum tribus equis et quinque cum binis equis li.li. per breve Regis de c. et ii. diebus—scilicet x.s. in die. Et Bernardo Urrico Balistario lxviii.s. de lxviii. diebus per breve ejusdem. Et Petro balistario cum novem sociis suis xxiiii.li. et xvii.s. a duodecimo die Augusti usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis per breve ejusdem. Et pro quattuor millia Scutellis et pro quingentis assis emptis et missis apud Tiokesberiam contra Natalem iii. marc. et iii.d. et obolum. Et debet c. et xxx.li.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll, 7 John.

De Oblatis. Cecilia de Hadleg r.c. de lx. marc. et i. palefrido pro saisina sicut continetur in Rotulo precedenti. In th'ro xviii.li. et in perdonis Baldwino de Hodenet viro suo x. marc. per breve Regis et debet xxiii. marc. et i. palefridum.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 7 John.

De oblatis. Nicolaus de Verdun i. dextrarium, et i. palefridum pro habendis terris sicut continetur ibidem (*i.e. in Rotulo precedenti*).

Amicia uxor Aytropi Hasteng r.c. de i. palefredo pro habendâ saisinâ c. solidatorum terræ in Brailes quas Comes de Warewic ei comisit in vado quæ fuit de feodo ipsius Comitis et pro habendo vado illo usque ad terminum qui continetur in cartâ quam ipsa de predicto Comite inde habet. In th'ro v. marc. pro palefredo et quieta est.

De amerciamentis factis per Henricum Archidiaconum de Stafford et Hugonem de Chaucumb et socios suos.

Robertus de Standon debet i. marc. pro dissaisinâ.

From the Notts. and Derby Pipe-Roll, 7 John.

Nova oblata. Henricus de Daneston r.c. de xx.s. ut boscus de Summershale partiatur inter ipsum et Aviciam de Albenni unde duæ partes pertinent ad ipsam Aviciam et residuum ad ipsum Henri-

cum et unde ipse Henricus queritur quod ipsa Avicia boscum illum destruxit. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Hugo de Acoure r.c. de xx.s. pro habendâ loquelâ coram Rege inter ipsum et Willelmum de Mungumeri de tenemento de Snelleston. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willelmus de Canvill et Albreda uxor ejus debent i. marc. pro habendo brevi de recto de feodo dimidii militis cum pertinentiis in Childecote.

De sexto scutagio de honore Peverelli.

Et (r.c.) de iii. marc. de Willelmo filii Walkelini de Duston.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 7 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1205).

At Michaelmas. 1204, Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex, retired from the Shrievalty of Salop and Staffordshire. Thereupon the two Counties were placed in the joint *custody* of Thomas de Erdinton and Robert de Hauterive. King John's Writ making this appointment is extant. It bears date at Dunstaple, 23rd October, 1204. It appoints Thomas de Erdinton and Robert de Altaripa, Clerk, to be *Bailiffs* in Salop and Staffordshire. Later in this fiscal year, viz., on 28th August, 1205, a Writ Close of King John speaks of the *Sheriff* of Salop and Staffordshire (Thomas de Erdinton is meant) as having paid into the King's Chamber 100 merks of the "profits of his Counties, by the hands of Robert de Hauterive and Robert de Sireford."

It appears, then, that the titles of Custos, or Bailiff, or Sheriff, were sometimes applied to one and the same person during a single year of office.

§ Some changes of account are observable in the *Firma Comitatus* of the year before us.—

Archbishop Hubert being dead, and his design of founding an Abbey at Wolverhampton being abandoned, four Librates of land in Tettenhall reverted to the Crown at Midsummer, 1205, three-parts of the year's income having been first allowed to the Archbishop's estate.

Fifteen Librates of Crown land in Wiginton had been given to Thomas de Erdinton himself, whereof three-parts of this year's revenue had been already allowed to him.

Again, about Midsummer, 1204, six librates and twelve solidates of Crown-land in Wolverhampton had been given to Archbishop Hubert. A full year's revenue had been paid to his estate, when at Midsummer, 1205, the Grant was suspended.

Further, the Sheriff sets against his own liabilities as Fermor of the County a sum of thirty-five shillings, his receipts having been so much diminished by the exemptions and releases accorded to the late Archbishop, whose lands had antecedently been tributary to the Firma Comitatus in the shape of Suit of Hundred Courts and Sheriffs' Aids.

§ ROGER DE SOMERVILLE and RALPH DE SOMERY account distinctively of the *Crementa* set upon the Crown estates which they had acquired. Nothing overt is said about the original fee-farm rents. They, as has been already explained, are buried in the Corpus Comitatus—in the bulk of that sum of £140 *blanch* which the Sheriff was supposed to receive, and which, whether he received it or not, he must pay in some form or other to the Crown.

§ DE QUINTO SCUTAGIO.—Hugh de Neville (he was Justice of the Forest) seems to have collected the dues arising under this abnormal scutage. Nearly all the persons surcharged were Forest Officers.

Amerciamenta per Simonem de Pateshulle et Willelmum de Cantelu.

The visit of these Justices to Staffordshire had resulted in the Sheriff's collecting fines and amerciaments amounting to £62 17s. 4d. The whole of this revenue had been devoted by the Sheriff to the work of raising the siege of (Hawarden?) Castle, an affair of the Border, which I do not find mentioned in contemporary Annals.

William de Erdinton, the Sheriff's son, was chargeable with half a merk, in consequence of some process of the above Justiciars, and the whole County of Stafford negotiated a Fine of thirty merks with the same. Out of the receipts, a further sum of £11 12s. had been appropriated to the same military operation.

But this Eyre of Simon de Patshull and William de Cantilupe in Staffordshire is memorable in another relation: The actual Roll recording their proceedings is preserved. From that Roll, and from other documents, we derive further information as to them and their progress.

They were accompanied by two other Justices, viz., Henry de Northampton and Richard de Seing. They sat at Lichfield on Sunday, September 21st, 1203; they purposed to be at Shrewsbury on Sunday, October 5th, at Hereford on Monday, October 13th, at Worcester on Monday, October 20th, and at Gloucester on Nov. 2nd. In Staffordshire and Shropshire, their first business was to assess a tallage on the King's Demesnes. The results, fully collected and paid, appear on the Pipe-Rolls of each County in the

5th of John ; that is, two Rolls, technically supposed to have been made up at Michaelmas, 1203, contain matter which must needs have pertained to the month of October, if not to a still later month.

But, as regards the Assize-business, civil and criminal, of these Justiciars, no record is made thereof earlier than the Shropshire Pipe-Roll of 6 John (Michaelmas, 1204). The Staffordshire Session is reported, as we now see, still a year later, viz., in the Pipe-Roll of 7 John.

It would be interesting to show how, in matters of detail, an Assize-Roll and a Pipe-Roll illustrate one another. The subject will recur when the Assize-Roll in question shall come under Editorial notice in these Collections. Owing to the distance of time (two years) which elapsed between the actual session of the Justices at Lichfield and the completion of this Pipe-Roll, only eleven arrears of Fines and ameracements out of more than one hundred remained outstanding.

The Fine of the County of Stafford (thirty merks) is mentioned in both Records, but the object of the Fine is told in neither.

TALLAGE BY HUGH DE CHAUCUMBE, &c.—It should be observed that Kingswinford, Clent, Meertown, and Alrewas, previously Manors of the King's Demesne, and, while so, recurrently liable to tallage, are now withdrawn from the Schedule. They were now held by subjects—in fee and inheritance, and by military service. I am not sure whether, when the King talliated his own demesnes, the Lords of these Manors had not a right to talliate their dependents.

Nova Oblata.

Thomas de Erdinton had undertaken to pay one of Hervey Bagot's Jew-debts, amounting to £30. Erdinton, thus becoming liable to the Jews, knew that the King, by a stroke of his pen, could cancel the liability. So instead of Erdinton's paying and the Jews receiving £30, the Jews took nothing, and Erdington paid the King £26 13s. 4d. for this exercise of the Royal prerogative.

§ Cecilia de Stratton Fines for custody of the son and heir of her late husband, Richard de Stratton. Though this family held generally under the Barons Stafford, it would almost seem that they held something in capite of the Crown.

§ Henry Fitz John de Blithfield, tenant of that estate, held it under the Barons de Munchensi. (See Domesday of Staff. p. 85.)

§ Croxden Abbey had been founded by Bertram de Verdon, the Crusader, and was now (1205) under tutelage of his widow, Roisia.

THE SIXTH SCUTAGE of King John, now put in charge, was at the rate of two merks per fee. Hervey Bagot pays part of his assessment to the Sheriff of Lincolnshire. Ralph de Somery, in addition to his scutage of 100 merks, fines twenty merks to be excused crossing the sea.

PROFICUUM COMMITATUUM DE STAFFORDSCIRÂ ET DE SALOPESCHIRÂ.—We have frequently seen in former Rolls how a manor or estate, within the Sheriff's ferm, being improved by a mill or market or other adventitious benefit, was subjected forthwith to a *crementum*; that is, the Sheriff whose receipts were so far bettered, was surcharged with a proportionate acknowledgment at the King's Exchequer. His nominal ferm (£140 *blanche* for Staffordshire) remained intact. He was charged for *crementa* in so many appendices.

Now, however, in the 7th year of John, a *crementum* of whole counties was instituted. It was called a *proficuum*, supposably because it taxed the enormous gains of the Sheriffs.

At this period the *blanche-ferm* of Staffordshire (£140) was equal to £147 7s. 4d. of current coinage, and the Ferm of Shropshire was £265 15s. of such coinage. The two together made a ferm of £413 2s. 4d. per annum. To this ferm was now added a *proficuum* of £336 18s. 8d., which ran the joint ferm of the two counties up to a little over £750 per annum.

The outlay which Thomas de Erdinton alleged in balance of this new liability of £336 18s. 8d., included 100 merks (£66 13s. 4d.) paid into the King's *Camera*; twenty merks (£13 6s. 8d.) paid by way of loan or *prestium* to William, the King's brother (William Longespee); and £5 paid to Ostrucius, the Clerk (or Chancellor) of Lewellyn; also various liveries paid to the three-horse and two-horse *Balistarîi* of King John; also purchases of 4,000 plates and 500 trenchers, sent to Tewkesbury against Christmas. (King John kept Christmas at Tewkesbury in 1204.) The Sheriff still owed £130 of his *proficuum*.

(For some account of King John's Balisters, see Antiquities of Shropshire, I., 266.)

The "assæ" sent to Tewkesbury for festal purposes I venture to translate "trenchers." The term "assæ" is, however, used for any wooden tables or tablets. I am told (by Colonel Wrottesley) that Staffordshire was famous for its growth of the sycamore, a tree better adapted than any for the manufacture of such household implements. Elsewhere (Staffordshire Domesday, p. 87) I have ventured to suggest that the *Alnetum* of that Record "consisted of alder or

See p. 1

of willow trees, grown for some special purpose of agricultural or domestic utility." The conjecture should doubtless have included the sycamore tree.

SHROPSHIRE ROLL.—Cecilia de Hadley, widow of Thomas Corbet, of Hadley and Bromley in her right, had remarried with Baldwin de Hodnet.

WARWICKSHIRE ROLL.—Nicholas de Verdon's Fine is somewhat different in terms from that recorded in the Roll of 6 John.

§ Waleran de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, who had mortgaged the Brailes estate to Amicia Hasting, was recently deceased.

NOTTS. AND DERBY ROLL.—Henry de Denston was of Denston, Staffordshire. Hugh de Acoure was of Okeover, Staffordshire.

§ William de Camvill was of Arrow, Warwickshire, and of Clifton-Camville, Staffordshire. His wife, Albreda, was daughter and heir of Geoffrey Maranion. Chilcote, though in Derbyshire, was in the Parish of Clifton-Camville.

§ William de Duston and his mother, presumed to have been a sister of Thomas Noel, of Ranton, have been mentioned in a former note (*Supra*. pp. 40, 41). It now appears that the father of William de Duston was named Walcheline.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 8 JOHN (1205-1206).

Idem (Tomas de Erdinton ut custos). r.c. de c. et xli. bl. de firmâ de Staffordseirâ. In thesauro nihil. Et in Elemosinis constitutis militibus de Templo i. marc. Et eisdem xlii.s. et iii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis monachis de Bordesleiâ x.li. bl. in Terdebigge. Et Willielmo de Herovilla lx.s. in Wodnesberiâ. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchehulle ix.s. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et de Rugeleiâ. Et Henrico de Waletona xxx.s. in Cestretonâ. Et Tomæ de Erdintona xv.li. in Wigintonâ. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis xlii.s. Et in liberatione cujusdam Probatoris xxx.s. et v.d. per unum annum. Et in Emendatione Gaiolarum et pro Ferramentis lx.s. per breve Regis. Et debet xxxiii.li. et vi.s. et ii.d. bl.

Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Galfridus filius Petri lxvi.li. et xiii.s. et x.d. bl. de remanenti firmâ de pluribus annis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Et ix.li. et vi.s. et iii.d. bl. de anno præterito.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. Et de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. E.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid marc. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Philippus de Kenefare r.c. de ix.li. de firma de Kenefare. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Willielmus Basset r.c. de xvi.s. et viii.d. de debitis Aaron. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Herveius Bagot debet ccc. et vii.li. et xx.d. de pluribus Scutagiis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo de quibus Hugo de Nevilla debet respondere sicut Vicecomes dicit. Hugo Des Loges r.c. de ii. marc. pro scriptis Roberti. In th'ro ix.s. Et debet xvii.s. et viii.d.

Tomas de Verdun r.c. de ii. marc. de secundo Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Tomas filius Rogeri r.c. de v. marc. et dimid. pro habendâ terrâ. In th'ro v. marc. et debet dimid. marc.

Rogerus de Somerville r.c. de xx. marc. de fine Stephani sicut continetur in Rotulo quarto. In th'ro xiiii. marc. Et debet vi. marc.

Willielmus de Brai r.c. de xl.s. pro defectu. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Hugo Pantulf r.c. de iii. marc. de quarto Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Episcopus Cestrensis debet xxx. marc. de eodem. Sed postea habuit quietanciam per breve Regis.

Nicolas de Verdun ii. marc. de eodem.

De Quinto Scutagio.

Abbas de Burton debet xxx. marc. de eodem.

Hugo Des Loges et ceteri qui annotantur in Rotulo præcedenti debent .x. marc. et dimid. de quibus Hugo de Neville debet respondere sicut Vicecomes dicit quia sunt forestarii.

Willelmus filius Sirich r.c. de iii.s. et viii.d. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Comitatus Stafford r.c. de viii.li. et xi.s. de fine. In thesauro c. et xiiii.s. et vi.d. Et debet lvi.s. et vi.d.

Idem Vicecomés r.c. de dimid. marc. de Roberto filio Bruningi. Et de dimid. marc. de Aliciâ de Becco. Et de dimid. marc. de Radulpho de Wiltona. Et de dimid. marc. de Hugonê de Pakintonâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Robertus Gallicus r.c. de dimid. marc. pro vino vendito contra Assizam. In th'ro xl.d. Et debet xl.d. Idem Vicecomes xvii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti.

Robertus filius Pagani r.c. de x.s. pro habendâ juratâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Ricardus de Stokes r.c. de i. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro dimid. marc. Et debet dimid. marc.

De Oblatis.

Cecilia de Strattona r.c. de xx. marc. et uno equo pretii x. marcarum et uno osturco Hiberniensi bono pro habendâ custodiâ terræ sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro xx. marc. Et debet unum equum et unum osturcum.

Petronilla de Eatonâ r.c. de x. marc. ne distringatur ad se maritandam. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Walteri debet xl.s. pro habendo recto sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti.

De Sexto Scutagio.

Herveius Bagot xxxix.li.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de xx. marc. de fine. In thesauro x. marc. Et debet x. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Episcopus Cestrensis r.c. de xxx. marc. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Comes Cestriæ debet xii. marc. de Scutagio in hoc comitatu.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de c. et xxx.li. de proficuo comitatu de Staffordsirâ et de Salopesirâ de anno præterito. Et de cccc. marc. de hoc anno. In thesauro quater xx. et iii.li. et xii.s. et iii.d. Et debet ccc. et xii.li. et xiii.d. De quibus xxiv.li. et iii.s. sunt super Robertum de Altâ Ripâ quos recôgnovit se recipisse.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et in suo superplusagio quod habet post Salopesciram lviii.li. et ii.s. et iii.d. Et debet cc. et liii.li. et xviii.s. et x.d. de quibus xxxiiii.li. et iii.s. sunt super prædictum Robertum.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de c.s. de Cremento de Alrewas. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c.s. de Cremento de Swineford et Clent et Mere. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Amerciamenta per Willielmum de Albenni et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xiiii.li. et viii.s. et iiiii.d. de misericordiis hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesaurò. In th'ro lib. in xxiiii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Henricus filius Evæ r.c. de xv. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro v. marc. Et debet x. marc.

Gerardus Canonicus debet ii. marc. pro disseisinâ. Henricus Vinitor debet xl. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. Robertus le Macun debet iii. marc. pro eodem.

Tallagium factum per prædictos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xi.li. de Villâ de Stafford. Et de vii. marc. de Villâ Novi Castri. Et de c.s. de Roberto filio Wulvivæ. Et de xl.s. de Canot et de Rugeleîâ. Et de xl.s. de Pencriz. Et de vii.li. de Pencull. Et de xxiiii.s. de Wulvrnehantonâ. Et de xl.s. de Brumleîâ. Et de lx.s. de Kenefare. In th'ro lib. in viii. Talliis. E. Q. E.

Nova Oblata.

Oliverus Meverell debet dimid. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi.

Hugo de Acoura debet x. marc. per sic quod liberi homines eligantur ad faciendam recognitionem inter prædictum Hugonem et Reginaldum Purcel (*sic*) et Margaret uxorem ejus de ii. carrucatis terræ in Swelvestonâ (*sic*).

Inganus Prior de Lappeleîâ r.c. de iii. palefredis pro habendo prioratu de Lappeleîâ. In th'ro x. marc. pro ii. palefredis. Et debet i. palefredum.

De Finibus Militum et Septimo Scutagio assisato ad xx.s.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xii. marc. de Herveio Bagot de fine. Et de xxx.li. de Scutagio ejusdem. Et de xx.s. de Ranulpho de Pourtona. Et de xx.s. de Warino de Burewardesle. In th'ro lib. in iiiii. talliis. E. Q. E.

Tomas Noel r.c. de iiiii. marc. de fine. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet ii. marc. et dimid.

Episcopus Cestrensis r.c. de xv.li. de Scutagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Comes Cestrensis, Henricus de Oilli, Willielmus filius Alani, Hugo Pantulf, Nicolas de Verdun, Ranulphus de Sumeri, Comes de Ferrariis.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de cc. et lx.li. et i. marc. de proficuis de Staffordscira et Salopescira de hoc anno.

From the Lincolnshire Pipe-Roll, 8 John.

Bertramus de Verdun r.c. de xx.s. de eodem (*i.e. de tertio scutagio.*)

In th'ro liberavit et quietus est. Isti habent quietantiam per breve (inter alios) Nicolaus de Verdun.

From the Worcestershire Pipe-Roll, 8 John.

Nova Oblata. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de x.s. de Bernardo de Frankele et de x.s. de Gervasio de Bernak pro licentiâ concordandi. In th'ro lib. in ii. talliis et quietus est.

From the Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire Pipe-Roll, 8 John.

Nova Oblata. Roheis de Verdun r.c. de iii. marc. pro convincendis, per xx.iiii., xii. juratoribus qui falso juraverunt in recognitione de morte antecessoris de vii. virgatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Wilia quæ ipsa Roheisia araniavit versus Hugonem de Saleford. In th'ro lib. et quieta est.

From the Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire Pipe-Roll, 8 John.

Nova Oblata. Willielmus de Canvill et Albreda uxor ejus debent i. marc. pro habendo brevi sicut continetur ibidem. (*i.e. in Rotulo preccedenti.*)

Hugo de Acoure debet iii. marc. pro habendâ recognitione de morte antecessoris de i. carucatâ terræ et dimid. cum pertinentiis in Fullestona (*sic*) versus Rogerum Putulf (*sic*) et Margaretam uxorem ejus; et Robertus de Toke debet dimid. marc. pro habendo recordo suo de assisâ novæ disseisinæ quæ capta fuit inter ipsum et Willelmum de Toke de vii. bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in Kelun.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 8 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1206).

Thomas de Erdinton, at Michaelmas, 1205, took sole custody of the two Counties of Salop and Staffordshire. His accounts for this, his first year of sole office, follow each other on the Roll. He retained the said custody over ten years, viz., till Easter, 1216.

PROFICUUM COMITATUUM.—In this year the Proficuum of the two Counties was lowered from £336 8s. 8d. to £266 13s. 4d. (or 400 merks). Tomas de Erdinton owing £312 1s. 1d. as balance of the two years' proficua, explains that £24 4s. thereof were due from Robert de Hauterive, his late colleague, who had collected the same in the course of business. In further reduction of his own proper debt, Erdinton alleges an advance of £58 2s. 3d. made out of his own pocket to balance his Shropshire account. However, on turning to the Shropshire Roll, we find that his advances had been hardly so much. They seem to have been £55 1s. 3d.

Iter of William de Albini and his Colleagues.

The memoranda of County Assizes which we have seen to occur through a long series of Pipe-Rolls, show something of the constant

relations between the Sheriff, the Justices in Eyre, and the Offices of the Treasury and the Exchequer.

The Fines and Amercements were divided into two classes by the Justices themselves. Those of lesser value, averaging, say, a merk or a pound each, were scheduled. One copy of the Schedule was handed to the Sheriff for the purpose of collecting the items; another copy was lodged by the Justiciars in the King's Treasury, where it furnished the Officers with a cheque or test of the Sheriff's accuracy in collection. The collection completed, the Sheriff transmitted the results to the Exchequer, stating the gross number of contributors and the gross sum of contributions. This statement, having been verified by, or compared with, the document in the Treasury, was engrossed on the Pipe-Roll, but no names, no items of payments, no causes of amercement, were added. I think these Amercements were technically known as *Amerciamenta per summocationem*.

The greater Fines and Amercements (ranging from two to forty merks in the Assize-Roll before us) were also scheduled by the Justices, and the Schedule, specifying every particular of offence, offender, and penalty, was handed to the Sheriff for execution. He, in due course, handed the same into the Exchequer, with his own notes as to full or partial collection, and the whole were engrossed on the Pipe-Roll. These Amercements were called, I think, *Amerciamenta per Rotulum*, I suppose because, constituting a necessarily recurrent account, they must needs be enrolled for future reference.

A TALLAGE, assessed by the same Justices, was a usual business of Assize. This Tallage may be taken as a correlative of the seventh scutage of King John.—

§ Robert, son of Wulviva, assessed at £5, will have represented some Crown estate, of which he was perhaps Bailiff.

Bromley-Regis, held in capite by Cecilia de Hadley, was talliated in the present instance perhaps because at the period of assessment her estates were *in manu Regis*.

Nova Oblata.

§ In Hugh de Okeover's Fine, for "Reginaldum Purcel" we should read "Rogerum Putrell," and for "Swelvestona," we should read "Snellestona." (*Vide* p. 137.) Snelston was in Derbyshire, in the parish of Norbury.

§ Lapley Priory, being a dependency of a French Abbey (St. Remigius' at Rheims), was probably at this time, when King John was at war with France, seized by the Crown. The Priorate would

then be in the King's gift. It does not follow that there had been any vacancy. Possibly Prior Ingan only fined for reseizin.

THE SEVENTH SCUTAGE OF KING JOHN was put in charge this year at the rate of £1 per fee. There were two Fines to avoid personal service. The assessments of Warin de Burwardsley and Ranulf de Perton though intelligible were unusual and extortionate.

The number of Barons exempted, obviously on the ground of actual service, was remarkable.

§ The entry purporting to resume Thomas de Erdinton's account of the *Proficuum Comitatum* is abruptly broken off. The figures given (£260 13s. 4d.) tally with no previous item of reckoning. Probably the entry was found coevally to be superfluous and erroneous.

BUCKS AND BEDFORDSHIRE ROLL.—Roheis de Verdun, the Crusader's widow, seeks to put a Jury, which had sworn falsely at a trial wherein she had been Plaintiff, on its trial. A panel of twenty-four Jurors was necessary to the process. Should they convict the twelve, the sentence founded on a false verdict would be reversed, and each of the "twelve" would be amerced. (See Antiquities of Shropshire, XII., 175, 196.)

NOTTS. AND DERBYSHIRE ROLL.—William de Camvill and Albredda, his wife, occur above (p. 23, 130, 134).

§ In Hugh de Okeover's Fine, for "in Fullestona," we should read "in Snellestona;" and for "Rogerum Putulf," we should read "Rogerum Putrell." (See Placita Coram Rege, Easter Term, 7 and 8 John, No. 29.)

MAG. ROT. PIP., 9 JOHN (1206-1207).

Tomas de Erdinton ut custos r.c. de c. et xl.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ. In th'ro xxxiii.li. et ix.s. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo i. marc. et eisdem xliii.s. et iiiii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham c.s. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni vi.s. et viii.d. ad custodiam Domorum Regis de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ix.li. et ii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et in Terris datis Monachis de Bordesleiâ x.li. bl. in Terdebigga. Et Willielmo de Heroville lx.s. in Wodnesberia. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo viii.s. et viii.d. Et in Wasto Forestæ de Secchelhulle ix.s. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro es-cambio de Canot et de Rugeleiâ. Et Henrico de Waletona xxx.s. in Cestretonâ. Et Tomæ de Erdintona xv.li. in Wigintonâ. Et

debet li.li. et iii.s. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et in liberatione unius Probatoris xxx.s. et v.d. de anno integro. Et in emendatione unius Gaiolæ xx.s., et pro Judiciis faciendis viii.s. Et debet xlviiii.li. et ii.s. et viii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xii.s. et viii.d. bl. Et debet xlvi.ii.li. et x.s. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et in operatione Novi Castelli sub Lima xli.li. per breve Regis et per visum Willielmi filii Ad'æ et Stephani de Stubbele. Et debet ix.li. et x.s. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et Willielmo de Gamages vii.li. in Tettendale de tribus partibus anni præteriti et de hoc anno. Et Hugoni Hose l.s. in Pencriz de quartâ parte anni per breve Regis. Et debet ix.s. et vi.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Galfridus filius Petri lxvi.li. et xiii.s. et x.d. bl. de pluribus annis sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ix.li. et vi.s. et iii.d. bl. de remanenti firmâ de anno septimo. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ de Roeleiâ. Et de lx.s. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de iii.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. e.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de dimid. marc. de Firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Philippus de Kenefare r.c. de ix.li. de firma Forestæ de Kenefare. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de ccc. et vii.li. et xx.d. de pluribus Scutagiis sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. In th'ro iiiii. marc. pro tertio Scutagio. Et debet ccc. et iiiii.li. et viii.s. et iiiii.d. Hugo Des Loges r.c. de xvii.s. et viii.d. pro scriptis Roberti. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Milites de Staffordscirâ debent xl. marc. et unum palefredum sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo de quibus Hugo de Neville debet respondere sicut Vicecomes dicit. Hugo Des Loges et ceteri qui annotantur in Rotulo septimo debent x. marc. et dimid. de quibus idem Hugo de Neville debet respondere sicut continetur ibidem. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Tomâ filio Rogeri. Et de vi. marc. de Rogero de Summerville. Et de ii. marc. de Nicolao de Verdun. In th'ro lib. in iii. talliis. E. q. e.

De Quinto Scutagio.

Abbas de Burton r.c. de xx.li. de eodem. In th'ro ix.li. et ix.s. et i.d. Et debet x.li. et x.s. et xi.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Comitatus Stafford r.c. de lvi.s. et vi.d. de fine. In th'ro xlii.s. et debet xlii.s. et vi.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Robertus Gallicus r.c. de xl.d. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Ricardus de Stokes r.c. de dimidiâ marcâ pro habendâ juratâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Willielmus filius Walteri debet xl.s. pro habendo recto sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. Idem Vicecomes xvii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. de Tallagio sicut continetur ibidem. Comes Cestrensis debet xii. marc. de sexto Scutagio. Herveius Bagot debet xxxix.li. de eodem. Cecilia de Strattonâ unum equum de x. marc. et unum osturcum pro habendâ custodiâ sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo.

Rogerus de Sumerville r.c. de c.s. de cremento de Alrewas. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c.s. de cremento de Swineford et Clent et Mere. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de cc. et xxix.li. et xlii.s. et x.d. de remanenti de proficuo comitatum de Staffordscirâ et Salopescirâ de anno septimo et de anno præterito. In th'ro nihil. Et in suo superplusagio quod habet supra post Salopesciram xl.li. et xvii.s. et viii.d. Et in liberatione Petri Balistarii cum tribus equis et ix. aliorum cujusque cum binis equis a Festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Festum Sancti Germani Episcopi de anno octavo c. et xx.li. et xix.s. per breve Regis, scilicet in die x.s. et iii.d. Et debet lxvii.li. et xviii.s. et ii.d. de quibus xlii.li. sunt super Erleia de uno anno quæ fuit Tomæ de Burgo de quibus compotus debet reddi per se quia non debet poni in summâ proficui. Et debet liii.li. et xviii.s. et ii.d. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xlii.li. et xviii.s. et ii.d. Et debet xl.li. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et ipsi Vicecomiti xl. marc. ad custodiam Castrorum Regis in his Comitatus. Et debet xx. marc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de cc.li. de proficuo hujus anni de Staffordscirâ et Salopescirâ hoc anno. In th'ro c. et xx.li. Et pro xl. bobus et xx. vaccis quæ data fuerunt Vicecomiti et quæ remanent ad instaurandas terras xx.li. scilicet dimid. marc. pro quolibet Bove vel vaccâ de quibus xl. boves sunt apud Werfeld ad instaurandas v. carrucas et de quibus xx. vaccæ sunt ibidem. Et pro cccc. ovibus et xx. ovibus emptis et positis ibidem xx.li. Et debet quater xx.li.

Robertus de Alta Ripa xxiiii.li. et iii.s. de proficuo de anno septimo.

Hugo Des Loges r.c. de iii.s. de pasnagio Forestæ de Canot hoc anno. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Henricus filius Evæ r.c. de x. marc. pro vino vendito contra assisam. In th'ro lib. E. q. E. Henricus Vinitor debet xl. marc. pro eodem. Robertus le Macun r.c. de iii. marc. pro eodem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxi.li. de firmâ de Erleiâ quæ fuit Tomæ de Burgo de anno et dimidio. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Oblatis.

Oliverus Meverel r.c. de dimid. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Hugo de Acoure r.c. de x. marc. per sic quod liberi homines sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In thro lib. E. q. E.

Inganus Prior de Lappeleiâ r.c. de uno palefredo pro prioratu, sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro v. marc. pro palefredo. E. q. E.

Tomas Noel r.c. de ii. marc. et dimid. de septimo Scutagio. In th'ro xvi.s. et viii.d. et debet xvi.s. et viii.d.

Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford r.c. de l. marc. et duobus palefredis pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis Oliveri filii Nigelli sicut continetur in Essex qui requirebatur ibidem. In th'ro xx.li. Et debet xx. marc. et ii. palefredos.

Nova Oblata.

Willielmus filius Ailwardi et Ricardus Musse r.c. de v. marc. pro ponendâ loquelâ quæ est inter ipsos et Reginaldum de Bernieres et Ricardum filium Willielmi de pace infractâ et Roberiâ coram Justiciariis cum venerint in partes illas. In th'ro ii. marc. et dimid. Et debent ii. marc. et dimid. Iidem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. et quieti sunt.

Willielmus filius Wimari debet tertiam partem de xxxvi. marc. pro Justiciando Ricardo filio Musse quod reddat ei xxxvi. marc. quas ei debet ut dicit.

Hugo Hose debet cc. marc. et ii. palfredos pro habendo manerio de Pencriz cum pertinentiis suis quod fuit Walteri Hosati patris sui.

Magister Walkelinus debet iii. marc. de primo solutis denariis de xiiii. marc. et iii.s. pro habendo brevi de districtione supra priorem de Lappeleiâ.

Wido de Swinefen debet xx.s. quod ipse et alii homines legales habeant in custodiâ uxorem suam retatam de receptamento Utlagorum.

Henricus de Piri debet i. marc. ut ipse et alii homines habeant Hawisam matrem suam et Agnetem filiam suam in custodiâ usque ad adventum Justiciorum.

Tomas filius Rogeri debet dimid. marc. pro habendo Ricardo Wardebois sub plevinâ.

Henricus de Brumlega debet dimid. marc. pro esse sub plevinâ.

Aufridus Hunte debet dimid. marc. pro eodem.

Hawis de Pirie debet i. marc. ut sit in Wardâ.

From the Pipe-Roll of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, of 9 John.

Nova Oblata. Roheisia de Verdun r.c. de vi. marc. pro licencia concordandi. In th'ro lib. et quieta est.

From the Pipe-Roll of Salop, 9 John.

Nova Oblata. Tomas de Blanco Monasterio r.c. de c. marc. et ii. palefredis pro habendâ in uxorem Margaretâ Extraneâ quæ fuit uxor Tome Noel cum hereditate suâ et maritagio suo et rationabili dote suâ. Inde invenit plegios Tomam de Muleton de xx. marc. Reginaldum de Blanco Monasterio de xx. marc. In thesauro x. marc. et debet quater xx. et x. marc. et ii. palefridos.

From the Pipe-Roll of Oxfordshire, 9 John.

Walterus de Tiwe r.c. de cccc. marc. et iii. palefridis pro habendâ in uxorem Avelinâ quæ fuit uxor Osberti de Longocampo. In th'ro nihil et in perdonis ipsi Waltero cccc. marc. et iii. palefridi per breve Regis et quietus est.

From the Pipe-Roll of Essex and Hertfordshire, 9 John.

Nova Oblata. Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford debet l. marc. et ii. palefridos, set requirendus est in Staffordscirâ, pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis Oliveri filii Nigelli et pro habendo maritagio eorundem (*sic*) heredum et pro maritandâ Aviciâ quæ fuit uxor ipsius Oliveri.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 9 JOHN (MICHAELMAS, 1207).

The new grants of Crown-lands indicated by this Roll were as follows:—Four Librates of land in Tettenhall given to William de Gamages;—the grant to take date in the Sheriff's accounts from Christmas, 1205. Ten Librates of land in Penkridge, given to Hugh Hose;—the grant to date from Midsummer, 1207.

PROFICUUM COMITATUUM.—The balance against himself (£229 14s. 10d.) here recorded by Erdington, is a precise resumption of the account stated at length under the 8th year, except that this balance does not include Robert de Hauterive's responsibility for £24 4s.

Erdinton now proceeds to state his credits against the debt of £229 14s. 10d. He had contributed £40 17s. 8d. out of his own purse to balance the King's expenses on the Shropshire Roll (and on that Roll the item is duly vouched). He had paid other sums, as set forth in the text, till the balance against himself was reduced to twenty merks.

The *Proficua* for the current year were reduced from £266 13s. 4d. (of the 8th year) to £200; of this he pays £120 down. He also alleges credits amounting to £40, which he had advanced in purchase of stock for Worfield and other Royal Manors; but this claim was disallowed at the Exchequer, and the whole passage coevally cancelled by sublineation. £80 therefore remained as due for the *proficua* of the current year.

§ Robert de Hauterive here comes in, redeeming his outstanding quota of obligation.

§ Thomas de Burgh's Manor of Upper Arley had been an Escheat since Easter, 1206. The Sheriff accounts for a revenue at the rate of £14 per annum thereon.

§ Oliver Fitz Nigel, now deceased, was a prominent tenant of the Bishop of Coventry, holding various estates in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, as mentioned on a former page (*Supra*. p. 70). He was a cadet of the House of Gresley, fourth in descent, I imagine, from Nigel de Stafford, its Domesday ancestor. The wardship of his heir fell to the disposal of the Crown probably by usurpation. The See of Coventry was not vacant, if the date (1208) hitherto accepted as that of Bishop Muschamp's death, be correct.

Nova Oblata.

WILLIAM FITZ AILWARD'S FINE was a Fine *pro habendo pone*, that is, to obtain a Writ of *Pone coram justiciariis itinerantibus*, a suit which in this instance was probably pending in the Curia Comitatus.

WILLIAM FITZ WIMAR'S FINE exhibits in its nakedest form the charge so often brought against the first Anjovin Kings of "selling justice." When a Litigant calculates on gaining a suit, or recovering an alleged debt, by offering the Crown a percentage on his gains, the only resource for the defendant would be to outbid the plaintiff's offer. And actually this was sometimes done.

HUGH HOSE's father, Walter, and his long connection with Penkridge, have been noticed elsewhere. (*Collections*, Vol. I., p. 66.) Such a tenure was always "*quamdiu Rex voluerit*" and employed no sort of heirship. However, the proffer of a handsome

Fine might gain more favourable consideration for a former tenant's son than for a stranger. N.B.—Hugh Hose was not Walter's eldest son.

MASTER WALCHELINE wants to distrain on the Prior of Lapley for a claim of £9 9s. 8d. That he may have facilities for so doing he offers at the "Shrine of Justice" the first three merks that he may succeed in recovering.

WIDO DE SWINFEN, whose wife had been accused of entertaining outlaws, fines twenty shillings that he and others, upright before the law, may take charge of her.

HENRY DE PIRI had some similar reason for looking after his mother and daughter till the King's Justices should visit the County. He fines one merk. His mother, Hawise, also fines one merk *ut sit in wardâ*, that she may be in somebody's care. Fines to have another person sub plevinâ, or to place oneself sub plevinâ are of the same complexion. Their object was to release an accused person from present pressure, and to insure such persons reappearance at the proper time on the faith of reliable sureties.

SALOP ROLL.—The death of Thomas Noel, and the remarriage of his widow, are subjects sufficiently examined elsewhere (Antiquities of Shropshire). Thomas de Muleton's name had not as yet attained its greater celebrity. He was at this time Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Walter de Tiwe was Harvey Bâgot's tenant at Dunstewe, Oxfordshire, and had some interest in Shenstone, Staffordshire.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 10 & 11 JOHN (1207-1209).

Idem Tomas (de Erdinton) ut custos r.c de cc. et quater xx.li. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ de anno præterito et de hoc anno. In th'ro c. et xxxviii.li. et iiis. et vii.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo ii. marc. Et eisdem iii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham x.li. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni xiii.s. et iii.d. ad custodiam Domorum de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus xxviii.li. et v.s. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et Monachis de Bordesleiâ xx. bl. in Terdebigge. Et Willielmo de Heroville vi.li. in Wodnesberîâ. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo xviii. et iii.d. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Secchehulle xviii.s. Et Episcopo Cestrensi x.li. pro Escambio de Canot et de Rugeleiâ de anno præterito. Et Henrico de Waletonâ lx.s. in Cestretonâ. Et Tomæ de Erdinton xxx.li. in Wigintonâ. Et

Willielmo de Gamages viii.li. in Tettenhale. Et Hugoni Hose xx.li. in Pencriz. Et duobus lutrariis Regis ii. marc. et dimid. per breve Regis. Et pro Judiciis et Justiciis faciendis vii.li. Et in operatione Castelli sub Limâ x.li. per breve Regis. Et habet de superplusagio lvi.s. et iii.d. bl. qui sunt ei extensi ad lvii.s. et x.d. numero qui locantur ei infra (*sic*) supra in debitis Tomæ de Blanco Monasterio.

Galfridus Filius Petri lxvi.li. et xiii.s. et x.d. bl. de pluribus annis sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ii. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ. Et de vi.li. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de vi.s. de exitu Molenidini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Hugo Des Loges r.c. de x. marc. de Censu Forestæ de Canot de anno præterito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E. Hugo de Neville debet x. marc. de Censu ejusdem Forestæ de hoc anno. Sed respondet inde in compotu suo in anno sequenti. Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de i. marc. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefare r.c. de xviii.li. de firmâ de Kenefare. Et de ix.s. de pasnagio. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de x.li. de Cremento de Alrewas. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de x.li. de Cremento de Swineford et Clent et Mera. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Herveus Bagot ccc. et iiiii.li. de pluribus Scutagiis sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo.

Milites de Staffordscirâ r.c. de xl. marc. et de uno palefredo sicut continetur in Rotulo secundo. In th'ro lib. Et quieti sunt.

Willielmus filius Walteri debet xl.s. pro habendo recto sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xvii.li. et x.s. et iiiii.d. de Tallagio sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro xiii.li. Et debet iiiii.li. et xi.s. et iiiii.d.

Comes Cestriæ debet xii. marc. de Sexto Scutagio.

Herveus Bagot r.c. de xxxix.li. de eodem. In th'ro ix.li. per Tomam de Erdinton. Et debet xxx.li.

Cecilia de Strattona r.c. de x. marc. et i. equo et i. ansturco pro habendâ custodiâ terræ sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. In th'ro v. marc. Et debet v. marc. et i. equum et i. austureum.

Idem Vicecomes quater xx.li. de proficuo Comitatum de anno xmo. (*sic, sed ixno. legendum.*) Et de xx. marc. de remanenti de proficuo Comitatus de anno septimo. Sed hæc xx. marc. non debent exigi quia Vicecomes dedit illas ad cambium ad faciendas cccc. et

quater xx. marc. de proficuo bonos denarios et fortes quos receperat debiles.

Robertus de Altâ Ripâ debet xxiiii.li. et iii.s. de proficuo de anno septimo.

Tomas Nøel debet xvi.s. et viii.d. de vii.s. Scutagio qui sunt supra Tomam filium Eustacii. Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford xx. marc. et ii. palefredos pro habendâ custodiâ terræ sicut continetur in Rotulo nono. Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de xii. marc. pro Justiciando sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Hugo Hose debet cc. marc. et ii. palefredos pro habendo Manerio sicut continetur ibidem. Sed not debet summoneri quia breve Regis attornatus est de toto hoc debito et de auro Reginæ ad Justiciarios Hiberniæ.

Guido de Swinefen r.c. de xx.s. sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de Henrico de Pirie. Et de dimid. marc. de Tomâ filio Rogeri. Et de dimid. marc. de Henrico de Brumlegâ. Et de dimid. marc. de Amfrido Hane. Et de i. marc. de Hawisa de Pirie. In th'ro lib. in v. Talliis E. q. E.

Nova Oblata.

Henricus le Not debet c.s. pro habendo recto de unâ hidâ terræ cum pertinentiis in Bissopbirie et de i. hidâ terræ in Penne versus Willielmum de Bermingham.

Robertus Lupus r.c. de xl. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredum Roberti de Standon et uxoris ejusdem Roberti. In th'ro xvi. marc. Et debet xxiiii. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Magister Johannes de Rammesbiri debet iii. palefredos pro habendis litteris Regis iudicibus delegatis ut procedant in causâ quæ vertitur inter quendam Monachum Sancti Petri Supra Divam et Priorem de Stutesbirie.

Matilda filia Nicholai Pecchie debet xx. marc. per sic quod juratores Assisæ de Morte Antecessoris de terrâ in Ketelbernestona summoneantur iterum coram Rege.

Henricus de Timmor r.c. de dimid. marc. pro quâdam recognitione novæ disseisinæ coram Rege. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Placitis Forestæ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxviii. marc. de misericordiis hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem Hugo de Neville liberavit in thro. In th'ro lib. in viii. talliis. E. q. E.

Robertus de Modredeshale r.c. de xl.s. ut sit sub plegio. In th'ro

xx.s. Et debet xx.s. Willielmus de Codeshale r.c. de c.s. pro eodem. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet vi. marc. et dimid. Ricardus de Puteo r.c. de i.d. pro dimidiâ acrâ excolendâ. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxx.s. de exitu firmâ terræ Roberti Trainel de anno præterito. Et de xxx.s. de hoc anno. In th'ro lib. in ii. Talliis. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xlv.s. et iii.d. de firmâ terræ de Bureford de quartâ parte anni. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Amerciamenta per Radulphum de Arderne et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de lvi.li. et xv.s. de miſericordiis hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. in i. Tallio. E. q. e.

Stephanus filius Roberti r.c. de dimid. marc. quia non habet quem plegiavit. In th'ro (*sic*.)

Robertus Blundus r.c. de xl.s. pro defaultâ. In th'ro xx.s. Et debet xx.s.

Willielmus Museberd debet xx.s. quia non est prosecutus. Rogerus de Bidulf debet xl.s. Henricus Pinel debet dimid. marc. Idonea uxor Willielmi debet i. marc. Et Willielmus filius Roberti debet dimid. marc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ccc. et xxxiii.li. li et dimid. marc. de proficuo Comitatum de duobus annis. In th'ro ccc. li. Et in suo superplusagio quod habet supra post corpus Comitatus de Salopescirâ xvii.li. et xiiii.s. et ii.d. Et in liberatione D. servientium peditum et xxv. equitum in exercitu Walliæ xvi.li. et vi.d. per breve Regis. Et habet de superplusagio viii.s. qui locantur ei supra in debito Thomæ de Blanco Monasterio.

Milites de honore Herveii Bigot (*sic*) in Staffordscirâ xx. marc. ut possint nunc de cetero reddere Scutagia sua sicut debent et reddere consueverunt.

Hugo Pantulf debet cc. et xlvii.li. et viii.s. x.d. pro defaultâ Instauramenti de viii annis et dimid. de tempore suo dum fuit Vicecomes quod retinuit in quâdam parte et reddidisse debuit Vicecomiti successori suo. Et de c. et xii.li. et xiii.s. pro pretio illius instauramenti. In th'ro nihil. Et in perdonis ipsi Hugoni c. et xl.li. per breve Regis. Et debet cc. et xxi.li. et xxii.d. de quibus debet reddere in anno sequenti l.li. et sic de anno in annum donec totum persolvatur. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro c.li. Et in perdonis ipsi Hugoni c.li. per breve Regis. Et debet xxi.li. et xxii.d.

Willielmus filius Alani debet c. et xix.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. pro de-

falta prædicti Instauramenti quod eodem modo retinuit. Et lv.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. pro pretio illius Instauri.

From the Buckinghamshire Pipe-Roll, 10 John.

Nova Oblata. Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de c li. et ii. palefredis pro habendâ saisinâ villæ de Neweport quam mater sua tenuit et unde ipsa se demisit tempore Regis Ricardi et unde ipse Rex homagium suum recepit. In th'ro xxxv.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. et debet lxiii.li. et i. marc. et ii. palefredos.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 10 John.

Nova Oblata. Rohesia de Verdun r.c. de vi. marc. pro licenciâ concordandi. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 11 John.

Nova Oblata. Avicia uxor Eutropi Hasteng debet ii. marc. pro habendo quodam precipe versus Umfridum Hasteng.

From the Salop Pipe-Roll, 11 John.

Nova Oblata. Willelmus de Brai r.c. de ii. marcis pro licentia concordandi.

Henricus le Not r.c. de i. marc. pro quodam pone. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 10 & 11 JOHN

(MICHAELMAS, 1207—MICHAELMAS, 1209).

The Pipe-Roll of 10 John contains no full or detailed account of Erdington's two Shrievalties during the year ending Michaelmas, 1208; but there is an Index of all the English Shrievalties, and a synopsis of what sums each Sheriff paid or left due at the half-yearly audit of Easter, 1208. The document is headed in the form following:—

Visus Compoti Vicecomitum totius Angliæ de termino Pasce Anni Regni Regis Johannis Decimi.

(Here it should be explained that Easter, 1208, was not in the tenth regnal year of King John, but was in his tenth fiscal year.)

The entries in this Index which concern Erdington's two Shrievalties are as follows:—

STAFFORDSCIRA. SALOPSIRA.

Tomas de Erdinton de firmâ de Salop'. In thesauro nil. Et debet £16 16s. 4d. Idem de firmâ de Staffords'. In thesauro £33 3s. blanc. Et debet 33s. 11d. blanc.

Eighteen months later, viz., at Michaelmas, 1209, Erdington's

account, now before us, as well as his account for Shropshire, embraces the transaction of two previous fiscal years.

It will be observed accordingly that each item of *Elemosinæ Constitutæ*, *Liberationes Constitutæ*, and *Terræ Datae*, given in the *Corpus Comitatus* is just double the ordinary amount; while the *blanche ferm* of Staffordshire, ordinarily £140, is here £280.

§ Erdington's credit balance on the *Corpus Comitatus* was 56s. 3d. *blanche*; that is, he had paid so much more than his receipts. It is implied that credit had already been given him for such a sum in the account entitled *Debita Tomæ de Blanco Monasterio*. (But such an account is not to be found on any Staffordshire or Shropshire Pipe-Roll.)

It is further intimated that the sum for which such credit had been given was 56s. 3d. *blanche*, commuted into 57s. 10d. *numero*. It was a liberal rate of commutation, to the accountant at least.

PROFICUUM COMITATUUM.—This item had been reduced from £200 in the King's ninth year to 250 merks (£166 13s. 4d.) per annum in his tenth and eleventh years. But in this part of the Roll the Proficuum-account is of £80 left in arrear in the ninth year (see p. 145), and of twenty merks, part of £130 left in arrear in the seventh year (see p. 129.)

Of these twenty merks, the Officers of the Exchequer said something to the following effect, viz., that "the twenty merks ought not to be exacted from the Sheriff, for as a matter of fact, though not a matter of account, he had paid them at the Exchequer of Exchange. He had paid them in this way: having to make up a *proficuum* (in the year 1205) of 480 merks, he did it in good and stout coin; whereas the coin which he had received was poor." Erdington, it seems then, had enacted a process of *dealbation* on his own account; but the sum he sacrificed, we may state, was not quite the usual five per cent., nor is the account of 1205, as left on its Roll, susceptible of any exact solution like that here (apparently) offered.

§ Robert de Hauterive's debt is again entered on this Roll. It had been recorded in the Roll of 9 John (*Supra* p. 148).

§ Thomas fitz Eustace, charged with an arrear of Thomas Noel's scutage, had married one of his daughters.

§ Hugh Hose's Fine for Penkridge had been made returnable to the Justices of Ireland, where he probably was residing. The *Aurum Reginæ* was an increment of ten per cent. on every Fine made with the King. The Queen Consort was entitled to the same, whether the Fine itself expressed this condition or not.

Nova Oblata.

Tutbury Priory was originally an affiliation of the Norman Abbey of St. Pierre sur Dive.

§ The *Oblata* of Matilda Peche and Henry de Timmor are to procure two of those Writs which were technically known as Writs of *Pone coram Rege*.

DE PLACITIS FORESTÆ.—This Iter commenced Saturday, March 14th, 1209. The Forest Justices who held it were Hugh de Nevill and Peter de Leonibus.

ITER OF RALPH DE ARDERNE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.—This Iter was in November, 1208. Ralph de Arderne's associates were William de Albeni; Robert de Berklay; Humphrey, Archdeacon of Sarum; John de Gestling; Henry de Pont-Audemer; Richard de Muccgros; and William fitz Richard.

THE PROFICUUM COMITATUUM of 500 merks for two Counties and for two years has been noticed above (p. 151). The quotation from the Salop Pipe-Roll has been verified. The account of Thomas de Blancminster's debts is not on any preceding Pipe-Roll of Salop or Staffordshire.

HERVEY BAGOT'S name is not often spelt 'Bigot.' However the two names were identical in origin. Hervey Bigot's knights were aggrieved at being assessed to Scutage in some new mode. Perhaps the fashion of the Levy in a Fief of Mortain was customarily peculiar, and had been arbitrarily changed. King John was Hervey Bagot's Suzerain as King, but also as Comte of Moretain.

HUGH PANTULF'S account has reference to his outstanding liabilities at Michaelmas, 1189, when he retired from office as Sheriff of Shropshire.

WILLIAM FITZ ALAN, surcharged with similar liabilities, had been Sheriff of Shropshire from Michaelmas, 1189, till Easter, 1201.

Geoffrey Fitz Piers had succeeded Fitz Alan, and been succeeded (in 1204) by Thomas de Erdinton, the existing Sheriff or Custos.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ROLL.—The balance of Ralph de Sumery's Fine is repeated against him in the Rolls of 12, 13, 15, and 16 John, but never reduced. The presumption is that at Michaelmas, 1210, he was deceased.

WARWICKSHIRE ROLL.—Avicia Hasting's Fine was paid in 12 John (1209-10.)

SALOP ROLL.—*Nova Oblata.* Henry le Not was suing Hugh fitz Peter, of Bushbury, for land in Bushbury and Penne (Rot. Curie Regis. No. 70. See also Collections, Vol. I., pp. 191, 192.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 12, 13, & 14 JOHN (1209-1212).

Tomas de Erdintona ut custos cccc. et xx.li. de firmâ de Staffordscira de anno xii. et de anno præterito, et de hoc anno. In th'ro cc. et x.li. et xi.s. et x.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo iii. marc. Et eisdem vi.li. et x.s. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham xv.li. in Blortona et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Cauonicis de Lantoni xx.s. ad custodiam Domorum de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus xxvii.li. et vii.s. et vi.d. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et Monachis de Bordesleia xxx.li. bl. in Terdebigge. Et Willielmo de Heroville ix.li. in Wodnesberia. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo xxvi.s. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Seccheulle xxvii.s. Et Henrico de Waltona iiii.li. et x.s. in Cestretona. Et Tomæ de Erdintona xlv.li. in Wigintonâ. Et Willielmo de Gamages xii.li. in Tettenhale. Et Hugoni de Neville xxx.li. in Pencriz de quibus debet respondere. Et debet xxxi.li. et xvi.s. et ii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xix.li. et viii.s. et iiii.d. bl. Et debet xii.li. et vii.s. et x.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xl.s. de firmâ de Roleia de tribus annis. Et de ix.li. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de ix.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleia. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de xx.s. de Firmâ Vivarii de Stafford de prædicto tempore. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefara r.c. de xxvii.li. de firmâ de Kenefarâ de prædicto tempore. In th'ro xxvi.li. et xii.d. Et debet xix.s.

Rogerus de Summerville r.c. de xv.li. de Cremento de Alrewas de eodem tempore. In th'ro xii.li. et x.s. Et debet ls.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de xv.li. de Cremento de Swineford et Clent et Mere. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefara de Pasnagio de Kenefarâ.

Galfridus filius Petri r.c. de lxvii.li. et xiii.s. et x.d. bl. de pluribus annis sicut continetur in Rotulo septimo. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Herveius Bagot ccc. et xxxiv.li. de pluribus Scutagiis sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedente.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xl.s. de Willielmo filio Walteri. Et de iiii.li. et xi.s. et iiii. de Tallagio. Et de v. marc. et x. marc. pro uno equo de Cecilia de Strattonâ. Et de xvi.s. et viii.d. de Tomâ Noel. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Robertus de Alta Ripa debet xxxiv.li. et iii.s. de proficuo de anno septimo. Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford xx. marc. et ii. palefredos pro habendâ custodiâ terræ sicut continetur in Rotulo nono.

De Oblatis.

Henricus le Not r.c. de c.s. pro habendo recto sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Magister Johannes de Ramnesbiri iii. palefredos pro habendis litteris sicut continetur ibidem.

Matilda filia Nicolai Pecchie r.c. de xx. marc. quod juratores summoneantur sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

De Placitis Forestæ.

Robertus de Modredeshala r.c. de xx.s. In th'ro lib. E. q. E.

Willielmus de Codeshale r.c. de vi. marc. et dimid. In th'ro i. marc. Et debet v. marc. et dimid. Ricardus de Puteo r.c. de i.d. pro dimidiâ acrå excolendâ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de iii.li. et x.s. de exitu terræ Roberti Trainel de tribus annis quæ in Salopescira.

Et de xxvii.li. et iii.s. et iiii.d.: viiid. de firmâ terræ de Bureford quæ fuit Hugonis de Sai de eodem termino.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Stephano filio Roberti. Et de xx.s. de Roberto Blundo. Et de xx.s. de Willielmo Museberd. Et de xl.s. de Rogero Bidulf. Et de dimid. marc. de Henrico Pinel. Et de dimid. marc. de Willielmo filio Roberti. In th'ro lib. in vi. Tallis E. q. E.

Milites de honore Hervei Bagot in Staffordscirâ r.c. de xx. marc. ut possint reddere sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro lib. E. q. s.

Hugo Pantulf r.c. de xxi.li. et xxii.d. pro defaltâ Instauri sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro nihil. Et in perdonis ipsi Hugoni xxi.li. et xxii.d. per breve Regis. E. q. E.

Willielmus filius Alani debet c. et xix.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. pro eodem sicut continetur ibidem. Et lv.li. et iii.s. et iii.d. pro pretio ejusdem Instauri.

Nova Oblata.

Isabella quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Summerville r.c. de c. marc. et i. palefredo quod non distringatur ad se maritandam et pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis præfati Rogeri cum hereditate ipsius heredis quousque ad ætatem pervenerit et pro habendâ rationabili dote suâ de libero tenemento quod fuit ejusdem Rogeri et pro habendis omnibus catallis quæ fuerunt prædicti viri sui die quâ obiit. In th'ro c. marc. Et v. marc. pro palefredo. E. q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de Willielmo de Parles. Et de i. marc. de Herberto Malveisin. Et de i. marc. de Willielmo Basset Et de dimidiâ marc. de Henrico le Not. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Willielmus de Parles r.c. de x. marc. pro habendâ inquisitione. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de dimid. marc. de Hugone filio Petri. Et de dimidiâ marc. de Willielmo filio Hugonis. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de quater xx. marc. pro habendâ inquisitione si terra quæ fuit Ricardi de Strattonâ sit de feodo ipsius Hervei necne. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Petrônilla de Timor r.c. de v. marc. pro habendâ terrâ suâ unde dissaisita fuit pro defectu servitii. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford c.li. de præstito.

Amerciamenta per H. de Neville et Petrum de Liuns de Placitis Forestæ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de c. et lxx. marc. et x.s. de misericordiis hominum et villarum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. in xxiii. talliis. E. q. e.

Willielmus de Rideware r.c. de c. marc. pro transgressione. In th'ro xxii.li. et i. marc. Et in perdonis Rogoni (*sic*) de Rideware L. marc. per breve Regis. Et debet x.li. et i. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Simon de Whitefeld r.c. de xx. marc. pro canibus suis. In th'ro xviii. marc. Et debet ii. marc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xxxiiii.li. de minutis particulis Forestæ. In th'ro xx.li. et xii.s. et ii.d. Et in perdonis Philippo de Kenefara iii.li. per breve Regis et pro liberatione cartæ. Et debet ix.li. et vii.s. et x.d. Philippus de Kenefarâ r.c. de iii.li. et xii.d. de pasnagio baillie suæ.

De Placitis Forestæ per Petrum de Liuns et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de c. et xxxii.li. et xvi.d. de misericordiis hominum et villarum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Abbas de Salopesbirie r.c. de xx. marc. ut sit quietus de Waltero filio Medus quem recepit in religionem. In th'ro x. marc. Et debet x. marc.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xiiii.li. de minutis particulis Forestæ. In th'ro xii.li. et xvii.s. et vi.d. Et debet xxii.s. et vi.d.

Amerciamenta per Simonem de Pateshull et socios suos.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xlvi.li. et xiii.s. et iii.d. de misericordiis hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem prædicti liberaverunt in thesauro. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de x.li. de firmâ de Pencriz. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Finibus pro Passagio Hiberniæ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xv. marc. de Ricardo de Rushale. Et de v. marc. de Henrico de Verdun. Et de iii. marc. de Ranulpho de Beivill. Et de ii. marc. de Willielmo de Huleia. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus de Parles r.c. de i. palefredo pro habendis Militibus Comitatus in assisâ suâ. In th'ro iiiii. marc. Et debet i. marc.

Philippus filius Hologod L. marc. pro Rogero Gernet sicut continetur in Lancastrascirâ qui requirebatur ibidem.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 12 John.

Nova Oblata. Ricardus de Bereford r.c. de xv. marc. pro habendâ Ceciliâ quæ fuit uxor Tomæ Camerarii. In th'ro c.s. et debet xii. marc. et dimid.

De amerciamentis. Philippus de Wasteneis r.c. de xx.s. In th'ro dim. marc. et debet i. marc.

From the Berkshire Pipe-Roll, 12 John.

Nova Oblata. Margareta quæ fuit uxor Radulphi de Sumeri r.c. de ccc. marc. pro habendâ rationabili dote suâ de terrâ quæ fuit predicti Radulphi viri sui. Termini—ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptist' anni xii. c. et l. marc. ad festum Sancti Michælis c. et l. marc. per plegium Willelmi Marescalli. In th'ro xi.li. et i. marc. et debet cc. et quater xx. et ii. marc. et dimid. Eadem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro c. et lx.li. per Willelmum de Gardino et debet xxviii.li. et dimid. marc. Eadem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro c.s. et viii.d. per predictum Willelmum et debet xxiii.li. et vi.s. Eadem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro xiiii.li. et vi.s. per Vicecomitem Oxoniensem de plegio Willelmi Marescalli et debet viii.li. et x.s. Eadem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

De Auxilio assiso per scutagium in passagio Yberniæ.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de xx.s. de feodo dimid. militis de feodo suo. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 13 John.

Willielmus de Aldithel' miles et Lucas de Alditleg armiger xxx.li. et ii. pulcros equos ut deliberentur a prisonâ.

Ricardus Basset D. marc. reddendas infra v. annos scilicet c. marc. per annum quod Rex reddat ei custodiam terræ et heredis Radulphi Basset quæ tota est de feodo suo cum custodiâ heredis cum Catallis quæ ad commodum Regis non devenerunt, de quibus D. marc. Ricardus de Marisco debet respondere ad predictos terminos per finem inter ipsum et Ricardum Basset factum.

From the Notts. and Derbyshire Pipe-Roll, 14 John.

De Placitis Forestæ per Philippum de Ulecote et socios suos.

Johannes de Ippestan debet dimid. marc.

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 14 John.

Willelmus de Aldithel' et Lucas r.c. de xxv.li. et ii. pulcris equis ut deliberentur a prisonâ. In th'ro nihil. Et in perdonis ipsius W. et L. x.li. per breve Regis et debent xx.li. et (*sic.*) Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In thro xiii.li. et in superplus' quod Vicecomes Salopesciræ habet in Salopescirâ in compoto de forestâ vii.li. et ipsi Regi ii. pulcros equos per breve Regis et quieti sunt.

From the Shropshire Pipe-Roll, 12, 13, & 14 John.

Idem (Thomas de Erdinton) r.c. de £466 13s. 4d. de proficuo Comitatum de iij. annis. In th'ro £243 15s. 6d. Et in suo superplus quod habet supra £222 17s. 10d. E. Q. E.

Idem r.c. de £80 4s. de remanenti proficuo de anno decimo. In th'ro xx.li. Et in operatione Castri-super-Limam et emendatione Jaiolæ xx.li. Et debet xl.li. de quibus Custodes Episcopatus Cestriæ debent eum acquietare de exitibus mercati de Lichefeld.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 12, 13, & 14 JOHN.

(MICHAELMAS, 1209, TO MICHAELMAS, 1212).

Thomas de Erdington's account now extends to three years for both the Counties of his custody. Accordingly, all constant annual receipts and outgoings are trebled, and the ferm of Staffordshire stands at (£140 × 3 =) £420 blanche.

It will be curious once more to observe how the Sheriff's account, though composed of four items reckoned in blanche money and eleven items reckoned in ordinary currency, resolves itself into a clear blanche ferm of £140 per annum. For the blanche items amounting to £278 18s. + the items of common currency amounting to £148 10s. 6d. — £7 8s. 6d. (or five cent. deducted from the latter items to reduce them to a blanche form) = £420 blanche. And £420 blanche for three years is £120 blanche for each of the three years in question.

In the Corpus Comitatus, we observe that ten Librates of land, given in 1209 to Hugh Hose, have been withdrawn, and three years accumulations are passed in account to Hugh de Nevill, but only as to a Trustee or Bailiff, for he is accountable for the same to the Crown.

Page 154. Robert de Hauterive's old debt is again repeated.

Page 154. The passage relating to Robert Trainel's estate was coevally cancelled by sublineation, for it was doubly inaccurate. In his Shropshire accounts, Erdington corrects the entry as follows:—*Vicecomes r.c. de 100 sol. de firmâ de Hatton Roberti Trainel de ii. annis et dimid.* (See the circumstances in *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. II., p. 171.)

§ Burford also was in Shropshire. It was *in manu Regis* by reason of the death of Hugh de Say, Baron of Richard's Castle.

NOVA OBLATA.—“*Isabella quæ fuit uxor,*” &c., &c. to—— ———
“*c.li. de præstito.*”

FOREST AMERCIAMENTS OF HUGH DE NEVILLE AND PETER DE LIUNS.

“*Idem Vicecomes r.c. de c. et lxx. marc,*” &c., &c., &c., to “*baillie sue.*”

(The two Schedules last indicated seem to belong to the 12th and 13th fiscal years of King John, i.e., to the interval between Michaelmas, 1209, and Michaelmas, 1211. The following portions of the Roll with equal probability belong to the King's 14th fiscal year—(Michaelmas, 1211, Michaelmas, 1212.)

PETER DE LIUNS and his colleagues had held a Forest Assize.—The Abbot of Shrewsbury, who had apparently received a Welsh Outlaw into his Convent, compounded his offence by fining with the Forest Justices.

§ THE ITER OF SIMON DE PATSHULL and his colleagues was an ordinary Assize.

§ The Sheriff himself pays a year's Ferm (£10) of Penkridge. It was the Ferm of the 14th year of John. The Sheriff in the Corpus Comitatus had charged this and the two previous years' Fermis on Hugh de Nevill. This entry is corrective of the former one. Penkridge, in other words, had been resumed into the Sheriff's Ferm about Michaelmas, 1211.

De Finibus pro Passagio Hibernia.

This is a recent reckoning of some arrears of Fines, probably made in King John's 12th year, by persons unwilling to accompany the King to Ireland.

§ William de Parles' Fine was a recent affair. He wanted some suit-at-law, which he had on hand, to be tried by a Jury of Staffordshire Knights. The proffer, a palfrey, is commuted for the usual equivalent, viz., five merks (£3 6s. 8d.)

§ Philip Holgate's Fine, or (more probably) recognizance, had been transferred from the Lancashire Pipe-Roll.

WARWICKSHIRE ROLL (1209-10).—Cecilia la Waite, widow of Thomas Chamberlain, was daughter of Roger le Waite. See more about her in these Collections, Vol. I., 187.

BERKSHIRE ROLL (1209-10).—Margaret de Sumery's Fine is chronologically curious. Her husband dying early in 1210, she Fines for dower, one moiety of her Fine being returnable on June 25th, 1210, the other moiety on September 29th, 1210. The obligation was punctually redeemed.

§ Hervey Bagot's Berkshire quota of the Scutage of Ireland is here definitely assessed in 1210. (See above).

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE ROLL (1210-11).—Sir William de Audley may have been that younger son of Henry de Audley, who was mentioned (Vol. I., p. 179) as having, in Henry III.'s time, acquired Blore and Grendon by marriage.

§ Richard Basset, who negotiates this Fine, was of Weldon. Ralph Bassett his cousin and principal tenant, deceased in 1211, was of Drayton, Staffordshire. The descent of Basset of Drayton, has been so ill-ascertained by genealogists that the ascertainment of a single new date is of importance.

NOTTS. AND DERBYSHIRE ROLL (1211-12).—For the ancestry and descendants of John de Ippeston, see these Collections, Vol. I., p. 208.

WARWICKSHIRE AND LEICESTERSHIRE ROLL (1211-12).—The liquidation of the Audley Fine shows how easily the relatives of a royal favourite might escape punishment. The reference as to £7 received by the Sheriff (Erdington) and carried to his Shropshire credits cannot be verified. The Shropshire Pipe-Roll, in the part which should record the transaction, is incomplete—evidently by coeval inadvertency.

Shropshire Pipe Roll, 12, 13 and 14 John.

Higher on this same Shropshire Roll, Thomas de Erdington closes his account of a three years Firma Comitatus of Salop, claiming credit for a surplus expenditure of £222 17s. 10d., for which he says he takes credit "below, in the account of Proficua" (*quæ locantur infra in proficuo*). Then follow the entries given in the text (p. 157.)

It would appear, from a proficuum of £166 13s. 4d. per annum, recorded in 10 & 11 John, that the proficuum on the two Counties, recorded in 12, 13, & 14 John, had fallen to about £155 11s. 1d. per annum. On this matter of account Erdington is quit.

He then proceeds to account for £80 still due from himself as a balance of the Proficuum of 10 John. He pays £20; has devoted £20 to works at the Castle and Gaol of Newcastle, Staffordshire; and charges the balance (£40) on the Custodes of the vacant See of Lichfield, who had, we presume, in hand so much due to Erdington out of the profits of Lichfield Market.—

Erdington's lien on Lichfield Market probably arose in some grant of King John.—

The See of Lichfield had fallen vacant nearly four year's previous, viz., on the 6th October, 1208, by death of Bishop Geoffrey de Muschamp ; and a violent contest was still going on as to the right election of his successor.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 15 & 16 JOHN (1212-1214).

Tomas de Erdintona ut custos r.c. de cc. et quater xx.li. bl. de firmâ de Staffordscirâ de anno præterito et hoc anno. In th'ro lxxvii.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. bl. Et in Elemosinis constitutis Militibus de Templo ii. marc. Et eisdem iii.li. et vi.s. et viii.d. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham x.li. in Blortonâ et Cokenache. Et in liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni xiii.s. et iii.d. ad custodiam Domorum de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus xviii.li. et v.s. ad custodiam patriæ pro malefactoribus. Et Monachis de Bordesleia xx.li. bl. in Terdebigge. Et Willielmo de Heroville vi.li. in Wodnesberiâ. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo xvii.s. et iii.d. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Secchehulle xviii.s. Et Henrico de Waletton lx.s. in Cestretona. Et Tomæ de Erdintona xxx.li. in Wigintona. Et Willielmo de Gamages viii.li. in Tentenhale. Et Hugoni de Neville xx.li. in Penceriz de quibus respondet infra. Et in Emendatione Novi Castri sub Limâ c.s. per breve Regis. Et in Emendatione Gaiolarum et pro ferramentis prisonum, et pro Judiciis et pro Justiciis faciendis viii.li. Et in exitibus Mercati de Lichesfeld quos Vicecomes non recipit xl. marc. de duobus annis. Et debet lv.li. et xix.s. et ii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de ii. marc. de firmâ de Roleiâ de duobus annis. Et de vi.li. de Cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. Et de vi.s. de exitu Molendini de Cradeleiâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de i. marc. de Firmâ Vivarii de Stafford de prædicto tempore. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefara i.c. de xviii.li. de firmâ de Kenefara de prædicto tempore. Et de xix.s. de anno xiii.s. In th'ro ix.li. et iterum ix.li. Et debet xix.s.

Rogerus de Summerville x.li. de Cremento de Alreford de prædicto tempore. Idem Rogerus r.c. de l.s. de eadem firmâ de anno xiiiio.

Radulphus de Sumeri r.c. de x.li. de Cremento de Swineford et Clent et Mere. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Johannes de Kenefare de padnagio de Kenefarâ de tribus annis.

Herveius Bagot ecc. et xxxiiii.li. de pluribus Scutagiis sicut continetur in Rotulo xiii.º Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford' debet xx. marc. et ii. palefredos pro habendâ custodiâ sicut continetur in Rotulo nono de quibus Robertus Lupus debet respondere in Comitatu Lincolnensi sicut continetur in litteris ipsius Roberti quæ sunt in forulo Marescalli anno xiiii.º Regis Johannes. Et de Episcopatu Cestrensi.

Magister Johannes de Ramesbiri debet iii. palefredos pro habendis literis sicut continetur ibidem.

Ricardus de Puteo r.c. de iii.d. pro dimidiâ acrâ excolendâ de tribus annis. In th'ro lib. in i. Tallio. E. Q. E.

Idem Vicecomes xviii.li. et ii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ terræ de Bureford de duobus annis antequam Robertus de Mortuo Mari finem faceret cum Rege pro eâdem terrâ per breve Regis. Willielmus filius Alani debet c. et lxxiiii.li. et xii.s. et viii.d. pro defaltâ Instauri et de pretio Instauri sicut continetur in Rotulo xiii.º. Henricus Archidiaconus Stafford' r.c. de c.li. de præstito. In th'ro lib. E.Q.E.

Idem Vicecomes debet ix.li. et vii.s. et x.d. de minutis particulis Forestæ.

Johannes de Kenefara iiiii.li. et xii.d. de pasnagio baillie sue.

Abbas de Salopesbirie x. marc. ut sit quietus sicut continetur in Rotulo xiiii.º Willielmus de Parles r.c. de i. marc. pro assisâ sicut continetur ibidem. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Johannes de Kenefare i. marc. pro Rogero Gernet sicut continetur ibidem.

• *Nova Oblata.*

Henricus de Waletona r.c. de i. marc. pro habendo præcipe versus Petronillam. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Jordanus de Canoto et Robertus de Sandonâ et socii sui r.c. de c. marc. ut deliberentur a prisonâ. In th'ro x. marc. Et debent quater xx. marc. et x. marc. Sed respondent infra.

Johannes filius Philippi Bagot r.c. de xxx. marc. et præterea de L. marc. ut deliberetur a prisonâ et pro habendâ saisinâ terrarum suarum unde fuit dissaisitus per præceptum Regis. In th'ro L. marc. Et debet xxx. marc. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro x. marc. Et debet xx. marc.

Thomas de Erdintonâ xlv. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis Ricardi de Strattonâ cum Maritagio ejusdem heredis.

Stephanus de Bello Campo r.c. de i. marc. pro habendo pone. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Johannes filius Philippi r.c. de L. marc. et i. palefredo pro habendis terris quæ fuerunt prædicti Philippi patris sui. In th'ro xxxviii. marc. Et debet xii. marc. et i. palefredum. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro nihil. Et in perdono ipsi J. xii. marc. et i. palefredum per breve Regis. E. q. e.

De Amerciamentis factis per Episcopum Wintoniensem.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de vi. marc. de misericordiis hominum quorum nomina annotantur in Rotulo quem idem Episcopus liberavit in th'ro. In th'ro lib. in i. Tallio. E. q. e.

Henricus de Adulvestra debet dimid. marc. pro disseisinâ.

Robertus Constabularius de Eccleshal debet dimid. marc. pro transgressione.

Robertus de Tornhulle debet dimid. marc. pro plegio.

Johannes de Sanford v. marc. pro disseisinâ.

Herveius filius Hervei Bagot v. marc. pro disseisinâ.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de i. marc. de Stephano Meverelle pro falso clamore. Et de i. marc. de Henrico de Waletona pro licentiâ concordandi.

Henricus filius Ranulphi de Hamestede debet dimid. marc. pro licentiâ concordandi.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de xl. marc. de Burgo de Stafford de Taillagio. Et de xxxv. marc. de Novo Castellô sub Limâ pro eodem. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Idem Vicecomes r.c. de x. marc. de Taillagio de Penchul. Et de v. marc. de Taillagio de Wulurnehantona. Et de ii. marc. de Taillagio de Canot et Rugeleiâ. In th'ro lib. E. q. e.

Jordanus de Canot et Socii sui r.c. de quater xx. et x. marc. sicut supra continetur. In th'ro L. marc. per R. de Wakeringes. Et debent xl. marc.

De Scutagio Pictaviensi assiso ad iii. marc.

Herveius Bagot r.c. de c. et xx.li. de lx. feodis. In th'ro L. marc. Et Tomæ de Erdinton L. marc. ad expensas suas de dono per breve Regis. Et debet quater xx. marc.

Isti habent quietantiam per brevia.

Comes Saresbiri de L. feodis. Nicholaus de Verdun de i. feodo. Comes Cestriæ. Comes de Ferrariis.

From the Northamptonshire Pipe-Roll, 16 John.

Ricardus Basset, Radulphus filius ejus pro eo c. et lxxviii.li. et x.s. de pluribus debitis sicut continetur supra [i.e., in Rotulo x_o]

From the Warwickshire and Leicestershire Pipe-Roll, 16 John.

Nova Oblata. Hugo de Hodingeseleg et Basilia uxor ejus D.

marc. pro habendâ hereditate quæ ipsam Basiliam hereditarie contingit de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Johannis de Limesi quondam fratris sui ita quod reddant D. marc. infra tres annos.

From the Lincolnshire Pipe-Roll, 16 John.

Nova Oblata. Philippus ("Joceus" written over, in correction of Philippus) de Wasteneis debet i. marc. pro habendo pone versus Philippum de Wasteneis de feodo dimidii militis in Karlebi.

Robertus Lupus xx. marc. et ii. palefredos pro Henrico Archidiacono Staffordiensi sicut continetur in Rotulo Staffordiæ.

Idem R. (*sic*) de exitibus Episcopatus Cestrensis (*sic*).

From the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Pipe-Roll, 16 John.

Radulphus de Gresel' debet D. li. de fine facto inter ipsum et Robertum Lupum sed iste finis cassatus est per finem subscriptum.

Nova Oblata. Radulphus de Gresel debet D. marc. pro habendâ terrâ quæ fuit Roberti de Muschams patris Ysabellaæ uxoris suæ et ut possit maritare Aguetam filiam. suam Roberto Lupo ita tamen quod finis D. li. superius annotatus cassatus est per finem istum.

Willielmus Comes de Ferrarius cc. marc. et ii. dextrarios pro sic quod Milisenta quæ fuit uxor Hervei Bagot dabit filio suo Herveo de Stafford, primogenito suo, tertiam partem totius terræ suæ quæ eam hereditarie contingit cum Petronillâ sorore predicti Comitis quam ipse Herveus de Stafford ducet in uxorem. Termini;—Ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno Regis xvi. lx. marc. et ad Pascha proximo sequens (*sic*) xl. marc. et ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno xvii. L. marc. et ad Pascha proximo sequens L. marc. et ii. dextrarios, ad sumonicionem Regis.

NOTES ON THE PIPE-ROLL OF 15 AND 16 JOHN
(MICHAELMAS, 1212—MICHAELMAS, 1214.)

The Roll is again for two years; and all usual items of receipt or outlay are doubled, as in the accounts of the years 10 and 11 of John.

Hugo de Neville, probably as Escheater or Fermor, is in charge of Penkridge, but his account of the ferm, though promised, is not given under Staffordshire.

Forty merks of the profits of Lichfield Market, to which Erdinton was entitled, he had not received. He charges the same on the Crown, as a credit in his account; which is accurately and fully balanced and discharged.

§ The cumulative scutages charged against Hervey Bagot are so charged as mere matter of routine. He was certainly deceased be-

fore this Roll was commenced. He probably died in 1211, leaving a son in minority. The Scutages, here alluded to, were eventually charged against his widow, Milisent de Stafford.

§ The Archdeacon of Stafford's Fine for custody of Oliver fitz Nigel's heir will be found in the Roll of 9 John (Supra. pp. 143). The then Archdeacon was now Archbishop of Dublin. He had probably transferred his interests in the wardship to Robert Lovel, a Lincolnshire man, who appears to have lodged documents connected with the transfer with the Marshall of the Exchequer in 14 John (1213); the very year of the Archdeacon's elevation. Robert Lovel also appears to have been somehow officially connected with the revenues of the vacant See of Lichfield.

§ The Escheat of Burford determined when Robert de Mortimer married the heiress of Richard's Castle, the widow of Hugh de Saye. (See Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. IV., p. 301.)

Nova Oblata.

JOHN BAGOT was of Blymhill. The probably cause of his imprisonment is indicated Collections, Vol. I., p. 292.

THOMAS DE ERDINGTON had long previously had custody of the Stretton heir, but he seems, according to an extant charter, to have resigned it to Hervey Bagot, then living. There is much evidence on the subject, but too complicated for examination in a note.

STEPHEN DE BEAUCHAMP, now 32 years of age, was son and heir of Stephen de Beauchamp, deceased in 1184. (Supra. p. 100.)

JOHN FITZ PHILIP (confused with John Bagot, of Blymhill, higher in the Roll), was son and heir of Philip Holgate, deceased. His Fine is for Livery. Concerning his father's tenure at Kinver, see Antiq. of Shrop., Vol. III., p. 160.

Amerciaments by the Bishop of Winchester.

Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, seems to have visited Staffordshire and Shropshire in Aug. or Sept., 1214. Fines negotiated by him while on Circuit reached the Treasury on Oct. 7th, 1214. Thus we get the proximate date of the amerciaments which follow on the Roll.

"Hervey, son of Hervey Bagot," whom the Bishop amerced for disseizin, was probably just of age. But he was not in full seizin of his Barony, as his Mother Milisent (Baroness in her own right) was living. At a later period he was styled Hervey de Stafford.

THE TALLAGE here assessed seems to have been so assessed by the Sheriff. It is noticeable that Cannock and Rugeley were assessed. This would result, whether the estates were *in manu*

Regis by reason of the existing vacancy in the See of Lichfield, or whether they had been formally resumed by the Crown into its demesnes. William de Cornhill, Bishop Elect of Coventry, had the Royal Assent August 6th, 1214, but was not consecrated till January 25th, 1215.

THE SCUTAGE OF POITOU.

This was the ninth and last Scutage of King John. The King embarked from Yarmouth about 10th February, 1214. His Precept to the Bishop of Winchester (Chief-Justice and now Viceroy) to levy this Scutage bears date at Partenay (in Poitou), 26th May, 1214. It was to be at the high rate of three merks (£2) per fee.

"Hervey Bagot" advertized as the sole contributor up to Michaelmas, had, as we have said, been long dead.

Here is a hint, by the way, that Scutage-Rolls, from and after this date, are never to be trusted as positive evidence of the contemporary existence of the alleged Contributor. They were often copied in fact from Rolls of a bygone date. The party contributing this instalment of fifty merks was, doubtless, Milisent, Baroness Stafford. The King sent a Writ de-ultra-mare, presenting Thomas de Erdington with the whole instalment.

The three Earls and the Baron, exempted by Writ, were probably with the Army of Poitou. The Earl of Salisbury was assessed in Staffordshire as having custody of the Barony and heir of Ralph de Somery, of Dudley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ROLL (1213-14).—Richard Basset, of Weldon, probably died in 1214. His son and successor, Ralph Basset, of Weldon, was fourth in descent from Ralph Basset, the Chief Justice of Henry I.'s time, and fifth in descent from Hugh, Domesday Earl of Chester. Ralph Basset, of Weldon, succeeded in 1214, died A.D. 1257-8.

WARWICKSHIRE ROLL (1213-14).—William de Odingsells, descended from this Hugh, and Basilia de Liinesi, held Weeford and Thickbroom, c. 1284, under the Bishop of Lichfield. (See Collections, Vol. I, p. 154.)

LINCOLNSHIRE ROLL (1213-14).—The Plaintiff was Jocus de Wasteneis. The Defendant's name had in the first instance been written as Plaintiff. Philip de Wasteneis held half a fee in Carlby under the Barony of Stafford. He was clearly descended from Godric, Domesday Tenant of the said Barons in several Lincolnshire Manors and in Colton, Staffordshire. At the present period, Baldwin Wake was Mesne-Lord of these Lincolnshire Manors, under Milisent de Stafford, and over Philip de Wasteneis.

§ Robert Lovel's position, as regards the late Archdeacon of Stafford's Fine, has been indicated above (p. 164). His connexion with the revenues of the vacant See of Chester is hinted in both places, but explained in neither.

NOTTS. AND DERBYSHIRE ROLL (1213-14).—Ralph de Gresley's Fine is here inserted, not as having anything to do with Staffordshire men or places, but because Robert Lovel is here so prominently introduced.

§ The Fine whereby the marriage of Hervey de Stafford with Petronilla de Ferrars was sanctioned, is of great interest. The Baroness Stafford is to give up to her son one-third of her Barony as a provision. The Earl Ferrers himself was now about 43 years of age. It is probable that his sisters were much younger. One of them, Isabella, was a mistress of King John.

MAG. ROT. PIP., 17 JOHN (DE TERMINO PASCHÆ, 1215).

* * * * * de lxx.li. bl. de firmâ Comitatus de dimidio anno xvii.º ante gwerram. In th'ro xxii.li. et xiii.s. bl. Et Militibus de Templo xx.s. et xx.d. bl. in Kiel. Et Canonicis de Trentham l.s. in Blortona et Cokenhach. Et in Liberatione constitutâ Canonicis de Lantoni xl.d. ad custodiam domorum de Canot. Et x. servientibus peditibus ad patriam custodiendam pro malefactoribus iii.li. et xi.s. et iii.d. Et Monachis de Bordesleia c.s. bl. in Terdebiggè. Et Willielmo de Heroville xxx.s. in Wodnesberia. Et in pasturâ quam Rex concessit Johanni Extraneo iii.s. et iii.d. Et in Vasto Forestæ de Sechulle iii.s. et vi.d. Et Henrico de Waletona xv.s. in Cestretona. Et Tomæ de Erdintona vii.li. et x.s. in Wigintona. Et Willielmo de Gamaches xl.s. in Tetenhale. Et in Pencriz c.s. Et Episcopo Cestrensi c.s. pro Canot et Rugleia. Et debet xiii.li. et vi.s. et iii.d. bl. Idem r.c. de eodem debito. In th'ro vi.li. et ix.s. et vi.d. bl. Et debet vi.li. et xvi.s. et viii.d. bl.

Ricardus de Rueleia dimid. marc. de firmâ de Rueleia de dimid. anno. Et xviii.d. de Exitu Molendini de Cradeleia.

Tomas de Erdinton r.c. de xxx.s. de cremento Novi Fori de Trentham. In th'ro nihil. Et in superplusagio quod habet infra in Salopescira xxx.s. E. Q. E.

Willielmus filius Wimari r.c. de xl.d. de firmâ Vivarii de Stafford. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E.

Philippus de Kenefare iii.li. et x.s. de firmâ de Kenefare de dimidio anno. Et. xix.s. de eadem firmâ de anno xiii.

Heres Rogeri de Summerville l.s. de remanenti cremeto de Alrewas de anno xiiii.^o et x.li. de eodem cremeto de anno xv.^o et xvi.^o

T. de Erdinton r.c. de l.s. de eodem cremeto de hoc dimid. anno Heres Radulphi de Sumeri l.s. de cremeto de Swinford et de Clent et Mere de hoc dimidio anno.

Ricardus de Puteo obolum pro dimidiâ acrâ excolendâ.

Tomas de Erdintona r.c. de xviii.li. et ii.s. et iii.d. de firmâ terræ de Burford sicut continetur in Rotulo præcedenti. In th'ro viii.li. et xv.s. et vii.d. in iii. talliis. Et in superplusagio quod habet infra xvii.s. et vii.d. Et debet viii.li. et ix.s. et ii.d.

Idem Tomas xlv. marc. pro habendâ custodiâ terræ et heredis Ricardi de Strattona cum maritagio heredis.

From the Chancellor's Antigraph of the Shropshire Pipe-Roll, 17 John.

Thomas de Erdinton r.c. de £136 de remanenti firmæ Comitatus (de Salop) de ij annis præteritis. In thesauro £138 7s. 8d. Et habet de Superplus' 47s. et 7d. de quibus 30s. locantur ei supra in Staffordscira in cremeto Fori de Trentham et residuum supra in firmâ de Burford.

Idem Thomas proficuo Comitatum de Stáfford et Salop de ij annis præteritis. Et de hoc dimidio anno.

Thomas de Erdinton v. mille marcarum pro terrâ quæ fuit Willelmi filii Alani et maritagio filiorum et heredum ipsius Willelmi.

NOTES ON THE STAFFORDSHIRE PIPE-ROLL OF 17 JOHN
(MICHAELMAS, 1214—EASTER, 1215).

The name of the Custos or Sheriff no longer heads the Sheriff's Roll! However, Thomas de Erdington had been Custos of the Counties of Salop and Stafford till the close of the half-year now under review. The last day of the Term was Easter-day (April 19th, 1215). After this, and excepting a short interval during which Hervey Bagot usurped the Shrievalty, Erdington remained Custos (though there is no Pipe-Roll to record it) till Easter (April 10th), 1216. On Wednesday, 13th April, 1216, King John, by letters Patent, ordered Thomas de Erdinton "to surrender to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, the Counties of Salop and Stafford." It will somewhat improve our present lists of Sheriffs if we set down Ranulf, Earl of Chester, as Sheriff of the two Counties aforesaid, from 13th April, 1216, to 22nd December, 1223.

In the half-year's account, now before us, all the usual items of receipt and outlay are put at half their ordinary amount.

Penkridge is taken out of the Sheriff's Ferm, but its Custos or Fermor is not expressed. To the Bishop of Chester (William de Cornhill) has been restored the right of his See to £10 per annum in lieu of his ancient grant of Crown-lands in Rugeley and Cannock.

Roger de Sumerville's heir, another Roger, had cleared off his arrears of the *crementum* of Alrewas up to Michaelmas, 1214; but now Thomas de Erdington answers for the half-year's *crementum*, since falling due. The reason was that young Somerville was in rebellion, and his lands were in Erdington's occupation by the King's order.

The rest of the Roll contains nothing but matters of routine-account, save a hint here and there that, even as an account of half-a-year, the Scribe knew it to be incomplete.

Some of the balances recorded against Erdington at Easter, 1215, were afterwards renewed against his heirs, but not till Michaelmas, 1218. The reason of the delay will appear presently.

THE SALOP ROLL (EASTER, 1215) contains a few entries, complete of cognate entries in the Staffordshire Roll.

§ Erdington's enormous Fine for custody of Fitz Alan's Barony and heirs, is fully examined elsewhere (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. VII., pp. 247-249).

MAGNI ROTULI PIPE.

DE DIMIDIO ANNO 17^o ET DE ANNO 18^o REGIS JOHANNIS,
NECNON DE ANNO 1^{mo} REGIS HENRICI TERTII.

(*Omnes Desiderati.*)

SERIES OF THE PIPE-ROLLS. SUSPENDED FROM EASTER, 1215, TO
MICHAELMAS, 1217.

Like the omissions of Domesday, the interruptions of a serial Record such as the Pipe-Rolls, may prove to be of the gravest historical import. Eminent antiquaries, in speaking of the almost unbroken succession of the English Pipe-Rolls, used to mention with regret the loss of the Roll of 1 Henry III. This regret, if fully conceived, ought to have extended to the Roll of 18 John (the year ending September 29th, 1216) and even to the Half-Roll of 17 John (the half-year ending September 29th, 1215).

The fact, however, was that for this period of 2½ years, there were never any Exchequer accounts, never any Pipe-Rolls at all;

and, therefore, none can properly be said to have been lost. This fact is proved by numerous debts and arrears having been left after strict balance on the Roll of Easter, 1215, and renewed on the Roll of Michaelmas, 1218, without increase or diminution of any kind, in respect of any Exchequer process between Easter, 1215, and Michaelmas, 1217.

Instead, therefore, of the Antiquary having to lament a flaw in this great series of records, he may congratulate himself on a piece of evidence which speaks in plain terms of the nature and extent of that intestine commotion, and the power of that foreign invasion, which together disorganized the State and its offices for thirty months, and which the English Chroniclers have been ashamed to review in its social and domestic aspects.

Whatever generalities the Chronicles have described, are worth collation with what a closed Exchequer sternly illustrates.—

It was in Easter-Week (April 19th-25th), 1215, that the army of the Barons, confederate against King John, mustered at Stamford. On Monday, April 27th, the Barons met in great force at Brackley; on May 24th they entered London, and on June 25th they exacted the great concession of Runimed. A few months later, John, in revenge, was overrunning the Kingdom with an army of foreign mercenaries, to whom he had promised the plunder of the Barons' estates. Rochester Castle, falling to the King's arms, moved the infuriated Barons to offer the English Crown to Prince Louis, of France.

The army of Louis landed at Sandwich on the 23rd day of May, 1216, and forthwith retook Rochester Castle. Louis received the homage of the Barons in London on June 2nd. Anon, Louis was abortively besieging Dover Castle. There were symptoms of the Barons repenting of their treason, when John died at Newark. This was on the 19th of October, and young Henry, a boy in his ninth year, succeeded to a crown not yet his own. For the French remained in occupation of the country, till on May 20th, 1217, Louis received a signal defeat at the hands of the now Royalist Barons at Lincoln; on August 21st, a French fleet, bringing succour to Louis, suffered the same fate off Dover. Louis, now in London, was next besieged by the Earl of Pembroke. This forced Louis to the Treaty of Stanes, in virtue of which he quitted England. His departure was on September 11th, 1217.

The end of that same month saw the King's Exchequer and the English Sheriffs resume their functions. The suspension of the

Pipe-Rolls marks, within a few weeks, the period of rebellion, civil war, anarchy, national treason, and national degradation.

The suspension of the Pipe-Rolls was accompanied by the suppression or loss of many other national Records. The hiatus thus caused in the general history of the realm and its provinces is not total darkness. Personal matters come to the surface. A legend or a letter tells us, one of the marvellous exploits of a disaffected Fitz Warin, the other of the political principle and attitude of particular Barons.

One such letter is from the Sheriff, Erdinton, to King John, on the state of parties in Staffordshire and Shropshire. This letter has been printed and reviewed elsewhere. (See *Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. X., pp. 326, 327.) It requires no further comment; but the Writer would fain reiterate a few words, which to the high and lasting honour of the men of Staffordshire, Erdinton wrote about them.—

“As to the County of Stafford, there were not any opposed to your Highness, in the first instance, except Robert Marmiun, who still remains disaffected, and is in London as reported, and, except Hervey Bagot, who made himself Sheriff of Staffordshire by means of the Barons;—but he (Hervey) came and accepted your Highness’s peace at the hands of the Earl of Chester, when the latter visited those parts;—and except two brethren of the aforesaid Hervey, viz., William and Ralph, who are still against your Highness and in the following of Fulk Fitz Warin.”

As to Shropshire, the same report implies that, at the outset of the Barons’ rebellion, Hugh de Mortimer, Walter de Lacy, Walter de Clifford, and John le Strange were the only Loyalists; that, when the Earl of Chester and William Marshall reached Shrewsbury, they so dealt with the disaffected party that the knights and other chief men of the County returned to their allegiance, but that John Fitz Alan, Fulk Fitz Warin, Barthomew Thoret, Baldwin de Hodnet, Vivian de Roshall, Thomas de Constantine, and Ralph de Sanford still remained in opposition to the King.

APPENDIX TO THE STAFFORDSHIRE PIPE-ROLLS.

THE CROWN ESTATES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Pipe-Rolls of any County, during any reign, necessarily involve more history of Crown estates than of any other territory. To group the Staffordshire Crown lands more systematically than they appear on the face of the Pipe-Rolls, is the work of an Appendix.

It is proposed, first, to speak of such Staffordshire Manors as, having been in the Crown, or in the Earl of Mercia before the Conquest, remained in the Crown at the date of Domesday, and came to the hands of King Henry II. either as "Ancient Demesne" or "Ancient Escheat."

During the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, the annual revenue of the Crown from Staffordshire was represented, as we have seen in detail, by a sum of £140 blanche money (or £147 7s. 4½d. current coin) called the *Firma Comitatus*. This sum the Sheriff was supposed to receive year by year, and either lodge, or account for, at the Royal Exchequer.

Here follow the names of those estates and sub-ferms which can be identified as having composed King Henry's *Firma Comitatus*, the putative value of each item being annexed wherever ascertainable.

TRENTHAM (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £30 blanche per annum.

This item includes Blurton and Cocknage, £5; Keele, £2 3s. 7d.; and Pasture—land given to John le Strange, 8s. 8d.

PENKRIDGE (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £8 blanche per annum.

WEDNESBURY (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £4 blanche per annum.

WALSALL (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £4 blanche per annum.

WIGGINTON (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £15 blanche per annum.

KING SWINFORD AND CLENT (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £13 19s. 4d. per annum.

Brome, though locally in Clent, was not included in the Sheriff's Ferm in the time of Henry II. Rowley Regis, perhaps involved in the Domesday Clent, was similarly external to the Sheriff's Ferm *tem*. Henry II.

TETTENHALL (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £4 per annum.

TARBECK (*Ancient Demesne*). Value £10 per annum.

ALREWAS (*Ancient Escheat*). Value £10 per annum.

BROMLEY REGIS (*Ancient Escheat*). Value £4 per annum.

RUGELEY AND CANNOCK (*Ancient Escheat*). Value £3 1s. per annum.

MEERTOWN (*Ancient Escheat*). Value £8 per annum.

WOLVERHAMPTON (*Post-Domesday Escheat*). Value £6 12s. per annum.

This estate was that part of Wolverhampton which escheated from the Church

of Hampton to the Crown soon after Domesday. It may be set down as *Ancient Escheat*, though it had never been held by the Mercian Earls.

WILLENHALL, BILSTON, ROWLEY REGIS (*all three Ancient Demesne*); WOOLSTANTON, PENKHULL, LEEK (*all three Ancient Escheat*). Value, together with other unknown items, £19 7s. 8d. per annum.

It would be hazardous to say that these six estates, and no more than these, were represented by a *blanche-ferm* of £19 7s. 8d. It is quite impossible to declare what proportion of any such ferm represented each individual estate. Rowley Regis was perhaps represented by a few pence; perhaps it was represented, not here, but in Clent. Woolstanton included Chesterton, £5 in the *Firma Comitatus*. Leek will have been represented by a mere trifle in the *Firma Comitatus*. When severed therefrom, the severance was not allowed to work the smallest reduction of the Sheriff's liabilities.

§ Three at least of the above estates, viz., Trentham, Woolstanton, and Leek, had not been in the Crown continuously from Domesday till the accession of Henry II. They had been intermediately given to the Earls of Chester; but Henry II. thought fit to revoke them.

§ The miscellaneous sum (£19 7s. 8d. *blanche*) necessary to make up the ferm of £140 *blanche*, may have included other items besides the reputed values of certain territorial estates. There were the fermes, for instance, of five Hundreds, payable by the Bailiffs thereof. These, however small originally, were a Crown-due, and were surely paid. Yet I see no specific instance of such a payment in the time of Henry II. by any Staffordshire Bailiff. It becomes the more probable that such dues were merged in, and formed an integral part of the *Firma Comitatus*.—

In other Counties, where among the *Terræ data* of Henry II.'s time, so many Librates of land are said to be given in such and such a manor, *cum hundredo*, the meaning is that the Hundred-Court, that is the bailiwick of the Hundred passed with the grant. This, then, was a release or gift of part of the King's ferm. And a thing given or released must needs have been previously possessed. In the time of King Henry III., the fermes of the five Staffordshire Hundreds amounted to an annual total of £47 13s. 4d.; but this included, besides any supposable portion of the original *blanche* ferm of the County, the *crementa* added by the Exchequer, and probably a further percentage extorted by the Sheriff.

§ As we are seeking for that evidence which may enable us to form a proximate estimate of all that was implied in the term *Firma Comitatus*, and as we have found some grounds for supposing that the fermes of Hundreds went to compose the grand total, we should here say something as to another County Levy, viz., the *Auxilium Vicecomitis*.

The *Auxilium Vicecomitis* was a Levy assessed on the County generally, to enable the Sheriff to hold his periodical Courts ("Great Tourns," they were called), in short to discharge such jurisdictional functions as fell on the Sheriff rather than on the Bailiffs of Hundreds. It seems to me that the Levy was not strictly a part of the *Firma Comitatus*. Though recoverable by the Sheriff, as his own official perquisite, he paid nothing to the Crown in the way of farm or percentage on his Auxilium. Consequently he never accounts for such a receipt at the Exchequer.

The exceptions to this rule are superficial, not real. In one case King John released the *Auxilium Vicecomitis* arising on the Bishop of Chester's Staffordshire Fief, amounting to £4 6s. for the year. Of course the Sheriff was precluded from collecting it; but he was clearly in his right when he charged his personal loss upon the Crown. The item of charge was allowed in the Sheriff's next account at the Exchequer.—In other terms the King had not charged the *Firma Comitatus* with any draft upon any of its items, but he had borrowed so much money from the Sheriff and virtually presented it to the Bishop. The Sheriff, it is true, eventually charged the *Firma Comitatus* with his loan to the King, but this was among his incidental, not amongst his *constituted* payments.

§ We now enumerate such estates of Ancient Demesne or Ancient Escheat as came indeed to the hands of Henry II., but were never incorporated in the *Firma Comitatus*—such as were given in charge to Bailiffs, to Fermors, to Trustees other than the Sheriff—and more or less permanently, as the case might be.

THE BURGH OF STAFFORD.—This was two-parts Ancient Demesne, one-part Ancient Escheat. The Burgh was given in farm to the Municipality, to hold under the Crown, by payment of an annual *donum* or *auxilium* of five merks. Such was the rate in the years 1130, 1155, and 1156. Then the due ceases for a time, but recurs at a higher figurè. It was £10 in 1159, £12 in 1160, ten merks in 1161, and five merks in 1162. After this, nothing in the shape of an annual farm was assessed on the Borough. To "Assizes," soon called Tallages, levied at unequal intervals, it was heavily assessed.

THE HALF-BURGH OF TAMWORTH.—The Warwickshire half of this Burgh no less than the Staffordshire half, was Ancient Escheat. Each was farmed by its own community. Of the Staffordshire half, the *Auxilium* was 25s. in 1129, and 2½ merks (£1 13s. 4d.) in 1130. The *Donum* in 1159 was £3; in 1160 was 7 merks; and in 1161

was $2\frac{1}{2}$ merks. The *Auxilium* of 1169 was £2; that of 1177 was $3\frac{1}{2}$ merks; and the *Donum*, or Tallage, of 1188 was 15s.

KINVER or KINFARE.—Kinver, at the accession of Henry II., was held by Serjeantry of the Forest and was held rent-free. In some seasons pannage profits were paid to the King by the Custos. In 29 Henry II., a fee-farm rent of £9 was set upon this Serjeantry.

CANNOCK AND ITS FOREST were held by Serjeantry from the date of Domèsdai till the year 1166, when a Census or Crown-rent of ten merks (£6 13s. 4d.) was set thereon. Pannage-profits were also in certain years paid to the Exchequer.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME was originally founded in the Royal estate of Wolstanton. It was, therefore, Ancient Escheat. It is likely enough to have been founded by an Earl of Chester. It came to the hands of Henry II. as a Borough and as a Castle; but in neither respect was it included in the *Firma Comitatus*. As a Borough it was corporate, and subject to no other burdens than those recurrent *dona*, *auxilia*, or *assise*, which at length got the name of tallages. As a Castle, it was garrisoned by the Crown, its perennial maintenance being insured by sundry rent charges, and other services assessed on the Soke-Tenants of the neighbourhood, the occasional and frequent improvements and repairs being executed by the Sheriff under the King's order, and at the King's cost.

HOPWAS, a Manor of Ancient Escheat, though its tenant, if any, will have held *sine medio* under Henry II., was not in the *Firma Comitatus*. The King had Hopwas in hand during one year of his reign, the year 1165. This was perhaps by temporary escheat, such as might result from the minority of an heir. But it is more probable that the King's tenants at Hopwas were Villeins only, and that the Manor was ultimately incorporated, as to its management, with some other Bailiwick of the King's demesne.

§ Another class of Crown estate, and another source of Royal revenue consisted either in the fèrms of such Manors as had been severed from the King's demesnes and granted to Fermors or other tenants before the accession of King Henry II., or else in the extra values or *crementa* which were put upon certain estates of Ancient Demesne or Ancient Escheat after the accession of the said King; which Fèrms and *Crementa* could not by their nature, sometimes intermittent, sometimes variable, be added to the unchanging *Firma Comitatus*.

BROME.—This estate was originally taken from Clent. Its fèrm (£1 13s. 4d.) was

always payable to a Sheriff or other Bailiff; it had probably been severed from Clent and set to farm before Henry II.'s accession.

STAFFORD MILL.—The Ferm or arrentation of Stafford Mill commenced with £1 2s. 6d. in 1165; stood at 40s. in 1166 and 1167; rose to 45s. in 1168, and so remained till Easter, 1173, when as already (p. 37-8) shewn, it was discontinued.

STAFFORD SMITHY.—A Smithy (*Fabrica*), erected in Stafford in A.D. 1183, was deemed a pourpresture, and charged with a rent of 4s. to the Crown. The exaction was abandoned in 1187.

ROWLEY REGIS.—A *Crementum* was set upon Rowley Regis, a Manor, perhaps originally in Clent; and in the *Firma Comitatus*. The *Crementum* commenced at 6s. 2d. in 1170, and grew to 13s. 4d. in 1173. At that point it remained, but came to be called the *ferm* of Rowley instead of the *crementum* on Rowley.

CRADLEY MILL.—The first assessment of Cradley Mill was in 1179, when a ferm of 3s. per annum was set thereon. It was perhaps another *crementum* on Rowley Regis. Eventually an annual *ferm* of 16s. 4d. represented both *ferms*.

TRENTHAM MARKET.—A *Crementum* of 20s. was set upon Trentham in 1173, in respect of a Market established there. From 1174 to 1179 this *Crementum* stood at 40s. In 1180 it was raised to 60s., and so remained.

WALSALL.—Casual *Crementa*, varying from £4 to £6, were set upon the ferm of Walsall between the years 1179 and 1189.

CLENT, KINGSWINFOR, AND MEERTOWN.—An annual *Crementum* of £5 was set upon the collective fermes of these Manors in the years 1203-4, when they were given in farm to Ralph de Someri.

ALREWAS.—A *Crementum* of £5 was set upon Alrewas in the year 1204, when it was given in farm to Roger de Somerville.

HOUSE IN STAFFORD.—Walter, Provost of Stafford, suffered outlawry in 1175. His house, in St. Mary's Churchyard, was seized by the Sheriff as an Escheat of the Crown in 1178. It realized at first an annual ferm of 2s., then of 3s. 6d. The ferm ceased in 1194, the house being probably given or sold by King Richard.

§ Estates escheated by outlawry, or falling into the King's hand by minority of an heir, or vacancy of a See, were only in the Crown for a period, and were never saddled with permanent Crown-rents. They were only incidentally contributive to the King's revenue, and are not included in the above list.—

An exception arose where, as in the case of the Provost of Stafford, the Outlaw was a Tenant-in-capite sine medio. Then his estate passed to the Crown wholly, and for as long as the King willed to retain it.

EARLY ALIENATIONS OF THE VETUS ESCHAETA CORONÆ.

§ It is a dictum of the Chronicles about Henry II. that he cancelled all alienations, by his predecessors, of the *Vetus Dominicum Coronæ*, and recalled such estates to their original condition. This dictum, very difficult to establish in the case of most counties, is absolutely true in the case of Staffordshire.

But with the escheated estates of the Mercian Earldom it was otherwise. Many of them were alienated by the Crown between the date of Domesday and the accession of Henry II.; and of

those so alienated it does not appear that the King revoked one.—

The following list will nearly exhaust the subject:—

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD was given by William II. or Henry I. to Henry de Ferriers. It remained annexed to the Honour of Tutbury, and afterwards to the Honour of Lancaster; for ages.

ELFORD was within seventy years after Domesday annexed to the Honour of Chester.

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE was primarily alienated to the Honour of Chester; but the Earl's title to the Seignery was clearly questioned by the Crown at one time, and ultimately vested elsewhere.

DRAYTON was, within fourteen years after Domesday, added to the Seignery of Hugh, Earl of Chester.

HARLASTON was subject to the Honour of Chester before the accession of Henry II. Between the years 1154 and 1157, Matilda, Countess Dowager of Chester, having Harlaston in Dower, enfeoffed Walter de Vernon, grandson of a former Walter de Vernon, therein.

PATTINGHAM was annexed to the Honour of Chester before Henry II. succeeded to the throne.

SANDON was given to Hugh, Earl of Chester, within fourteen years after Domesday.

CHARTLEY was given to the same Earl, at the same period.

ROCESTER was added to the Honour of Chester.

CRAKEMARSH was annexed to the Honour of Tutbury.

UTTOXETER was annexed to the same Seignery.

MAYFIELD also.

THE ESCHEATED TAINLANDS OF DOMESDAY.

We shall not have exhausted the subject of Crown estates in Staffordshire, nor of that particular class of estates which may, in one sense, be brought under the category of Ancient Escheat, unless we deal specially with the escheated Tainlands of Domesday.

These Tainlands, thirty-two in number, were all in the two Hundreds of Pirehill and Totmonslow. They were uniformly waste and deserted. They were in the King's hand, not so much as Escheats, as because no one had cared to ask for them.

But there was a sort of tacit understanding among those who divided the spoils of conquest that the King should not permanently appropriate Tainlands, except such as might happen to be specially opportune to his private purposes, or adjacent to his most prized estates. In other Counties, Tainlands reserved by the Crown are often found to have merged into Serjeantries, and this was the case with some at least of the occupied Tainlands of Staf-

fordshire. But in regard to waste Tainlands, I cannot adduce a single instance of the Conqueror having thus applied any one of them.

The general rule seems to have been that as fast as these Domesday wastes became desirable to one or the other of the adjacent Feudalists, he obtained a grant thereof. Thus surely were the Fiefs of the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Chester, Henry de Ferrers, and Robert de Stafford eventually aggrandized.

When I speak of the aggrandizement of the Honour of Chester by the annexation of Tainlands, I am referring to the provision made out of Tainlands for the Fortress of New-Castle. I do not intend to prejudge the question whether New-Castle was founded by a King before Woolstanton was given to an Earl, or founded by an Earl, while possessed of Woolstanton.

It is probably the case that except these Tainlands, already appropriated to New-Castle, King Henry II., at his accession, found no other of the Domesday Tainlands waiting his disposal.

So much for the general destination of these Staffordshire estates.—

The one striking exception is that a distinct Barony was founded, I think by Henry I., and that its Caput had been a waste Tainland at the date of Domesday, while two other Tainlands were involved in its endowment. The Barony was that of Alton; the correlative estates were Farley and Denstone; the Grantee was Norman de Verdon.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES I. NUMBER I.

ANNO DOMINI 1072. ANNO REGIS WILLIELMI VIIMO.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD'S GRANT OF WROTTESELEY TO THE ABBEY OF EVESHAM.

Harleian MS., 408.

(See also an Heraldic Collection by Cooke, Clarence King of Arms tem. Elizabeth. The Original Latin Charter is supposed to be lost.)

✠ In the yeare from the Incarnation of our lord Mlxxij in the vij year of the raigne of William King of the englishmen I Rodbert de Stadford having a care over my soule and also for the soule of my foresaid lord King William, and also for my wife and my parents, have given certen land Wrotleslea by name to the holy monastery of Eovesham by the lycens and consent of the same my lord William into the hand of lord Agelwius Abbot my faithful frend—Also I have given the aforesaid land wt woods and medows & pastures wch to it of right belonge so yt the church for ever shall it possese and that non my Adversary shall presume to Detract from it or take awaie anything—And if so be yt anie my enemy shall presume to violate these my Almes wch I have geven to god for the remission of my sins & the health of mysoule Be he alienated from the inheritance of god and damned amongst the infernall ghosts. Amen.

(The original Deed here proceeded to give the hidage and boundaries of Wrottesley. Cooke gives a summary rather than a translation of the passage as follows:—)

“This land Worteslea hath 2 hydes
bounded wth these meeres &c. in Saxon.”

(The translation of the original then proceeds:—)

These things Done as is abovesaid that is to wit in Mlxxij yeare of the incarnation of our lord. These ✠ witnesses in word agreing whose names appeare vnderwritten ✠ I Robert delivered this my chyrograph of gift vnder the seale of the holy crosse, and in geving of it I there layd it upon the holy aultar ✠ I Urs a viscount was there a witness ✠ I Osborne the sonne of Richard likewise ✠ I Agelwinus viscount ✠ I Turkil the sonne of Agelwinus ✠ I Ketelbearne his brother ✠ I Aluricus the King's Knight ✠ I Walterius ✠ I Kynewardus de lauro ✠ I harlebaldus ✠ I Robert Knight ✠ I Gosbertus ✠ I Gilebertus ✠ I Hughe ✠ I Raulph ✠ I Ranulphus ✠ I Iudicail presbiter ✠ I Richard ✠ I Edwyne Alfrede ✠ I Agelricus ✠ I Alfwinus grithman ✠ I Osgodus ✠ I Sweine ✠ I Ieofricus ✠ I Godricus ✠ I Thurebernus ✠ I Agelwius ✠ I Collingus ✠ I Agelricus ✠ I Edwine his brother.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING CHARTER.

This priceless document, if dated with strict accuracy and on the assumption that the year ended December 31st, passed in the last week of the year 1072.

The probabilities of such a date fortify the Deed; the Deed in turn fortifies history and helps chronology; for it passed within two years of the fall of Earl Edwin and the final settlement of Mercia. It passed, too, at the time when AGELWIUS, *alias* Egelwin, *alias* Alwin, *alias* Adelwine, Abbot of Evesham, was an active and trusted minister of King William, having the care of—or perhaps acting as Chief Justice in—no less than seven Counties, of which Staffordshire and Worcestershire were two. And this Agelwy died on February 16th, 1077. And now for the witnesses, whose attestations I will venture to restore to the original Latin.

† *Ego Ursus Vicecomes adfui ibi testis.*—This is Urso de Abetot. He continued to be Sheriff of Worcestershire at the date of Domesday (A.D. 1086).

† *Ego Osbernus filius Ricardi similiter.*—This was Osbern, son of Richard Scrupe. He was a Worcestershire Baron, and Lord of Richard's Castle. His Worcestershire Fief is fully set forth in Domesday.

† *Ego Agelwinus Vicecomes.*—This was Alwin, Sheriff of Warwickshire in the time of King Edward, and, according to the suggestion of this Charter, still holding office under the Conqueror in A.D. 1072. He was deceased before Domesday.

† *Ego Turkil filius Agelwini.*—The son of the last witness. In the year 1067 or 1068 a Writ of the Conqueror addresses Turchil either as Sheriff of that County or else as associated with Earl Edwin and Alwin, Abbot of Evesham, in its administrative affairs. In Domesday he appears as Turchil de Warwic. Turchil had held certain Warwickshire estates, T. R. E. and *vitâ patris*. These he retained at the date of Domesday, when he had also succeeded to other estates, previously his father's. (Domesday Fo. 240. b; 241. a.) It is highly probably that "Turchil," Robert de Stafford's Domesday tenant at *Fricscote* (now Sirescote), was Turchil de Warwick.

† *Ego Ketelbearne frater ejus.*—Chetelbert sometime held the Warwickshire Manor of Redeford, in the Fief of Turchil de Warwic. Chetelbert sold it by the King's license to one Ermenfred, who held it A.D. 1086 in capite of the King (Domesday Fo. 241. b. 1).

† *Ego Aluricus Miles Regis.*—A King's Thane, "Alric," retained

in 1086 estates at Bickford, Cannock, and Stramshall (Staffordshire), and held, by King William's further grant, part of Barcheston (in Warwickshire). The same, or another Aluric, was Robert de Stafford's tenant in 1086 at Bubenhall, Edelmitone, and Bearley (all three in Warwickshire), and at Stonesfield (Oxfordshire), (Domesday Fos. 242.b.; and 158).

† *Ego Walterius*.—Possibly Walter, who in 1077 succeeded Agelwy as Abbot of Evesham. The same Walter, originally a monk of Cerisy, officiated, before his appointment to Evesham, as one of Archbishop Lanfranc's chaplains. Robert de Stafford, dying in 1088, speaks of Abbot Walter as his "faithful friend."

† *Ego Kynewardus de Lauro*.—Keneward is here called "De Lauro," as holding half a hide in Laure (a member of Wighe) under the Bishop of Worcester (Domesday 172, b. 2). Associated with one Godric, Keneward had also held eleven hides in Cropthorn under the Bishop T. R. E. Furthermore, Keneward had been Sheriff of Worcestershire in the Confessor's time. We see him in this Deed still holding Laure in 1072. In 1085 he attended the famous law-process between Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, and Walter, Abbot of Evesham, his testimony being requisite as to the state of certain property in the Confessor's time (New Monasticon I. 601. Number xxxv).

Domesday (Fos. 172, b. 2 and 174, 2, 1) exhibits both Keneward's former estates as held by Robert Dispenser under the Bishop.

† *Ego Herlebaldis*.—Herlebold, tenant of Abbot Alwin at Uptune (Clent Hundred, Worcestershire). Before 1086, Urso de Abetot had wrested the estate and Herlebold's service from the Abbey (Fo. 177, b). Herlebold, in 1086, held four other estates under Urso de Abetot.

† *Ego Robertus Miles*.—Robertus occurs in three cases as holding, A.D. 1086, Manors of Urso de Abetot. One of these (Hantune) had been wrested from the Church of Evesham after Abbot Agelwy's time. (Fo. 177, b.)

Robert de Stafford had also a Domesday tenant, Robertus, at Edburgberie (Oxfordshire, Fo. 158), and at Richardscote, Wichnor, and Cheadle (all in Staffordshire).

† *Ego Gosbertus*.—One Goisbert was Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford at Estone (Oxfordshire), (Fo. 158), and at Bumerescote and Pismanescote (Oxfordshire).

† *Ego Gilebertus*.—Gislebert, Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford at Estone and Middle-Aston, Oxfordshire (Fo. 158), and at

Levintone (Loynton), Hopton, Salt, and Cheswardine (all in Staffordshire).

† *Ego Hugo*.—One Hugh was Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford at Tixall, Ingestre, Patshulle, and Oaken (Staffordshire), also at Mortone, Edelmitone, and Cliforde (Warwickshire). This Hugh is supposed to have been ancestor of Fitz Odo of Loxley, and of Bagot of Moreton Bagot, one of Fitz Odo's coheirs. The same or another Hugh held Casthorpe, Lincolnshire, under Robert de Stafford at the date of Domesday.

† *Ego Ranulphus*.—Rannulf, Domesday tenant of Evesham Abbey at Chenevertone (Kinwarton), in Fernecumbe Hundred, Warwickshire, and at Mortune (in Esch Hund. Worces.) 175.b. 2.

† *Ego Ludicael Presbyter*.—Ludichel, Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford at Longelei (Langley), in Patelau Hundred, Warwickshire. (Fo. 242.b. 2.) He is possibly the same with Judikellus, who being afterwards styled "Chaplain of Nicholas de Stafford," held the Rectory of Tysho (Warwickshire), by gift of the said Nicholas or of his father Robert. He seems to have survived Nicholas de Stafford. If so, and if identical with "Ludicael Presbyter," he must have lived to an extraordinary age.

† *Ego Ricardus*.—One Richard was Robert de Stafford's Domesday tenant at Hornelie (Oxfordshire), and perhaps at Rollendri, in the same County.

† Ego Edwyne Alfrede † Ego Agelricus † Ego Alfwinus Grithman † Ego Sweine. Of these witnesses it does not appear that any one of them occurs in any situation such as would suggest his having been a land-holder. Their occurring all together is perhaps a hint that they were all of one class—possibly Bailiffs or Lay-officers of Evesham Abbey.

† *Ego Leofricus*.—Leuric, once holding Beneslei (Came Hundred, Worcestershire), under Earl Edwin, was ousted by Urso de Abetot before Domesday (Fo. 177.b.)

† *Ego Godricus*.—Godric, holding Cochehi (Dodintret Hundred, Worcestershire) under King Edward, gave way to Urso de Abetot before Domesday.

† *Ego Thurebernus*.—Turbernus, a Thane of King Edward, ceded Lunvredele (Cresselau Hundred, Worcestershire) to Urso de Abetot before Domesday (Fo. 177.b.)

† Ego Agelwius † Ego Collingus † Ego Agelricus † Ego Edwinus frater ejus.—These four witnesses were possibly monks, possible inferior officers of Evesham Abbey.

§ Domesday seems utterly to ignore any previous alienation of Wrottesley to Evesham Abbey.—

“Ipse Robertus (de Stafford) tenet in Wrotolei ij. hidas, et Glodoen de eo. Hunta tenuit et liber homo fuit. Terra est ij. carucis. In dominio est j. caruca; et i. Villanus et j. bordarius. Silva dimidia leuua longa et ij. quarentinæ lata. Valet 4 solidos” (Fo. 249).

Clodoan, Robert de Stafford’s tenant at Otherton, was clearly identical with Glodoen, his tenant at Wrottesley.

§ It seems that on the death of Agelwy, Abbot of Evesham (Feb. 16th, 1077), the possessions of his Church, as well as his personal estates, were invaded by certain Normans, of whom Odo, Bishop of Baieux, Urso de Abetot, and Gilbert fitz Turolde were the most prominent.

It is highly probable that Robert de Stafford used the occasion for ignoring or cancelling his grant of Wrottesley, which, if he had ratified it, might eventually have operated to leave Wrottesley with a stranger rather than with the Monks of Evesham. But instead of ratifying his Charter, Robert de Stafford enfeoffed his knight, Glodoen, in Wrottesley. Yet, before the death of Peter, Bishop of Chester (that is, previous to April, 1084), Robert de Stafford was persuaded by that Prelate to renew his former intentions.

The further evidence is that at least two years more elapsed, and that at the date of Domesday (1086) Wrottesley had not passed to the Abbey. Another two years, and Robert de Stafford, having been shorn a Monk of Evesham, lay dying within the Abbey. Then, with consent of his wife and of his heir Nicholas, whom we happen to know to have been at the time a youth, Robert de Stafford secured Wrottesley to Evesham Abbey by a second Charter.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES I. NUMBER II.

ANNO DOMINI 1088. ANNO REGIS WILLIELMI II. PRIMO.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD’S GRANT OF WROTTESELEY AND LOYNTON TO THE ABBEY OF EVESHAM.

(From an ancient copy on parchment—in a hand of the fourteenth century—at Wrottesley).

Anno ab incarnatione m^o lxxxviii^o ego Robertus de Stafford providens animæ meæ necnon et pro animâ domini mei Willielmi magni Regis Anglorum nec minus et pro conjuge meâ et filio meo Nicholao quandam terram quæ vocatur Wrotteslea et Levuntuna

dedi in Sancto Monasterio Eveshamensi in manu dompni Walteri fidelis amici mei. Dedi etiam prefatam terram cum silvis et pratis et pascuis quæ ad eam jure pertinent ita ut ecclesia semper possideat eam libere in elemosinam ut victum fratrum et ut nullus adversarius ab eâ auferre presumat. Quod si aliquis inimicus hanc meam elemosinam quam pro remissione peccatorum meorum et pro salute animæ meæ deo contuli violare presumpserit, ab hereditate dei alienatus et inferne dampnatus sit. Anno supradicto dedi etiam corpus meum post mortem eidem Sancto monasterio et conjux mea similiter suum dedit, et Nicholaus filius meus concessit suum, et omnes mei barones similiter se dederunt et sacramento confirmaverunt quod hoc firmiter tenerent. Has donationes et conventiones feci consilio et assensu et testimonio Petri Cestriæ Episcopi qui mihi hoc pro penitentiâ injunxit et omnes destructores harum donationum perpetuo anathemati dampnavit. Ego Robertus monachus factus in infirmitate mea in eodem monasterio hanc donationem propria manu signo crucis confirmavi ✠ Ego Nicholaus filius eorum confirmavi ✠ Ego Warinus Malecorne concessi ✠ Ego Brien concessi ✠ Ego Carnegode concessi ✠

Hæc terra Wrotleslea habet duas hidas. His terminis circumcincta est. Sprynewall in Smeletheth, of Smeletheth in Dersprynge, of dersprynth in Caldewell, of Caldewell in Michelmores, of Michelmores in Hyndewell, of Hyndewell in Cranemores, of Cranemores in redewythi in le more, of le more in little leia, of litley in Wulvey, of Wolsey in Stanewell, of Stanywall in edulfeswey, of edulfeswey in Hawkewell, of Hawkewell in Cumbiwell, of Cumbewell in Whytesyche, of Whytesyche in Michelee, of Mychelee este into Spryntwall. Et nota ubi ista prepositio 'of' dicitur, nichill aliud significatur nisi fro', as fro' Sprynewall to Smeletheth, fro' Smeletheth to derslenthe,—to Caldewell. et sic de aliis.

NOTES.

PETER, BISHOP OF CHESTER, died before April, 1084. (Dorset Domesday, p. 122*n*.) At this period, Charters—whose language appears to confine their recitations to a recent or existent date—are often speaking of events long past. In other words, the specific date supplied in a recitatory charter of this kind applies, and was intended to apply, only to the last scene of a series.

It is probable that Robert de Stafford, having neglected to fulfil, or having withdrawn his grant of A.D. 1072, and having been in due course reproved by Peter, Bishop of Chester, for his impiety, repents on his death-bed (A.D. 1088) and adds Loynton to his previous grant of Wrottesley.

The Charter is undoubtedly a faithful copy of a genuine original. The chronological tests, supplied by the names mentioned in this Charter, will endow it with additional authority.—

WALTER, the existing Abbot of Evesham, had succeeded to Agelwius in 1077. Walter occurs as in office in 1086, 1102, and at other dates, and is stated by Florence of Worcester, to have died on 20th January, 1104. (There is good authority—that of Colonel Wrottesley—for saying that the dates supplied by the “Evesham Chronicle,” as to the succession of the early Abbots, of Evesham, are untrustworthy.)

Ego Warinus Malecorne concessi. †—Warin was Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford, at Parva Contone, Bedricestone Hundred, Warwickshire. (Fo. 242.b. 2.) Also at Blymhill, Brineton, and Ruscote, in Culvestan Hundred, Staffordshire.

Ego Brien concessi. †—Brien was Domesday tenant of Robert de Stafford at Dicforde (Ditchford) in Bedricestone Hundred, Warwickshire (Fo. 242.b. 1.); at Standon, The Ridge, Weston near Standon, and Levedale, all in Staffordshire; also at Rauceby, in Lincolnshire.

Ego Carnegode concessi. †—Carnegode is doubtless identical with Guernagode, who in the time of Henry I. attests a deed of Nicholas de Stafford, preserved in the Kenilworth Chartulary.

§ Domesday bears its witness to the precision and date of the above Deed. It not only shows Wrottesley as unaffected by any grant in almoign up to the year 1086, but Loynton also as being a lay tenement in Robert de Stafford's Fief.—

Iipse Robertus (de Stadford) tenet in Levintone dimidiam hidam et Gislebertus de eo. Ailric et Ormar tenuerunt et liberi fuerunt. Terra est j. carucae. Vasta est. Valet 2 sol. (Domesday Fo. 249.b. 1).

§ It may be asked, “How is this Charter consistent with the fact that, from time immemorial, the Abbot of Evesham's estate at Wrottesley was charged with the service of a knight's-fee under the Barony of Stafford? Why did not the Grantor make, in the Deed, mention of this service, and retain it to his heirs?” The answer is that these ancient Deeds are couched in concise but general terms. They say nothing specific of the rents or services of which the Grantor was in receipt at the moment of the grant, they say nothing of the liabilities to which the Grantor was subject at the same moment, unless, indeed, they were such as could be cancelled by consent of the Crown. What the Grantor conferred in almoign was his whole personal interest, however encumbered.

What he could not confer in almoign was the military service, due to himself perhaps, but due also to the Crown, through himself, as *mediate*.

The date when its quota of knights'-fees was settled by the Crown on this or that Barony, is always uncertain. Some Baronies were so assessed before the date of Domesday, others in the time of William Rufus and of Henry I., at whose death (A.D. 1135) the feudal system was technically taken to have been complete. There are hints in Domesday that the Staffordshire Baronies were organized before the date of that Record.

Summarily, there is not a word in Domesday (A.D. 1086), nor in Robert de Stafford's Grant to Evesham (A.D. 1088) to discourage the theory that Glodoen held Wrottesley by service of a knight's-fee, and that Gislebert held Loynton by soke-service, under Robert de Stafford, at both dates.

And it must not be thought that the conferring a knight's service on a Mesne-lord was inconsistent with the idea of a gift in pure almoign. In matters such as personal service and scutage the Mesne-lord took nothing but what he handed over to his Suzerain; but in matters of heriot, or wardship, or relief, or marriage, the profits arising from the Subtenant's estate stopped with his immediate superior, and might, contingently, form a very substantial almoign.

It is obvious that under the above Charter the services of Robert de Stafford's Tenants at Wrottesley and at Loynton, viz., of Glodoan and Gilbert, become immediately due to Evesham Abbey. But, as has been said before, Wrottesley being a military fee, the Abbot will have still held it mediately, that is, been bound to transfer the personal service of the Subtenant to the Baron Stafford of the day, who in turn owed it to the Crown.

The succession of Subtenants, both in Wrottesley and Loynton, vanishes for the period next after Domesday. It is certain, as another Charter will show us, that, the tenure of Gilbert and his heirs having expired, Loynton fell to the redisposal of the Abbot of Evesham. It is highly probable, as ulterior phenomena suggest to us, that, the tenure of Glodoen or his heirs having expired at Wrottesley, the Abbot of Evesham enfeoffed a new knight, whose enfeoffment consisted of less than the whole of the Domesday Manor of Wrottesley, and that the residue was given to a soke-tenant, whose service to the Abbey was a pecuniary rent.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES I. NUMBER III.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1130-1149, TEM. HEN. I. OR STEPHEN.

REGINALD, ABBOT OF EVESHAM'S GRANT OF LOYNTON TO ROBERT DUNHAM.

(*From an exemplification and Certificate by John, Abbot of Evesham, dated 16th April, 1316—the Original at Wrottesley.*)

Universis presentes literas inspecturis, Johannes permissione divinâ Abbas Eveshamie salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverint universitas vestra quod nos literam subscriptam in thesaurariâ nostrâ Eveshamense penes nos habemus cirographam. "Hec est conventio facta inter Reginaldum Abbatem de Evesham et Conventum ejusdem ecclesie et inter Robertum Dunham, quod ipse dominus Reginaldus Abbas et conventus concedunt huic Roberto quendam terram Livuntunam nomine reddendo inde unam marcam argenti per singulos annos ad festivitatem Sancti Egwini quamdin ipse Robertus vixit et non hereditarie His testibus Willelmo de Sevecurdia, Pagano filio Ranulfi, Willelmo dapifero, Constantino." Sine dubio de verbo ad verbum talis est litera que manet penes nos. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus fecimus, apponi. Datum apud Evesham sexto decimo Kalend. maii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi nono.

NOTES.

Reginald, Abbot of Evesham (1130-1149), grants Loynton to Robert Dunham for life, and for a rent of one merk, payable annually on December 30th. The witnesses of Abbot Reginald's Deed were.—

WILLS DE SEVECURDIA (the Abbot's Tenant at Weston, Gloucestershire); PAGAN FILIUS RANULFI; WILLELMUS DAPIFER (Steward of the Abbey); and CONSTANTINUS (who held five houses in Evesham of the Abbey).

Abbot Reginald's Deed, though of little importance as regards persons, shows us something of the law and practise in regard to ancient tenures.—

Gilbert, the Domesday Tenant of Robert de Stafford at Loynton, was not a Tenant by military service. Such a tenure, though it might be forfeited, or though the heirs of Gilbert might become extinct, could not itself be extinguished. The service due to the Crown must be maintained, and, if Gilbert's superior Lord, the Abbot of Evesham, could not discharge the service himself, he must provide

a deputy. No such service was ever rendered or required for Loynton. It was, therefore, no military tenement.

Whether Gilbert's Domesday Tenure of Loynton was a Soke-Tenure, and whether it was hereditary or not, we care not to decide. In either case it escheated, by surrender, or forfeiture, or failure of heirs, to the Abbot of Evesham. Hence the tenure, not being military, could be renewed by the Abbot in what form he pleased. Hence Abbot Reginald's grant of a lease-for-life to Robert Dunham.

There are reasons for concluding that, on or after Robert Dunham's death the Abbot granted Loynton in socage or fee-farm, to William de Cocton. We shall see, too, that in 1163-4 the Abbot granted the same estate to Simon, son of the said William, to hold as mesne-lord over his father, while the father lived, and afterwards to Simon and his heirs on certain covenants, the breach of which was to give the Abbot a right of re-entry.

Now these terms are irreconcilable with a feoffment by military service. A feoffment—all military feoffments—were to the Grantee and his heirs, but the descent could not be vitiated by a private arrangement like this. If diverted, the division must have had the consent of the Suzerains—in this case, of the Baron Stafford and the King.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES I. NUMBER IV.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1163-1164, 9-10 HEN. II.

ADAM, ABBOT OF EVESHAM, GRANTS WROTTESLEY AND THE SERVICE OF LOYNTON TO SIMON FITZ WILLIAM.

(From the Original Deed at Wroottesley.)

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego A. Abbas et Conventus Eveshamensis ecclesie concessimus in feodum et hereditatem Simoni filio Willelmi de Coctuna et heredibus suis Wrootteslegiam et Livintunam pro duabus marcis ut eas teneat reddendo inde pro omnibus servitiis singulis annis unam marcham in Annunciatione beate Marie et aliam in Nativitate beate Marie liberas et quietas ab omni servitio salvo servitio Regis et salva ipsi Willelmo de Livintuna tenuria sua, ita quidem ut Simoni faciat servitium quod consuevit facere Abbati et Ecclesie. Pro hac concessione quam fecimus ei, ipse Simon clamavit quietam omnem querelam et calupniam de se et de omnibus heredibus suis in perpetuum de Mortuna et de terra de Nortuna et de terra de Hamtun et de illo maisiagio de Evesham et quod defendet easdem terras contra omnes calup-

niatores. Qui si ab hac defensione quocunque modo defecerit, recipiat Abbas et ecclesia terras predictas liberas, et teneat eas semper absque omni reclamatione Simonis et omnium suorum. Si post obitum ipsius Simonis mota fuerit querela de supradictis terris adversus ecclesiam, heredes ipsius Simonis stabunt in defensione ista pro ecclesia in loco patris sui et si defecerint recipiat ecclesia terras suas liberas et quietas ab omni calupnia ipsorum. His testibus,—Philippo dapifero, Pagano clerico, Willelmo de Tiwe, Hingeran de Humet, Jordano fratre suo, Barthramo de Verdun, Alexandro de Claverlega, Rodberto Pincerna Waltero Bret, Gwiot de Verdun, Radulpho de Meilnil, Roelend de Verdun.

NOTES.

Adam, Abbot of Evesham (succeeded 1160, deceased 1191), grants Wrottesley and Loynton to Simon, son of William de Coughton, for two merks annual rent, conditioned that Royal services shall not be affected by the contract; conditioned also that Simon's father, William (*ipse Willielmus*), shall retain his tenure of Loynton, rendering such service to Simon (his son in fact) as he had been wont to render to the Abbot.

It has been said that the following entry in the Liber Niger return of March, 1166, seems irreconcilable with a Deed which must have preceded or immediately followed it. The entry is under the Fief of Robert de Stafford.—

“Abbas de Evesham tenet feodum i. militis quod Adam de Wrotteslege tenet de ipso.” (Hearne's Liber Niger, I., 138.)

There are two ways of looking at this difficulty. It was quite possible that a manor, originally one and the same, might come to be held by a double tenure—by one tenant under two different Lords, by two different services, or by two tenants under one Lord, each tenant rendering his special service. Thus we may suppose that Adam de Wrottesley, possibly a relation, possibly a godson of Adam, Abbot of Evesham, had been enfeoffed in Wrottesley for the service due from the Abbot to the Barony of Stafford, and so to the Crown; and we also suppose that there was a sort of soke estate in Wrottesley (as well as in Loynton) which the Abbot leased at a fee-farm rent or rents to whom he chose, whether to Adam de Wrottesley or to another.

On the other hand we might surmise that Adam de Wrottesley, already holding Wrottesley by the two-fold service of a knight's fee and a fee-farm rent, was subjected by his Suzerain, the Abbot, to the mesne seignery of Simon fitz William; but such an ar-

rangement, if not incompatible with the language of the Abbot's Charter, is hardly reconcileable with the language of the *Liber Niger*, which says nothing of any mesne-lord between Adam de Wrottesley and the Abbot of Evesham.

We are bound to investigate this Charter the more closely in that it is an undoubted and genuine original; and when compared with other coeval phænomena will afford us certain principles of feudal law and usage of great avail in the examination of other cases. We proceed to dissect the Charter.—

In Domesday (Fo. 175.b., Worcestershire), the following Manors are the Abbot of Evesham's:—

Mortune (five hides, in Esch Hundred, underheld by one Ranulf); Nortuna (seven hides, in Fissesberge Hundred, underheld only by Villeins, &c.); and Hantun (five hides, in Oswaldeslow Hundred, underheld only by Villeins). If, on Simon fitz William's death, the Abbey should be sued for these Worcestershire estates, Simon's heirs were to defend the Abbot's title in place of their father. If they failed, the Abbey should recover its lands (Wrottesley and Loynton) free of all claim on their part.

Our next quotation is from the Pipe-Rolls.

In 13 Henry II. (1167), "Wrotteslega Simonis r.c. de dimid. marc. In th'ro lib. E. q. e." This was a Forest Fine. It simply proves that Simon fitz William was Lord of Wrottesley, or a part of Wrottesley, at the time, not that he personally paid the Fine. He can only have been Lord, or joint Lord, of Wrottesley in virtue of the Deed. I need hardly add that in my conviction Wrottesley Simonis was so called in this instance to distinguish Simon's Soke-estate, whose occupants had transgressed the law, from Adam de Wrottesley's estate, which was not amerced.

§ The witnesses of this Charter are auxiliary to our proof of its date. These are.—

PHILIP DAPIFER.—Steward of Evesham Abbey—witnesses other Deeds of Abbot Adam—held lands of the Abbey.

PAGAN CLERICUS.—An Officer and Tenant of the Abbey; attests Deeds of the Abbots—Maurice (inter 1121-1130), Reginald (1130-1149), and Adam (1160-1191).

WILLS DE TIWE.—A Worcestershire Tenant of Evesham Abbey.

HINGERANUS DE HUMET, JORDANUS FRATER SUUS.—Their father was not in England any time between November, 1164 and 1167. The two brethren with their relative—

BERTRAM DE VERDON are noticed for their Loyalty in the rebellion

of 1173, and were together in King Henry's Court at Valognes, December 8th, 1174.

ALEXANDER DE CLAVERLEGA.—This is the 'Alexander Clericus' who succeeded to the Shrievalty of Staffordshire at Michaelmas, 1160, and who nominally officiated till Easter, 1166. In 1166-7 Alan de Neville, Justice of the Forest, visiting Staffordshire, amerced Alexander de Claverlega in a sum of ten merks. Five merks were paid in 1167 to the Sheriff of Staffordshire. The balance (see W.S. Coll. I. 49, 52) was to be collected in Shropshire, where Claverley was. So at Michaelmas, 1168, the Sheriff of Shropshire reports as follows:—

"Alexander de Claverlega r.c. de 5 marcis quæ requirebantur in Stafordesce. In thesauro 2 marc. Et debet 3 marcas." This balance of three merks was liquidated by Alexander de Claverley in 1169. (Rot. Pip. 15 Henry II., Salop.)

At a trial *coram Rege* 6 Hen. 3 (1221-2) between the King and John fitz Philip (of Bobington) respecting the Advowson of the Church of Bobinton, the Jury said that one Alexander de Ludeston, who had been Sheriff of Staffordshire and Custodian of the (King's) Manor of Claverlegh, and patron (*sic*) of the Church of Claverlegh by the gift of the King, had presented a certain Odo, a Clerk, to the Church of Bobinton, as a Chapelry belonging to the Church of Claverlegh, on the part of the King.

This is easily explained.—Alexander was presented by Henry II. to the Deanery of Brug (now Bridgenorth). The Dean of Brug was ex-officio Incumbent of the Church of Claverley. The Dean was probably called "De Ludeston," as having been a native of Ludston in Claverley parish.

ROBERT PINCERNA.—His antecessor, Fulco, had held the Warwickshire Manor of Oversley under the Comte de Meulan in 1086. Robert still retained the Manor, holding it probably of the Earl of Leicester. He had his name of Pincerna as being, by inheritance, Butler to those Earls.

He was a tenant of Evesham Abbey at Wixford (Warwickshire) and at Grafton.

WALTER BRET (usually "Brito") was Steward of the Household to Richard de Humez, Constable of Normandy. (See Charters of De Humez in Harleian Collection.)

GWYOT DE VERDUN, sometimes called Wido or Guy, occurs frequently with Bertram de Verdun in testing clauses of this period.

RADULFUS DE MEILNIL, was, like De Verdon, of kin to the Con-

stable, and witness of Deeds both of the Constable, Richard, and his son and successor, William.

ROELENDE VERDUN.—A tenant of Betram in the *Liber Niger* (1166), where he is written "Ruelen." A witness with Bertram in other Deeds.

The same witnesses attest a parallel release by "Ranulf, son of William de Cocton" to the Abbey, of Morton, Norton, and Hampton, already mentioned (*Supra*. p. 187.) This Ralph is he who appears in 1166 as a stipendiary knight of the Abbey.—"Radulfus de Cacton facit plenum servicium unius militis in equis et armis et Abbas invenit ei expensas quamdiu fuerit in servicio Regis." (L. N. 175.)

THE DATE OF THIS DEED is between 1160 and 1165, for it is incredible that Alexander de Claverley can have attested in any other capacity than as Sheriff of Staffordshire; and in February, 1166, he had ceased to discharge the active duties of that office.

Further, the Deed passed at some period when the Constable, De Humez, was with the King and his Court in England:—

Henry landed in England after about four and a half years absence on January 25th, 1163. The Constable was with the King till March, 1164, when he was despatched on urgent matters to France. There is some appearance of the Constable being again in England in October, 1164; but in February, 1165, the Court left England and did not return till May. It remained in England till May, 1166, but there is no symptom of De Humez having been in attendance.

The date of the Deed would thus seem to be 1163-4.

So then the Deed of 1163-4, chronologically antecedent of the record of 1166, made no mention of Adam de Wrottesley. If Wrottesley were an undivided estate, the inference would be that, in the interval between 1163 and 1166, either Simon fitz William and the Abbot of Evesham agreed in subinfeuding Wrottesley to the said Adam de Wrottesley, or else they agreed that being previously enfeoffed by the Abbot, he should remain as tenant-in-fee under Simon.

Now, inasmuch as I find Adam de Wrottesley attesting a Stafford Deed as early, perhaps, as the year 1161, it is probable that he was seized of Wrottesley, or part of Wrottesley, before the Abbot's Charter; and it follows imperatively from the *Liber Niger* that the grant to Simon did not supersede Adam's possession.

The four Charters, which we have now examined, and collated with contemporary evidences, seem to consist with only one con-

clusion, viz., that Adam de Wrottesley's feoffment and position at Wrottesley had nothing whatever to do with Simon de Cocton's tenure and position at Wrottesley and Loynton.

Wrottesley, the Manor, was held by a military tenure. The ordinary expectation would be that the Knight holding Wrottesley in 1166 would have been the descendant or lineal representative of the Domesday Glodoen. But it may have happened that Glodoen or his successor resigned or forfeited the feoffment, or that the line of Glodoen expired without heirs. In any such case the fee escheated to the Suzerain, and he must appoint a military tenant, giving him such land as would attract, or at least satisfy, a new feoffee.

In any such case it is supposable that the Suzerain (the Abbot of Evesham), finding Wrottesley more than sufficient for a knight's fee, created a Soke of the residue, which Soke Abbot Adam entailed under certain conditions on Simon fitz William, whose father was already the Abbot's Soke-Tenant at Loynton.

At this rate there will have been, in the year 1166, two estates in Wrottesley and one in Loynton held under Evesham Abbey. Subsequent evidences suggest that these three estates, sometime thus severed, were afterwards united under one tenant.—

In the year 1291, the "Lord of Wrottesley" paid a rent of two merks annually to Evesham Abbey. The Lord of Wrottesley will, therefore, have held Loynton and the Soke estate at Wrottesley as successor or representative of Simon fitz William. He also held a knight's fee in Wrottesley *per medium* of the Abbot of Evesham, who held of the Baron Stafford, who held of the Crown. This "Lord of Wrottesley" then was clearly the heir lineal of the fee once held by Adam de Wrottesley.

It is more than credible, it is highly probable, that such a combination of tenures should take place. A disentail of the soke and a purchase thereof by the knight-tenant might effect such a combination. A marriage between the heir of one family and the heiress of the other might effect it. Any daughter of the house of Coughton marrying a knight of Wrottesley might have had the soke estate as a *maritagium*, and so conveyed it to her husband.

It is remarkable that the father of that Sir William de Wrottesley who held the fee, and probably the soke, of Wrottesley from 1199 to 1242 was named Simon; that is two generations, subsequent to the generation of Adam de Wrottesley, bore the Coughton names, Simon and William, rather than the Wrottesley name, Adam.

At still later periods we are told of law-suits, where the point

in dispute was whether Wrottesley was held of the Abbot of Evesham by military service or by socage. It was really held by both services, but the older distinction had been obliterated by some such combination as has been above suggested. The tenant of both estates did not himself know which part of Wrottesley formed the fee, and which the soke estate.

As to Loynton, there seems to be no evidence that after the year 1291 it was held by any supposable heir of Coughton or of Wrottesley. This merely illustrates the fact that it was easy to disentail a soke estate, settled, as Loynton was, only by such a Charter as Abbot Adam's.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES I. NUMBER V.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1161-1165, 7-11 HENRY II.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD II. CONFIRMS HIS GRANDFATHER'S GRANT OF WROTTESELEY AND LOYNTON TO EVESHAM ABBEY.

(From a Copy on Parchment at Wrottesley.)

Sciant universi tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus de Staffordia et Robertus filius meus et heres concessimus et confirmavimus et presenti scripto atque sigillo corroboravimus donationes terrarum illarum scilicet Wrottesleie et Livintune quas Rodbertus avus meus contulit et pater meus Nicholaus concessit Ecclesie de Evesham et monachis ibidem deo servientibus ut pre-nominata ecclesia terras illas predictas habeat et possideat in puram atque perpetuam elemosinam atque in perpetuum teneat predicta Ecclesia predictas terras liberas et quietas et solutas ab omni exactione et seculari servitio tam regio quam ad me et ad heredes meos pertinente in sylvis, in pratis, et in pascuis et in omnibus aysiamentis que ad predictas villas pertinent. Hiis testibus Rodberto filio Odonis, Willielmo de Witteleia et Rodberto fratre ejus, Godefrido Bras et Johanne Constabulario, Rogero de Ulehale, Rodberto clerico et pluribus aliis.

NOTES.

THIS CHARTER is a mere confirmation of the Charter of 1088 (No. II). Therefore it does not touch on the military fee of Wrottesley, which was the Abbot's by a prescriptive and indisputable title. The Soke-lands confirmed are pronounced to be "free and quit, and released from all exaction and secular service, whether Royal service or service to the Grantor or his heirs"—words which cannot have

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applied to a military feoffment. The Confirmation was probably sought by the Evesham Monks to enable Abbot Adam to make a good and clear title to the precise lands which he was proposing to underlet to Simon fitz William. (See Charter IV.)

GENEALOGICALLY this Charter is of value as naming the four first generations of the older line of Stafford, viz., Robert I., Nicholas, Robert II., and Robert III., the last probably a mere boy at the time.

The date (*circa* 1163) which I venture to assign to this Charter is supported by the names of most of the witnesses.—

ROBERT FITZ ODO was of Loxley (Warwickshire). He was tenant of many estates under the Stafford Barons. He was son of Odo, and Odo was son of Hugh, the Domesday Tenant. Robert was living in 1166, and was deceased in 1179.

WILLIAM DE WHITLEY held Whitley (Warwickshire) of Robert de Stafford II. He was living in 1166. His predecessor, apparently living as late as 1161, was Matthew de Whitley.

GODFREY BRAS was of Sardon (Staffordshire), but not that I can find an immediate tenant of the Baron Stafford. He attests Deeds earlier than this, but none later than 1166.

JOHN CONSTABLE.—This I imagine was John, afterwards called De Lacy, Constable of Chester. If so, he was grandson of Eustace fitz John, who fell in the affair of Counsylth, in July, 1157. He was then under age. If I mistake not, he held Caldon (Staffordshire) under Robert de Stafford, but not (at this date) by ordinary military service. To this matter we will recur.

ROGER DE ULLENHALE was of Ullenhall (Warwickshire), a Domesday Manor of Robert de Stafford I., written as 'Holehale' in that Record.

RODBERTUS CLERICUS was probably Robert Bagot, a Clerk, who appears in other documents of the period as attendant on Robert de Stafford II. He was, perhaps, that brother of Hugh Bagot who was sub-tenant of Robert fitz Odo at Coton (Warwickshire). (See Collections, Vol. I., pp. 167-8.)

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER I.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1122-1125. 23-26 HENRY I.

NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD CONCEDES IDLICOTE TO KENILWORTH PRIORY.

(From the Kenilworth Chartulary, Harleian MS. 3650.)

Nicholaus filius Roberti de Stadford omnibus hominibus suis et ceteris fidelibus et amicis suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse in elemosinam ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kiningwurde et canonicis ejusdem ecclesiæ Udlicotam manerium quod Gaufridus de Clintona de me tenebat. Concessi autem ita pro animâ patris mei et animâ matris meæ et aliorum parentum meorum et meâ, quod eadem ecclesia et canonici ejusdem ecclesiæ absolute et in perpetuum habeant illud manerium quietum de servitio unius militis quod Gaufridus pro eodem manerio mihi debebat, de omni expeditione infra Angliam vel extra Angliam, de denariis militum, quando et quocunque modo evenerint et absolute et definite dico quietum de omni servitio et auxilio et omni re erga regem et erga me et erga heredes meos exceptis communibus geldis regis quæ comuniter erunt in comitatu vel in hundredo. Concessi etiam eisdem canonicis pratum de Tiveshou quod Gaufridus de Clintona de me emit, sicut ipse Gaufridus illud tenebat sine omni calumpniâ vel contradictione. Hanc concessionem feci ego petitione ipsius Gaufridi, ita quod Gaufridus pro hac concessione dedit michi v. marcas argenti et Mathildi uxori mee ii. marcas argenti. Hujus autem concessionis sunt testes; Willelmus Constabularius Comitis Cestrie, Hugo Malbeeng, Siwardus filius Turehilli, Willelmus de Clintona, Rogerus filius Radulfi, Radulfus filius Brientii, Bagot, Odo filius Hugonis, Walterus filius Willelmi, Robertus filius Ehelen, Mathias de Witheleia, Radulfus filius Juhelli, Enisan filius Ernaldi, Juichellus filius Episcopi, Gislebertus Argentuem, Rainaldus Dapifer, Main collector, Ulfer, Gernagued, Noe, Gaufridus de Alvers, Anshetillus dapifer Gaufridi de Clintona, Rogerus Vicecomes, Nicholaus clericus, Chetelbernus homo Siwardi. Apud Stanlegam manerium Regis in domo Aldredi presbiteri.

NOTES.

The received date of Geoffrey de Clinton's foundation of Kenilworth is A.D. 1122. This Charter may safely be taken to have passed, *circa* 1122-1125, for it is relevant to one of probably the first of Clinton's endowments of the Canons of Kenilworth.

Udlicota, called Etelincote in Domesday, was in the Warwickshire Hundred of Fexhele (Domesday, Fo. 242.b. 1). It is now known as Idlicote. It was held A.D. 1086 in demesne by Robert

de Stafford, as was also the great Manor of Tiheshoche. The latter was in the same Hundred as Etelincote; and it may be seen on a modern map as Middle Tysoe, lying about four miles eastward of Idlicote.

The annual value recorded by Domesday for Etelincote was £8, that recorded for Tiheshoche was £30. The former contained no meadow-land, the latter contained sixteen acres.

It would seem that about 1110-1120 Nicholas de Stafford, the son and successor of Robert, enfeoffed Geoffrey de Clinton, a favourite officer of Henry I., in Idlicote, to hold by service of one knight's-fee. Clinton doubtless purchased this feoffment. He also purchased some of the Tysoe meadow-land, described in the Charter as the *pratam de Tiveshou*.

Clinton, in due course, desiring to bestow these *acquisita* on his Canons of Kenilworth, was obliged to deal with his Suzerain. He gained the Baron's consent by paying a sort of Fine, viz., £3 6s. 8d. to the Over-Lord, and £1 6s. 8d. to the Over-Lord's wife, Matilda. Thus a knight's fee was lost to the Barony of Stafford. The transaction, ordinarily illegal and impossible, was firm and good, as being expressly sanctioned by King Henry I.

§ The testing Clause of this Charter is of great interest, for it exhibits many changes which had taken place in the forty years which had elapsed since Domesday.

WILLIAM, CONSTABLE OF THE EARL OF CHESTER, was William fitz Nigel, Baron of Halton. At the date of Domesday he had not long succeeded to his father Nigel. He was now, therefore, some 60 years of age. He is said to have been surviving in A.D. 1133, but *quantum ad sacculum*, he was deceased three years earlier, and his son had come into notoriety. I think that these Constables of Chester held Caldou under the Barons Stafford.

HUGH MALBEENG was another Cheshire Baron and a Staffordshire landholder. He was son of William Malbedeng, the Cheshire Baron of 1086.

SIWARD FITZ TURCHIL also represents a Domesday father, viz., Turchil de Warwick.

WILLIAM DE CLINTON was a Contemporary of Geoffrey. Perhaps he was Geoffrey's brother; but I cannot prove it. The name of that brother of Geoffrey de Clinton who was progenitor of the House of Maxtock and father of Bishop Clinton, has not been revealed to me.

ROGER FITZ RALPH.—His position in the testing clause argues

him to have been a knight of corresponding importance. I have found nothing of him in any other Record.

RALPH FITZ BRIAN.—Brian, the father of Ralph, was Domesday Tenant of Robert de Stafford in several Manors—in Staffordshire, in Warwickshire, and in Lincolnshire.

BAGOT, like William fitz Nigel, was, perhaps, a survivor of the Domesday æra. His only tenure, under Robert de Stafford in A.D. 1086, was Bramshall. Bagot's position in this testing clause indicates a considerable increase of his Domesday tenure under Stafford.

ODO FITZ HUGH.—Robert de Stafford's Domesday Tenant, Hugh, held four estates in Staffordshire—two in Warwickshire and one in Lincolnshire. His son, Odo, probably increased these feoffments. Robert fitz Odo, who, thirty years later, had succeeded Odo, was Tenant or Mesne-Tenant of no less than four knight's-fees under Robert de Stafford, son of Nicholas.

WALTER FITZ WILLIAM.—In A.D. 1086, Willelmus was the Stafford Tenant at Clotone (Clopton), Warwickshire. This witness, Walter, I presume to have been also tenant of Clopton. Whether William fitz Walter, holding A.D. 1166, a quarter-fee (or, as the context seems to indicate, a whole fee) under Robert de Stafford were of Clopton and grandson of the Domesday Tenant, I will not decide. It seems, at any rate, that he was not sole tenant of Clopton (See Collections, I., 184).

ROBERT FITZ EHELEN.—The father's name has been spelt with extraordinary variety. In the Staffordshire Domesday, holding Swynnerton of Robert de Stafford, his name is given as Aslen, in the Lincolnshire Domesday as Edelo. In later Records as Ehelen, Esleñem, and Aelem.

MATHIAS DE WITHELEIA was probably Nicholas de Stafford's tenant at Whitley, near Henley (Warwickshire). In the Liber Niger (A.D. 1166) Willelmus de Witeleia holds one-fourth of a knight's-fee in Stafford's Barony.

RADULFUS FILUS JUHELLI.—The name here written Jubellus stands, I think, in the printed Domesday as "Ludichel." If so Jubellus and his son Ralph were successive Feoffees in Stafford's Warwickshire Manor of Longelei (Langley), which, like Whitley, was near to Henley. It has been shown elsewhere (Collections, I., 187) that, in time of Henry II., Robert de Curli, son of William de Curli, was probably holding Langley and therewith Norton, as a knight's fee in the Barony of Stafford.

Judikell, Chaplain of Nicholas de Stafford, was Incumbent of Tishoe at this period. He was possibly another son of Juhellus. It is no argument against any of these possibilities that the Ludichel of 1072 and of Domesday (1086) was a Priest. (Vide Supra p. 181.) But the possibility before hinted, viz., that Ludichel the Priest of 1072 and 1086 was identical with Judikellus, the Priest who survived Nicholas de Stafford, vanishes in the greater possibility that the latter Priest was son of the former Priest.

ENISAN FILIUS ERNALDI.—Ernald stands in Domesday as De Stafford's tenant at Walton (in Stone). Enisan was his son, and occurs with a second Ernald his son before and after the year 1130. Within five years of that date, Enisan de Walton being dead, his son Ernald (II.) succeeded him. In turn, Ernald was succeeded by a son, Ivo, and Ivo fitz Ernald was the Stafford Tenant of 1166 (see W. S. Collections, I., 178). This, then, is an instance where the Tenant of A.D. 1086 is represented by a son in 1126, by a grandson in 1136, and by a great-grandson in 1166.

JUICHELLUS FILIUS EPISCOPI.—A second son, I presume, of Bishop Robert Peche, who, dying in 1126, left a son, Richard, who for thirty-five years held the Archdeaconry of Coventry, and, succeeding (A.D. 1161) to the Bishoprick of Coventry, died 6th October, 1182.

ULFER.—Possibly identical with Urfer, Domesday tenant of three Manors under the first Baron Stafford, and ancestor of the knightly race of De Haughton;—possibly a Stafford Tenant, afterwards known as Ulfer de Copenhale.

GERNAGUED, though not named in Domesday, was a survivor of the Domesday æra. He attested a Charter of the first Baron Stafford in A.D. 1088.

ROGER VICECOMES.—A Sheriff, obviously of Warwickshire, but new to the lists. He probably was the immediate predecessor of Geoffrey de Clinton himself in that office; which the latter, at Michaelmas, 1130, had held for one year at least, and possibly for more.

§ This Charter is dated *Apud Stanlegam Manerium Regis*. Stoneleigh was a Royal Manor at the date of Domesday, and continued so for years after the passing of this Charter. I need hardly point out that Stoneleigh stands half-way between Kenilworth and Robert de Stafford's Manor of Bubenhall.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER II.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA, 1122-1125, 23-26 HENRY I.

GEOFFREY DE CLINTON TO KENILWORTH PRIORY.

(From the Kenilworth Chartulary, Harleian MS. 3650.)

Universis Santæ Ecclesiæ fidelibus G. de Clinton, Salutem. Sciant omnes tam posteri quam presentes quod ego pro redemptione peccatorum meorum et pro salute domini mei H. regis dedi et in elemosinam concessi ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kenilwurde et Canonicis ibi Deo servientibus manerium de Hichendon cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberum et quietum de omni servitio et auxilio seculari preter communia gelda regis et feci hoc concessione domini mei Henrici regis ex cujus dono et dominio idem manerium teneo assensu etiam et petitione Gaufridi de Sancto Roerio qui eandem terram de Hichendon de me tenebat. Preterea concedo eisdem canonicis Ecclesiam de Stanes cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam quam eis adquisivi ex dono Enisani in cujus dominio et assensu Nicholai de Stafford in cujus feodo ipsa ecclesia fundata est. His testibus Hugone de Legrecestre Gaufrido Luvet, Radulfo Pincerna, et Willelmo filio ejus, Ricardo de Torneriis, Gudmund, et Rogero merulam de Hichendon, Alexandro, et Ernaldo, et Roberto filio Pagani, et multis aliis. Valete.

NOTES.

Hitchenden, the Manor conveyed by this Charter, is in Buckinghamshire; so the witnesses' names have little to do with Staffordshire. However, about the time when Geoffrey de Clinton is said to have founded Kenilworth, viz., about A.D. 1122, Hugh de Leicester, the first witness, seems to have been Sheriff of several Counties. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were among them. There are other indications that this Deed conveys some of Clinton's earliest endowments to Kenilworth.—No Prior of Kenilworth was as yet appointed. The purchase of Stone Church from Enisan de Walton was the first of several acquisitions in that quarter; and in making that purchase Clinton had only to do with Nicholas de Stafford as Lord of the Fee, and not with his son Robert also. I do not hesitate to date this Charter as circa A.D. 1122-1125. It is true and quite intelligible that Robert fitz Pain, a witness of Clinton's Charter, should seem to be living forty years later. Such a person, or more probably his son of the same name, held in A.D. 1166 two knight's fees in the Barony of De Stafford, and part at least of that tenement appears to have been in the parish of Stone. (See W. S. Collections, I., 173.)

And now about the "Church of Stanes." Domesday presents us with no Manor of Stanes. Stanes was not a Manor in fact; it was only a parcel of dedicated ground, containing a Church and perhaps a hermitage, perhaps a nunnery, all within the then reputed Manor of Walton. What Domesday says on the point consists with, but does not establish, that theory. The theory is established by a combination of the Domesday text and Monastic Legends. Domesday says:—

"Ipse Rotbertus (de Stadford) tenet Waletone et Ernaldus de eo. Ibi iv. hidæ. Terra est vi. carucis. In dominio est una (caruca) et vii. villani et ij. bordarii et v. servi cum presbytero habentes iiij. carucas. Silva 2 quarentinæ longa et una (quarentina) lata et pratum similiter. Valet 60 solidos. Achil, liber homo, tenuit (T.R.E.) et unum carucatam terræ hujus sorori suæ dedit." (Domesday Fo. 248.b. 2.)

I refer elsewhere for details of the several legends which have added great interest to this matter of the Church of Stone. Most of them seem to be grounded on fact, some are inaccurately preserved and interpreted. (See W. S. Collections, Vol. I., p. 178; Erdeswick, Harwood's Edition, pp. 3637, and the Editor's notes thereon). Walton I imagine to have been at one time a Roman Station. The Temple of some Heathen Deity is often found to have suggested the site of a Christian Church. The Church of St. Wulfad at Stone, though indicated in Domesday only by a resident Priest, was within the Manor of Walton, and had existed for ages previously. It was after the Conquest in the gift or advowson of Ernald de Walton, whose son, Enisan, sold it to Geoffrey de Clinton. The carucate of land given by Achil, before the Conquest, to his Sister, is a most unusual and, on the surface, inexplicable matter for Domesday notice. Combined with the Legend of a Nunnery at Stone, it becomes interesting and less puzzling. Nothing should delight the Antiquary more than to bring to the surface that germ of truth which doubtless belongs to every bonâ fide tradition.

Again, one form of the Monastic Legend says that Stone Priory was founded by Enisan de Walton, at the dictation of Geoffrey de Clinton and Robert (*sic*) de Stafford, and as an expiation for the said Enisan having murdered two Nuns and a Priest at the Hermitage of St. Wulfad. Doubtless the original Church and Hermitage of St. Wulfad, of Stone, were founded in expiation of a murder, but that murder was committed some centuries before Enisan de Walton's time. Doubtless, also, there was a second

murder, a murder of men not women, at or near Stone, but it was perpetrated not by Enisan but by his son, Ernald—before the latter had succeeded to Walton—but after the Church of Stone was purchased from Enisan and given to Kenilworth. It was expiated moreover, not by any foundation of a Priory, but by a round Fine, payable to the Crown, and very possibly inflicted by the Justiciar Clinton. (See W. S. Collection, I., 178.)

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER III.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1130, ANNO 31 HENRY I.

ENISAN (DE WALTON) AND ERNALD HIS SON TO PRIOR BERNARD (OF KENILWORTH) AND HIS CANONS.

(*From the New Monasticon, Vol. VI., Part I., p. 231, Number III.*)

Ego Enisanus et Ernaldus filius meus, donavimus et concessimus in elemosinam Bernardo Priori et canonicis suis ecclesiam S. Ulfadi de Stanés, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quæ est de feodo nostro, liberam et quietam de omni servitio et consuetudine, et exactione seculari ad nos, pertinente. Preterea donavimus eidem ecclesiæ in elemosinam, eâdem libertate, terram quam tenuerat Brisardus de nobis in Stanis, scilicet waram et dimidiam cum cotlandâ. Et in Waltona, manerio nostro, concessimus canonicis predictæ ecclesiæ similiter in elemosinam, et eâdem libertate, totam terram cum hominibus et ejus pertinentiis quam vendiderunt eis Alanus gener meus et filia mea uxor ejus, scilicet unam waram et duas cotlandas cum dominio et prato quod ei in matrimonio dederamus. Donavimus etiam mediam partem totius nemoris quod pertinet Waletonæ, manerio nostro, eisdem canonicis simili libertate. Pro concessione vero hujus libertatis, habuit Ernaldus, de Gaufredo de Glingtona quinquaginta solidos in denariis et unum palefridum viginti solidorum; et ego, Enisanus, unum pallium grisum et unum palefridum. Hanc antem concessionem in presentiâ domini Rogeri Episcopi nostri fecimus et in manus ejus misimus et eandem heredibus et successoribus nostris conservandam statuimus. Ego Rogerus Dei gratiâ Cestrensis Episcopus huic donationi et concessioni interfui, et petitione Enisani et Ernaldi sigillo meo confirmavi. Hujus donationis et confirmationis sunt testes Normannus Prior de Londoniis, Osbertus Prior de Brunfeld, Rogerus Comes de Warwic, Robertus frater ejus, Hugo de Lecester, Normannus de Verdune, Willielmus de Greseleia, Ingelger de Buhun, Guilliellmus de Boesavilla, Ricardus

de Torneriis, Radulfus dapifer, Willielmus filius ejus, Ricardus Archidiaconus, Willielmus de Vilers, Richerius de Sancto Laudo, Rogerus Turpis, Osbertus de Bailleol, Robertus filius, Hugonis, Robertus frater ipsius, Guillielmus de Landa, Guillielmus filius Conani.

NOTES.

In a previous Charter (*circa* 1122-5) Geoffrey de Clinton had spoken of his purchase of the Church of Stone from one Enisan, with consent of Nicholas de Stafford, Lord of the Fee; and of his (Geoffrey's) gift thereof to the Canons of Kenilworth.

Since then, Geoffrey de Clinton had increased his purchases at Stone and Walton by dealings with Enisan, with Ernald, son of, and Alan, son-in-law of, Enisan.

Enison and his son Ernald now (*c.* 1130) concur in a formal Charter, acknowledging their share in previous transactions, and concurring in Geoffrey de Clinton's almoign. Their acknowledgment was obviously required to fortify and define the title of Prior Bernard and his Church. The speciality of the Charter is that it embodies the sanction of Roger de Clinton, the Bishop of the Diocese wherein Stone was situate, but says not a word about the contemporary consent of Nicholas de Stafford, the Lord of the Fee. That consent is embodied in a separate Charter, which I propose to give next in this Series.

§ Notes, given with other Charters, will suffice to keep up the thread and chronology of the story, which ultimately developed in the establishment of an independent Priory at Stone, and caused the Priory Church to become the place of sepulture of the Stafford Barons. I will here confine my remarks to the persons mentioned in this Charter, and the bearings which some of the names have on its assumed date.

ENISAN DE WALTON, son of Ernald, the Domesday Tenant (A.D. 1086) was himself deceased in or before 1133.

ERNALD FITZ ENISAN was deceased in 1166. His son, Ivo (the Tenant of 1166) was, therefore, Great-Grandson of the Domesday Chief.

GEOFFREY DE CLINTON, the Founder of Kenilworth and purchaser of Stone Church, was deceased in 1133.

ROGER DE CLINTON, Bishop of Chester, was consecrated in December, 1129.

NORMANNUS PRIOR DE LONDONIIS.—He was founder A.D. 1108, under Queen Maude's auspices, of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, afterwards called Christ Church, London. It was one of the earliest

Augustine Houses in England. Norman's æra was from 1108 to 1147, in which latter year he died. BERNARD, the first PRIOR of Kenilworth, was brother of Norman de London.

OSBERTUS PRIOR DE BRUNFELD.—Bromfield, Salop, is said (Monasticon iv. 155) to have become a Priory in A.D. 1155. This Kenilworth Charter exposes the anachronism.

ROGER, EARL OF WARWICK.—Succeeded, 1123; died, 1153. His daughter, Agnes, was wife of Geoffrey de Clinton's son and successor, Geoffrey.

ROBERT, HIS (the Earl's) BROTHER.—Robert de Newburgh inherited his father's Norman possessions; and, being at length shorn a Monk at Bec, died in Cloister, September, 1158.

HUGH DE LEICESTER.—Had been Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1121, and of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire probably at the same time. The Pipe-Roll of 1130 exhibits him as living and discharging some portion of antiquated and official indebtedness.

NORMAN DE VERDUNE.—Occurs from 1130 to 1153. His wife was Lescelina, daughter of Geoffrey de Clinton senior.

WILLIAM DE GRESLEY.—Son and successor of Nigel de Stafford, the Domesday Baron—cousin german, therefore, of Nicholas, the existing Baron Stafford.

INGELGER DE BUHUN.—A Norman Justiciar, conspicuous already for his forensic talent, and in the days of Stephen for his loyalty to the Empress. In March, 1130, Geoffrey de Clinton senior was tried for treason at Woodstock. He is said to have escaped conviction mainly by the advocacy of his friend, Ingelger de Buhun. The latter, I find, was surviving in 1172.

GUILIELMUS DE BOESAVILLA, with Enjurer de Bohun, had attested a Charter of Geoffrey de Clinton senior to Kenilworth, earlier than this. (See Monasticon, VI., 221, II).—

RADULFUS DAPIFER, WILLIAM, HIS SON, and RICHARD ARCHDEACON, attested the same Charter.

RICARDUS DE TORNERIIS attested (c. 1122-3) Geoffrey de Clinton's foundation Charter of Kenilworth (Monasticon, VI., 220, IX).

RICARDUS ARCHIDIACONUS.—Richard Peche, Archdeacon of Coventry. He held office in or before 1127, and until his consecration as Bishop, *circa* March, 1161.

WILLIAM DE VILERS.—A Prebendary of Lichfield, now probably holding the Prebend which was afterwards annexed to the Precentorship. In or before the year 1139, William de Vilers was appointed Archdeacon of Chester. He continued to hold the

aforesaid Prebend and Archdeaconry till his death, between A.D. 1155 and 1159, when Bishop Durdent appointed one Robert to be Archdeacon of Chester, and gave the late Archdeacon William's Prebend to his (Bishop Durdent's) Clerk, Walter.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER IV.

18TH OCTOBER, ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1130, 31 HENRY I.

NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD AND ROBERT HIS SON TO BERNAIRD PRIOR, AND THE
CANONS, OF KENILWORTH.

(From the Cotton MS. *Vitellius E. 24, fo. 19. Stone Chartulary.*)

Ego Nicolaus filius Roberti de Stafford et Robertus primogenitus et heres meus pro animabus nostris et parentum nostrorum pro incolunitate Regis Henrici et statu regni ipsius concedimus in elemosinam Bernardo priori de Kenillwude et canonicis suis ecclesiam Sancti Wlfadi de Stanis que est de feodo nostro cum omnibus suis pertinentiis liberam et quietam in perpetuum de omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione seculari ad nos pertinente. Preterea concedimus in elemosinam eidem ecclesie eadem libertate totam terram quam tenuerat Brisardus in Stanis, scilicet Waram et dimidiam cum Cotelandis et insuper medietatem totius nemoris quod pertinet Waletonæ manerio sicut Enisanus et Ernaldus filius ejus Gaufrido de Clintonæ ad opus predictæ ecclesie vendidit. Concedimus quoque in elemosinam et simili libertate in Waletonæ manerio totam terram quam Alanus gener Enisani et uxor ejus filia ejusdam Enisani predicto Gaufrido similiter ad opus prefatæ ecclesie vendiderunt scilicet unam Waram et duas cotelandas cum dominio et prato quam Enisanus predictæ filiæ suæ in matrimonium dederat. Noverint etiam tam posteri quam presentes quod Enisanus et Ernaldus filius ejus qui de nobis Waletonæ manerium in feodo tenebant prefatam ecclesiam cum supranominatis terris et medietate nemoris in elemosinam prius eisdem canonicis concesserant et de omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione et omni re ad eos pertinente ex toto liberos et quietos clamaverant. Nos quoque ipsi presentibus absque omni contradictione et calumpniâ hanc ipsorum donationem confirmavimus. Preterea quicumque de nostro feodo aliquid beneficium sive in terris sive in decimis sive in aliis quibuslibet rebus prefatæ ecclesie per nos conferre voluerint, concedimus et eadem libertate confirmavimus. Precipimus itaque super forisfacturam nostram ne aliquis ex nostris de sibi concessis seu

concedendis sive in bosco sive in plano sive in pratis sive in pas-
cuis sive in aquis, sive in quolibet alio quocumque detrahat vel
diminuat vel inquietet, sed omnia sua perpetuâ pace habeant et
absolute et libere et quiete et firmiter teneant. Hanc cartam in
ecclesia de Stanes xv. kal. Novembris confirmavimus et super altare
imposuimus Hujus concessionis et confirmationis sunt testes
Robertus Archidiaconus de Stafford, Florentius Prior de Wich,
Robertus filius Stenifin, Godwinus de Gnoweshala, Aldewinus pres-
biter, Enisanus de Waleton, Robertus filius Odonis, Rannulfus
filius Liolfi, Robertus filius Normanni, Sanson filius Dunewal, Ivo
Pantulf, Radulfus filius Briani, Walterus filius Willelmi, Herveus
filius Bagot, Robertus de Constantin, Ingerannus, Ricardus Meverel,
Herveus Le Cras, Gerardus et Walterus de Stanes.

NOTES.

This Deed passed at Stone on October 18th, and, I think, in the
year 1130, rather than 1129 or 1131. We have already seen that
Enisan de Walton, his son, Ernald, and his son-in-law, Alan, had
concurred in making further sales of land in Stone to Geoffrey de
Clinton, who bought on behalf of Kenilworth Priory, and whose
title needed the sanction of Nicholas de Stafford and of his son and
declared heir, Robert.

Ernald's homicides, committed apparently in 1129, had been
visited by a Fine of twenty merks, no part of which had been paid
up to Michaelmas, 1130. I cannot help associating this outstand-
ing penalty with the necessity for money indicated by the Deed.

A few remarks on the text of this Deed will establish its
proximate date:—

It is *pro incolumitate Regis Henrici et statu regni ipsius*. If
October 18th, 1130, were its date, Henry I. had recently quitted
England, and was now in Normandy.

THE CANONS OF KENILWORTH are again represented by their
Prior BERNARD.

ENISAN DE WALTON himself is a witness. He was deceased
before May, 1133, as also was Geoffrey de Clinton.

ROBERT FITZ ODO and HERVEY FITZ BAGOT replace, in this Deed,
Odo fitz Hugh and Bagot, the witnesses of Charters not eight years
older.

ROBERT, ARCHDEACON OF STAFFORD, RALPH FITZ BRIAN and
WALTER FITZ WILLIAM are names common to this and to one or
more earlier Deeds.

RANULF FIL. LIOLFI seems to have been a younger brother of

Liulf fil. Liulf, who was witness of a Charter supposed to have passed in 1132.

IVO PANTULF, Baron of Wem, has occurred to my notice elsewhere, in this very year 1130, and in none earlier. His interests in Stone Church were probably connected with his possessions at Cublesdon and Stallington, within the parish.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER V.

29TH APRIL, ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1132, 32 HENRY I.

CONCESSION BY ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.) OF HIS FATHER NICHOLAS'S GRANT TO KENILWORTH PRIORY.

(*From the Kenilworth Chertulary, Harleian MS. 3650.*)

Ego Robertus filius ejusdem Nicholai de Stadford hanc concessionem quam pater meus fecit concedo et pro hac concessione dedit michi Bernardus prior de Kinnig. xx. solidos presente patre meo et hoc idem confirmante. Teste Rogero Episcopo Cestrie et Roberto Archidiacono, et Ricardo Archidiacono et Hugone de Clintona et Mauricio fratre ejus, Gaufrido de Thorp, et filio suo Roberto et Roberto de Chenipetona, Gorsone dapifero Episcopi Cestrie—et Capellanis ejusdem episcopi,—Willelmo de Vilers, Roberto, Osberto, Odone et Gisleberto Substantia (*sic*), Radulfo filio Briani, Gualtero filio Guillelmi, Gernagoto, Roberto Perron, Liolfo filio Liulfi, Roberto filio Eshuem, Hec concessio facta fuit in domo Sauhali Halbergerii, quando concilium celebratum fuit apud Lundon', iii. Kalend. Maii.

NOTES.

This "Concession," though purporting to be a mere appendix to Series II., Number I., was by no means coeval with the Charter which it ratified. When Robert de Stafford II. was, let us suppose, of full age, his father, Nicholas, being yet alive, Bernard, Prior of Kenilworth, thought it prudent to purchase the consent of the heir of Nicholas to the previous transaction about Idlicote.

This "Concession" has a sort of date.—It passed on April 29th, in some year when there was a Council at London. It contains sound indications that it passed either A.D. 1130 or in some later year.

It is only an hypothesis that this Deed passed April 29th, 1132, in January of which year a Council appears to have been held at Westminster.

The witnesses, common to the Charter of Nicholas and the Concession of his ostensible heir, Robert, are Ralph fitz Brian, Walter

fitz William, Gernagot, and Robert fitz Esluem. Among the witnesses now imported are—

ROGER, BISHOP OF CHESTER. (He was consecrated December 22nd, 1129). ROBERT ARCHDEACON. (He was Archdeacon of Stafford before the year 1126, and remained so in 1139). RICHARD ARCHDEACON. (This was Richard Peche, Archdeacon of Coventry, in office from 1126 to 1161). HUGH AND MAURICE DE CLINTON, BROTHERS. (They were probably Clerks or Ecclesiastics; brothers, perhaps, of Bishop Clinton; perhaps younger sons of the Founder of Kenilworth, and so Cousins of the Bishop). GEOFFREY DE THORPE. (He was deceased within ten years of the supposed date of this "Concession," and his house represented by his sons, viz., Robert, the present witness and two younger brothers). GORSO DAPIFER EPISCOPI CESTRIÆ. (He was called Gotso in 1130, and was then Steward of the See of Chester). WILLIAM DE VILERS. (He here ranks only as a Bishop's Chaplain. Before the year 1139 he was appointed Archdeacon of Chester). LIOLFUS FILIUS LIULFI. (This is probably the person who, in the year 1130, figures as Liulfus de Aldredeslega (Audley), and as having murdered Gamel (W. S. Collections, I., pp. 3, 10.) The matter is of importance, for it suggests two Lyulphs in succession as ancestors of the afterwards ennobled house of Audley.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER VI.

ANNO DOMINI 1132-1133, 33-34 HENRY I.

FINAL CONCORD BETWEEN KENILWORTH PRIORY AND HUGH VIGIL IN THE COURT OF KING HENRY I.

(From the *Kenilworth Chartulary. Harleian MS. 3650, fo. 150.*)

Henricus Rex Angliæ Episcopo Cestriæ et N. de Staford et Baronibus et Vicecomitibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Stafordsirâ salutem. Sciatis me confirmasse et concessisse pacem et finalem concordiam quæ facta est inter Priorem de Chiningworth et canonicos et inter Hugonem Vigilem meum de terris et rebus quæ fuerunt de hereditate uxoris ipsius Hugonis quæ erant in calumpniâ inter eos scilicet quod Prior et canonici sui habebunt in elemosinam et in pace tenebunt ecclesiam de Stanis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et totam terram quæ fuit Brusardi in Stanis et medietatem totius nemoris et terram quæ fuit Alani generi Anisani in Waletone et Aldwinum cotarium quendam

cum terrâ suâ quæ fuit de tenurâ Ernaldi filii Anisani, ita quod hæc omnia tenebunt in capite de Gaufrido filio Gaufridi de Clintona de cujus feodo hoc est. Et Hugo Vigil qui hæc omnia eis quieta clamavit habebit et in pace tenebit omnes alias terras et alias res de eadem hereditate sicut carta mea testatur quam inde habet et sicut in ea divisum est. Et volo et firmiter precipio quod Prior et canonici teneant bene et honorifice et in pace et libere cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus et quietationibus terris et Ecclesiæ pertinentibus sicut Nicholaus de Staford et Robertus filius ejus concesserunt et per cartam suam confirmaverunt. Testibus, R. Episcopo Cestriæ et M. Gloec', et Pagano filio Johannis, et A. de Ver, et W. de Albini brito, et W. de Clinton, Apud Beccheham.

NOTES.

This document is an early specimen of the *Finalis Concordia in Curia Domini Regis*. It becomes of double value in that its date (between July, 1131, and August, 1133), can be determined. The proof of date is curious. The King's award between the Prior of Kenilworth and Hugh, the King's Watchman, was given after December 22nd, 1129 (when Roger de Clinton was consecrated Bishop of Chester;—after September 29th, 1130, when Geoffrey de Clinton, senior, was living and in possession of land and office); after July, 1131 (when the King returned to England, having been over-sea since August, 1130);—and before August 2nd, 1133 (when the King quitted England, never to return).

At what precise period of this interval the King held his *Curia* at Beckenham, in Kent, I cannot determine. I think it was after Michaelmas, 1132.

The chronological uses of this Deed are that—

GEOFFREY DE CLINTON, SENIOR, died, *quantum ad sæculum*, between September 29th, 1130, and August 1st, 1133, being succeeded by his son, Geoffrey; and that, within the same interval, Milo de Gloucester was succeeded in the Shrievalty of Staffordshire by—

NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD, to whom the King's Writ is addressed. Within the same limits, Enisan de Walton had also deceased, and had been succeeded by his son—

ERNALD FITZ ENISAN, who had added a small tenement to his father's previous gifts to the Kenilworth Canons.

HUGH VIGIL, a Royal Officer, had acquired by marriage a tenement in Walton, his title to which had been challenged by the Canons of Kenilworth, probably as being part of the estates con-

veyed to them by the Charters of Geoffrey de Clinton, Nicholas de Stafford, Enisan de Walton, and his son Ernald. The King gave judgment for Hugh Vigil, describing precisely the limits of the gifts which had been made by the aforesaid Charters to the Priory.

It seems not unlikely that Hugh Vigil's wife was another daughter of Enisan de Walton. Enisan had apportioned a part of Walton to a daughter who had married one Alan.

In the year 1130, John Vigil and Hugh Vigil had been excused by Writ Royal twelve shillings of the Danegeld then assessed on Staffordshire. The sum indicates a considerable estate, viz., six hides, held by them collectively.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER VII.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA, 1135-1140.

ERNALD DE WALTON ACKNOWLEDGES THE GIFTS, &c., MADE TO KENILWORTH PRIORY BY ENISAN HIS FATHER, ALAN HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, AND HIS (ERNALD'S) SISTER, THE WIFE OF ALAN.

(From the Kenilworth Chartulary. Harleian MS. 3650. fo. 28.)

Ernaldus filius Enisani de Walaton universis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis in domino salutem. Sciant omnes tam posterî quam presentes quod Enisan pater meus assensu et concessione meâ donavit in perpetuam elemosinam Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kinnigwurde et canonicis ibi deo servientibus ecclesiam Sancti Wlfadi de Stanis cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis. Et preter illas terras quæ antiquitus adjacebant Ecclesiæ donavit eis terram quæ fuerat Brusordi in Stanis scilicet Waram et dimidiam cum unâ cotlandâ et in Walaton concessit eisdem canonicis in elemosinam totam terram cum hominibus et ejus pertinentiis quam vendiderunt eis Alanus sororius meus et uxor ejus soror mea scilicet unam Waram et duas cotlandas cum dominio et prato quod ei in patrimonio dederat (*sic*) dimidium etiam totius nemoris quod pertinet Walaton. Pro istis vero terris ut supradictum est ecclesiæ de novo additis et pro earum libertate et quietanciâ erga ipsum et successores ejus et pro parte nemoris prenominati habuit Enisanus pater meus unum pallium grisium et unum palefridum de Gaufrido de Clintona et ego l. solidos in denariis et unum palefridum xx. solidorum. Hanc itaque donationem patris mei in presenciâ Rogeri. Episcopi Cestrie et multorum factam, ego pro salute meâ et meorum temporali et eternâ, ratam habeo et concedo et presentis scripti testimonio ac

sigilli mei inpressione confirmo. His testibus Willelmo Capellano, Osberto de Clintona, Gaufrido de Haia, Toli pistore, Johanne blundel, Reginaldo armigero, Roberto filio Edeg', Giff' blundo, Godefrido de Utelicot, Herberto coco, Gerardo coco, Walwano.

NOTES.

This Deed is but a posterior recognition of transactions which themselves took place after the consecration of Bishop Clinton (December 22nd, 1129), and before the death of Geoffrey de Clinton, and, therefore, before May, 1133, when another Deed has shown that the Founder of Kenilworth was dead. At the same date (May, 1133,) it will be seen in the sequel that Enisan de Walton was deceased. His son, Ernald, sometime made a further grant to Kenilworth, about which this Deed is silent. The limits of the date of this recognition are obviously the years 1133 and 1148, when Bishop Clinton was dead.

The testing-clause of this memorandum induces me to think that it passed in Warwickshire. Osbert de Clinton, the second witness, was Brother of the Bishop, and progenitor of the House of Clinton of Maxstock.

 THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER VIII.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1138-1147, 3-12 STEPHEN.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.) TO ROGER AND SIMON, BISHOPS OF COVENTRY AND WORCESTER, AS TO HIS BENEFACCTIONS TO THE CANONS OF STONE.

(*Cottonian Charter, XIII., 6. No. 4.*)

Robertus de Stafford Rogero Cestrensi et Symoni Wigornensi Episcopis et universis Sanctæ Dei Ecclesiæ fidelibus in domino salutem: Notum sit omnibus quod ego R. pro salute meâ et meorum et pro animâ patris mei et matris meæ et omnium parentum et amicorum meorum concessi in elemosinam ecclesiæ de Stanes et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus regulariter totam tenuram quam Osbertus capellanus meus de me tenebat et hoc petitione et gratuito assensu ipsius, videlicet capellam meam de Stafford cum omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent in ecclesiis, in terris et decimis, pratis et pascuis et aliis quibuscunque libertatibus et consuetudinibus. Ecclesiam quoque de Thisho cum molendino et terris et decimis pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis adjacentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Wulfard cum capellâ et omnibus quæ

ad eam pertinent. Preterea concedo eisdem canonicis in Madele manerio meo ecclesiam Sancti Leonardi cum universis quæ ad eam pertinent et in Staford castello meo Brianum filium Cadiou cum omnibus catallis suis et terram ejus totam extra Burgum meum simul cum prato quod ad eam pertinet in elemosinam liberam et quietam. Concessi etiam eis in elemosinam unum molendinum in Wittona manerio meo illud scilicet quod est proximum ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ liberum et quietum ab omni consuetudine et servitio meo seculari et preter hæc, decimam totius venationis meæ. Concedo etiam meipsum ut fratrem et patronum ejusdem ecclesiæ de Stanes, ita ut ubicunque infra Angliæ regionem obiero ibidem cum patre meo sepulto et ipse sepeliar. Volo quoque et firmiter statuo ut predicti canonici fratres nostri hæc omnia supradicta bene et honorifice teneant et sint liberi et quieti ab omni exactione et seculari servitio ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinente. Precor quoque universos Sanctæ Ecclesiæ fideles ut hanc meam elemosinam pro dei amore et salute animæ suæ manuteneant et defendant. Hujus meæ concessionis sunt testes supramemoratus Osbertus capellanus, et Ricardus presbiter vicarius ejus, Ulferus de Copphale et Willelmus filius ejus, Ilebertus de Tena et Willelmus frater ejus.

NOTES.

This Charter, its date being once established, will be of much historical import. Nicholas de Stafford, living in 1132 and deceased in 1138, had been buried at Stone. His son and heir Robert first appears as head of the House in the year 1138, if that may be taken as the date of Bishop Clinton's foundation of Buildwas Abbey. (See *Antiq. Shropshire*, VI., 321.) This same Bishop, being one of those addressed in this Charter, quitted England as a Crusader in 1147, and never lived to return. We may venture to date the Deed under notice as between 1138 and 1147.

Robert de Stafford's Charter implies an intention very friendly towards the Canons of Stone. It does not so much as hint their subjection to the Priory of Kenilworth; yet one of the Prelates whom he addresses, the Bishop of Worcester, will appear in the sequel not as yet to have acquiesced in any such idea of absolute independence.

OSBERT, here called "my chaplain" by Robert de Stafford, was a creature of the æra, at which the Charter passed. The Charter itself indicates that this Osbert held the Chapelry of Stafford, with all its appurtenant Churches, lands, and tythes, the Living of Tyshoe, Warwickshire, and that of Great Woolford in the same

County, under Robert de Stafford, and that Osbert concurred with that Baron in conferring all three benefices on the Priory of Stone.

Osbert's position in this Charter was probably that of a middleman or agent for the sale or disposal of churches in legal form. Some other things are discoverable about him. Notwithstanding his seeming liberality to the Canons of Stone, he remained a great Pluralist. The Church of Swynnerton was at this period portionary. Both its Incumbents were named Osbert. One of the two was probably the Pluralist. Their title came to be assailed by the Canons of Stone. They lost the preferment by a decree of Bishop Durdent, which must have passed between the years 1155 and 1159.

Again, within the same period as we have bespoken for this Charter, Robert de Stafford presented William, Archdeacon of London, another great Pluralist, to the Church of Bradley. At the Archdeacon's death (*circa* 1150-9) the Canons of Lichfield claimed the Advowson of Bradley, and Osbert de Diddlebury, Clerk, claimed to be instituted, apparently as the Canons' Presentee. Bishop Durdent ignored both claims, and admitted Master Richard de Salop to the Parsonage of Bradley, on the presentation of Robert de Stafford, who had previously presented the deceased Archdeacon.

Assuming, as we fairly may, that "Osbert, the Chaplain," was no other than "Osbert de Diddlebury," we have still further lights about the individual as sometimes styled "de Diddlebury," sometimes "de Stirchley." A reference, elsewhere (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, Vol. V., p. 171) will show how one "Osbern" must have been admitted Parson of Diddlebury before April 22nd, 1148, the day on which Robert de Betun, Bishop of Hereford, who admitted the said Parson, died. Another reference (*Antiquities of Shropshire*, VIII., 115) will show how Osbert de Stirchley, being identical with "Osbern" de Diddlebury, was living in 1180, and holding a lay fee in Stirchley, which remained if not with his direct descendants, at least with his general heirs.

Robert de Stafford's other benefactions to Stone have nothing more to do with his Chaplain Osbert than that the latter attested them all.

The Advowson of Great Madeley came to be represented by a portion of one merk yearly, payable to Stone Priory by the Incumbent. The Church now no longer owns the tutelage of St. Leonard, but has vestiges of great antiquity.

The Deed continues:—

"Et in Stafford Castello meo Brianum filium Cadiou cum omnibus

catallis suis et terram ejus totam extra Burgum meum similiter, cum prato quod ad eam pertinet in elemosinam liberam et quietam."

The obvious conclusion from such language⁶ is that Robert de Stafford was, or assumed to be, Lord of both the Castle and Burgh of Stafford. When we add that the Capellaria mea de Stafford, previously given to Stone Priory, was nothing else than the Advowson of the Royal Free Chapel or Collegiate Church of St. Mary, we are constrained to perceive that both Castle, Burgh, and Advowson can only have come to Robert de Stafford during the reign, and by the sufferance, of King Stephen.

Whoso shall hereafter investigate those two great problems, the histories of Stafford Castle and of St. Mary's Church, will probably recur to this chapter of incidents. Here it will suffice to notice—

ROBERT DE STAFFORD II., as a manifest partizan of King Stephen—the more manifest in that we conclude from other evidences how that Stephen had or took the whole Barony of Stafford under his tutelege as a member of his Fief of Mortain, an arrangement which reduced Robert de Stafford's feudal services to two-thirds of what they had been when due, *sine medio*, to King Henry I.—the more manifest in that when Henry of Anjou, contending with Stephen, proposed to give the Earldom of Stafford to Raoul le Meschin, Earl of Chester, he also proposed to subject Robert de Stafford and his Barony to the new Earldom.

A word in conclusion about the Mill of Wotton, given by this Charter to Stone Priory. King Henry II.; afterwards confirming Robert de Stafford's grant, confirmed it to Kenilworth, not to Stone.

A confirmation by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, of some of Robert de Stafford's gifts will hereafter be given (See Number X. *infra*). The Bishop speaks of Wootton Mill as "In Wageneswitona molendinum quod est proximum ecclesiæ." Wootton-Waven is a later form of the same name.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER IX.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1138-1147, 3-12 STEPHEN.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD CERTIFIES SIMON, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, AS TO ILBERT FITZ GILBERT'S GRANT OF WESTCOTE TO STONE PRIORY.

(*Cottonian Charter, XIII., 6.*)

Simoni Dei gratiâ Wigornensi Episcopo Robertus de Staford salutem et servitium. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse in elemosi-

nam ecclesie de Stanes et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus Westcotam terram, que fuit Illeberti filii Gilberti petitione et gratuito assensu ipsius liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari exceptis geldis ad regem pertinentibus et hoc pro animâ patris mei Nicholai de Staford qui in eadem ecclesiâ sepultus est et pro salute et incolumitate meâ et ipsius Illeberti de cujus feodo est predicta terra et omnium nostrorum vivorum et in Xpo defunctorum. Precamur igitur ego et ipse Illebertus per attornitatem (?) nostram quantum pro dei amore et nostro hanc elemosinam nostram manuteneatis et episcopaliter confirmetis. Valet.

NOTES.

WESTCOTE, presumed to have been a member of Robert de Stafford's Manor of Tyshoe, probably accrued to Ilbert fitz Gilbert, of Tean, about the year 1130.

Ilbert fitz Gilbert now gives it to Stone Priory, not to Kenilworth. He gives it with consent and at request of *Robert de Stafford* (II.), who appears to be making votive offerings to the Church of Stone after the decease of his father, Nicholas, who was buried there. This view will make the Deed to have passed between 1138, which is the earliest date of Robert de Stafford's occurrence, and 1150; for SIMON, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, in whose Diocese Tyshoe was, died March 20th, 1150.

Bishop Simon's Confirmation to Stone Priory, hereafter to be given, describes this gift as "In Westcota etiam unam hidam terre ex dono Hileberti de Tena de cujus dominio fuit, et assensu Roberti de Staford de cujus feodo est." (Harl. Chart., XIII., 20.)

Bishop Simon's Charter, as I show elsewhere (*Infra*. page 215), passed *circa* 1138-1147.

The date of this Deed then, which solicits such confirmation, is earlier than 1147. The language of the Deed suggests that it was nearly contemporary with Deed, Number VII.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER X.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1138-1147, OR 3-12 STEPHEN.

SIMON, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, TO STONE PRIORY, AND TO BERNARD, PRIOR OF KENILWORTH, CONFIRMING SUNDRY GRANTS OF ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.), HIS VASSALS, AND (HIS MOTHER) MATILDA DE STAFFORD.

(*Cottonian MS., XIII., C. No. 20.*)

Simon Dei gratiâ Wigornensis Episcopus universis Ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum facio tam posteris quam presentibus me concessisse

et confirmasse in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiæ de Stanes et Bernardo Priori de Kining' et canonicis suis ibidem deo servientibus ecclesiam de Thisho cum terris et decimis et molendino eidem ecclesiæ proximo et omnibus aliis pertinentiis sicut Judikellus capellanus Nicholai de Staford ea melius tenuit, Terram quoque quam parrochiani ejusdem villæ in elemosinam dederunt eidem ecclesiæ et posuerunt super altare scilicet l. acras terræ et x. acras prati et v. marcas argenti unde Radulfus Prior de Stanes eos adquietavit erga Willelmum de Chesneio; et Matildis de Staford dedit unam marcã argenti eo quod ipsa hoc in perpetuam elemosinam concessit et super altare manu suâ misit. Preterea dedit ipsa Matilda ecclesiæ de Tiesho in elemosinam duas virgatas terræ, unam pro animâ Nicholai viri sui, et alteram cum viii. acris de dominio suo quando dominus Robertus Herefordensis Episcopus et Ecclesiæ nostræ vicarius fecit cimiterium in curiâ ejusdem villæ et capellam de Herdewic cum tenurâ suâ scilicet l. acras ex unâ parte et totidem ex alterâ et vi. acras in croftâ cum prato adjacente sicut divisum est. In Westcota etiam unam hidam terræ ex dono Hileberti de Tena, de cujus dominio fuit et assensu Roberti de Stafford de cujus feodo est, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari. Ecclesiam quoque de Wlfward' cum capellis, terris, decimis et omnibus suis pertinentiis. In Wageneswitona molendinum quod est proximum ecclesiæ cum toll, et tac et omnibus consuetudinibus et libertatibus sicut Robertus de Staford eis concessit et cartâ suâ confirmavit. Hanc confirmationem feci et cartâ meâ consignavi petitione ejusdem Roberti de cujus feodo hæc omnia supradicta sunt. Si quis vero hanc nostram confirmationem infirmare vel violare presumpserit secunda citacione commonitus si corrigi neglexerit anathemate feriatur donec dignâ satisfactione absolvi mereatur.

NOTES.

This Charter confirming the grants made by Robert de Stafford (in Numbers VII. and VIII.), will necessarily have been later than both. And surely it passed within the same limits of time—the years 1138 and 1147.

The Bishop, however, as we see, does not recognize the total independence of Stone from the domination of the Prior of Kenilworth, nor does he speak of the Chaplain, Osbert, as the latest Incumbent of Tyshoe.

It is probable that Judikell, Chaplain of Nicholas de Stafford, in the time of Henry I., was the last Incumbent of Tyshoe, admitted

by any Bishop of Worcester, and that Osbert, nominated by Robert de Stafford merely to facilitate his transfer of the benefice to Stone Priory had never been recognized by Bishop Symon.

Again, though Ralph, Prior of Stone, had paid five merks to enable the Parishioners of Tysho to enfranchise the tenements, which they wished to convey to Tysho Church, from the lien of William de Chesney, Mesne-Lord of Tysho, this action of the Prior of Stone did not go to the separate benefit of Stone Priory, except as a Cell of Kenilworth.

Ultimately, when Stone became independent, the valuable Rectory of Tisho was secured to Stone; but some small temporal estate remained with Kenilworth.

JUDIPELL, the late Incumbent of Tisho, was possibly younger son of Ludichael, Domesday Tenant of De Stafford at Langley (Warwickshire). (Supra pp. 181, 197, 198.)

WILLIAM DE CHESNEY, or possibly his son of the same name, is written as "de Chainai" in the Feodary of 1166. (Staff. Coll. I., 148.) He then held 1f.m. of old feoffment in Stafford's Barony. This Fee is supposed (Coll., I., 168) to have been Great Rollright in Oxfordshire. Partly, at least, it will have been in Tyshoe, Warwickshire.

MATILDA DE STAFFORD survived her husband Nicholas. He was certainly living in 1133, certainly dead in 1138.

HERDEWIC CHAPEL.—Herdwick (afterwards Kyte Herdwick) was, it seems, a Chapelry of Tisho.

ROBERT, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, one of the most exemplary men of his day, was consecrated 28th June, 1131, and died over sea 22nd April, 1148. I cannot understand his acting as Vicar of the Bishop of Worcester, save in a time of great disturbance (*e.g.* 1140-1147).

WESTCOTE, was, I think, a member of Robert de Stafford's Manor of Tyshoe. "William fitz Gilbert," of the Liber Niger, was either younger son or younger brother of Hebert de Tene. His grant to Kenilworth, in Westcote, being sanctioned by Robert (II.) de Stafford, was, I have assumed, in or after 1138. (See p. 214, Supra.)

THE CHURCH OF WLFWARD is surely that of GREAT WOOLFORD, written in Domesday as *Wolvard*, with mention of a resident Priest.

WAGENESWITONA is *Wavenswotton* (Warwickshire) another Stafford Manor.

The above are of course all grants within the Diocese of Worcester; wherein also was Kenilworth itself. In Henry II.'s

two Charters to Kenilworth, one of which passed in March, 1163, the following items are expressed and sanctioned. (Mon., VI. 223, VII. and 232, VI.) :—

“Ecclesiam de Stanis, &c. cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c.

“Ex feodo et dono Roberti de Stafford terram quod fuit Curtesii in Liesbo (*aliter* Piesho, *but read* Tiesho) et terram quæ fuit Ailriei in Branchota et molendinum de W'ttona proximum ecclesiæ, et ex dono Wmi Giffard et Rogeri fratris ejus terram quam habent in Herdewic . . . et ecclesiam de Wlwarda (*aliter* Wlfharda); et ecclesiam de Tiesho cum virgulto et molendino ecclesiæ proximo; et incrementis quæ Matildis de Stafford assensu Roberti de Stafford adjecit.”

So then it appears that neither King nor Bishop had as yet endorsed Robert de Stafford's design of making Stone independent of Kenilworth.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XI.

ANNO DOMINI INTER 1138 AND 1147, OR 3-12 STEPHEN.

NICHOLAS DE MILWICH TO ROGER, BISHOP OF COVENTRY, CERTIFYING HIS GRANT OF MILWICH CHURCH TO STONE PRIORY.

(*Cotton MS. Vespasian E. XXIV., fo. 12.*)

Rogero Episcopo Coventrensi et universis Sanctæ dei Ecclesiæ fidelibus Nicolaus de Mulewys salutem. Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego pro salute animæ meæ et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Wlfani de Stanis et canonicis regularibus ibidem deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Mulewys cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in mansuris et terris et decimis et pratis et pascuis et aliis quibuscunque libertatibus in bosco et plano in aquis et viis et semitis et in omnibus aisimentis. Si autem aliquis heredum meorum hanc meam donationem et elemosinam in aliquo minuere vel perturbare temptaverit maledictionem dei omnipotentis et omnium Sanctorum et meam in perpetuum habeat nisi ad emendationem venerit. Si autem eam manutenuerit benedictionem dei et omnium Sanctorum et meam in perpetuum possideat. Hiis testibus Roberto de Stafford domino meo. Heleberto de Tene et Roberto et Willelmo fratribus ejus, Ernaldo de Waleton, R. de Eston, Ernaldo de Hildulveston et aliis.

NOTES.

The attestation of Robert de Stafford and the address to Bishop Roger (de Clinton) suffice to prove the date of this Deed as between 1138 and 1147.

It seems probable that NICHOLAS DE MILWICH, the Grantor in this Deed, was a Priest. Possibly he was the *Nicholaus Clericus* who, *circa* 1122-5, attested Nicholas de Stafford's Charter to Kenilworth (Supra p. 195). Clearly he was that Nicholas de Mulewich who, *circa* 1155-1159, with other Clerks and Priests, attested a Charter of Bishop Durdent.

A Confirmation, by Robert de Stafford (II.) to Stone Priory, certainly later than this Grant of Nicholas de Milwich, does not include it, neither does Henry II.'s Confirmation to Kenilworth (*circa* 1163) mention it. But Robert de Stafford's Confirmation secures to Stone Priory—*terram de Frodeswella quæ est de feodo meo, sicut Nicolaus de Mulewic, qui de me eam tenebat in elemosina, assensu meo ei (viz., Ecclesie de Stanes) donavit.* (Infra, Series II., Number XV.)

Here, then, is some further proof that Nicholas de Milwich—holding thus in almoign—was a Priest. And as to Milwich Church being effectually given to the Canons of Stone, it was appropriated to them before A.D. 1291, the date of Pope Nicholas' Taxation, and it remained with them till the Dissolution.

§ Of the witnesses and other persons named in this Deed, it should be noted that Roger, Bishop of Coventry, Helebert de Tene, Robert, his brother, and Ernald de Walton were all deceased before A.D. 1166 (the date of the Liber Niger), while Robert de Stafford and William de Tene survived.

Of Helebert de Tene, it is probable that he held a lay fee in Milwich under Robert de Stafford. The genealogical interest, which attaches to him, his brethren, his ancestors, and his heirs can hardly be set forth in illustration of this Charter. The Charter rather constitutes an important evidence in relation to the Genealogy. (See Collections, Volume I., pp. 160-162.)

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XII.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1140-1150, OR 5-15 STEPHEN.

CERTIFICATE BY AGED PERSONS AS TO THE FEOFFMENTS OF NOEL, AND OF HIS SON, ROBERT FITZ NOEL, BY NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD, AND BY ROBERT DE STAFFORD, SON AND SUCCESSOR OF NICHOLAS.

(*A fragment from the Huntbach MSS. at Wrottesley, fo. 166.*)

Quia in omnibus inter majores natu et minores, et inter potentes et impotentes conventionibus testimonia ad lites dissolvendas necessaria inventa sunt, ideo tam majoribus quam minoribus totius Staffordiæ honoris notum sit et memorialiter preluceat, quod Nicholaus de Stafford, adhuc juvenis, Noello, more hereditario, similiter et postea Roberto filio suo terram Rontonix et Cokeslonix in feodo, et per servitium dimidii manerii, et dimidii militis et ad servitium proprii Clypei domini Nicolai et ab omni custodiâ et operatione castelli eam illi liberam concessit &c. Postquam autem dominus Robertus paternalis hereditatis successor ad honorem Staffordiæ hereditario jure gratiâ Dei aspiravit, hanc eandem summâ dilectione conventionem quam pater suus Noello concessit Roberto Noelli filio quod notum sit omnibus suâ gratiâ concedit et concessit. Sed quia ipse Dominus Robertus post obitum patris sui scilicet Roberto Noelli filio quandam terram quæ est juxta Gnowshale dedit &c. Testibus Nicholao Nigelli filio; Radulfo filio Brieni &c.

NOTES.

This memorandum was perhaps occasioned by some dispute between the Noels and their Suzerains, the Barons Stafford. The earlier transaction alluded to—the feoffment of Noel, by Nicholas de Stafford, “when a youth”—will have belonged to the æra of William Rufus (1087-1100); the latter transaction—the feoffment of Robert Fitz Noel by Robert de Stafford—belonged to the æra of Stephen (1135-1154).

We learn then, incidentally from this memorandum, that Nicholas de Stafford survived Noel.

Of the two witnesses, the first was probably the Grandson of a Domesday Baron, Nigel de Stafford, the second was with equal probability the son of a Domesday father, and if so of an age, venerable indeed at the date of this manifesto. Both witnesses were deceased before 1166, the date of the Liber Niger.

The document contains valuable hints for the construction of the Genealogies of De Stafford, Fitz Noel, De Longford, and De Standon.

Ranton and Cooksland still represent *Rontonia* and *Cokeslonia*. The estate near Guosall, alluded to in the memorandum, was afterwards known as "Burgh."

The indication that the terms "Manor" and "Knight's-Fee" were ordinarily, and at a particular period used as convertible terms; the further indication that the oldest military feoffments implied personal service in the field by side of the Suzerain, but might also require the Feoffee's assistance in the building or maintenance of some definite Castle or Garrison;—these are indications of feudal custom and usage, such as we see modified, but hardly reproduced, in evidences of a later period. The Conqueror's policy was to found Castles himself, and to promote their foundation by his Barons. Henry of Anjou was jealous of the latter system, and did much to reverse it. The "service of the shield," the covenant of older feoffments, left an analogous idea in the later term "scutage," but the essence of scutage was that the "service of the shield" might no longer be inexorable.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XIII.

CIRCA MARCH, A.D. 1153, 18 STEPHEN.

TREATY OF DEVIZES, WHEREAT HENRY, DUKE OF NORMANDY, GRANTS, INTER ALIA, TO RANULF, EARL OF CHESTER, THE EARLDOM OF STAFFORD, AND THE FEES (OR FEALTIES) OF ROBERT DE STAFFORD AND NORMAN DE VERDUN.

(*Cotton Charter, XVII., 2.*)

(This Charter is also transcribed by Rymer, who preserves a few readings, no longer decipherable in the original. Rymer's date, viz., 17 Stephen, A.D., 1152, is no part of the Original, and is probably erroneous by a year.)

Henricus dux Normannorum et Comes Andegavorum omnibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Comitibus, Baronibus Vicecomitibus et omnibus amicis et fidelibus suis Normanniæ et Angliæ, salutem Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Ranulpho Comiti Cestriæ omnem hereditatem suam Normanniæ et Angliæ sicut unquam aliquis antecessorum suorum eam melius et liberius tenuit, et nominatim castellum de Vira et Barbifluvium cum tali libertate quod per totam banleugam possit capere forisfactum suum et Brullium de Fossis, et Alebec, et hoc unde erat Vicecomes in Albrincis et in Sancto Jacobo de hoc feci eum Comitem, et quicquid habui in Abrinchein ei dedi preter episcopatum et Abbatiam de Monte

Sancti Michaelis et quod eis pertinet. Insuper dedi et concessi ei totum honorem Comitis Rogeri Pictaviensis ubicunque aliquid habeat et totum honorem de Blic ubicunque sit in Angliâ et totum honorem de Eia sicut Robertus Malet avunculus matris suæ illum melius et plenius unquam tenuit. Insuper dedi ei Staford et Stafordiescira et Comitatum Stafordiae totum quicquid ego ibi habui in feudo et hereditate excepto feudo Episcopi Cestrënsis et Comitis Roberti de Ferrariis et Hugonis de Mortuomari et Gervasii Paganelli et excepto foresto de Canot quod in manu meâ retineo, et feodum Alani de Lincol' ei dedi qui fuit avunculus matris suæ et feodum Ernisi de Burun, sicut suam hereditatem et feodum Hugonis de Scoteineio ei dedi ubicunque sit, et feodum Roberti de Chalz ubicunque sit, et totum feodum Radulphi filii Odonis et totum feodum Normanni de Verdun et feodum Roberti de Staford ubicunque sit.

Et triginta libratas terræ quas habui in Grimesbeia ei dedi et Notingham Castellum et Burgum et quicquid habui in Notingham in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis dedi, et totum feodum Willelmi Peverelli ubicunque sit, nisi poterit se dirationare in meâ curiâ de scelere et traditione, excepto Hecham, et si Engelranus de Albamarl non voluerit se capere mecum neque comes Simon et illud vi capere potero predictum Hecham reddo Comiti Rannulfo si eam habere voluerit et Torchessiam et Oswardebec Wapentac et Derbeiam cum omnibus pertinentiis et Mammesfeld cum socha et Roel' cum socha et Stanleiam juxta Coventreiam cum socha; et de Beluario tenebo ei rectum quam citius potero sicut de suâ hereditate. Et sex baronibus suis quos elegerit cuique centum libratas terræ dabo, de his quæ mihi ex hostibus meis acquisita (*sic*) acciderint de me tenendas. Et omnibus parentibus suis suam reddo hereditatem unde potens sum, et de hoc unde ad presens potens non sum rectum plenarium tenebo ex quo potens ero. T. Willelmo Cancëllario, R. Comite Cornubiæ. R. Comite Her'f', Patricio Comite Sarisb', Umfrido de Buhun dapifero, J. filio Gilberti, R. de Hum' Constabulario, Guarino filio Ger', Roberto de Curcey dapifero, Manasses Biset dapifero, Philippo de Columbariis. Ex parte Comitis Ranulfi, Willelmo Comite Lincoln', Hugone Wac, G. Castell' de Fines, Simone filio Willelmi, Turst' de Montef', Gaufrido de Costentin, Willelmo de Verd', Ricardo Pincerna, Rogero Wac, Simone filio Osberti. Apud Divisas.

NOTES ON THE TREATY OF DEVIZES.

It was early in the year of our Lord 1151 that Geoffrey Le Bel,

Duke of Normandy and Comte of Anjou, ceded the Duchy to his son Henry, who forthwith did homage for the same to the King of France.

By the death of Comte Geoffrey, on or about September 7th, 1151, his son, the Duke of Normandy, became Comte of Anjou.

On May 18th, 1152, Henry, Duke of Normandy and Comte of Anjou, entitled himself to the Duchy of Aquitaine by his marriage with Elianor, the divorced wife of Louis VII. of France; but Henry did not as yet assume his wife's title of Aquitaine, nor her sub-title of Poitou.

On January 6th, 1153, Duke Henry effected a landing in England, and forthwith addressed himself to the siege of Malmesbury, then garrisoned for Stephen. Whatever local encouragement the Duke may have had in this exploit, some primary success brought able partizans to his side. The Earl of Leicester, much observant of signs and seasons, was the first to aid the Duke with supplies. Within a few weeks the Earls of Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, and Cornwall were arrayed in the cause of legitimacy.

At this period the most powerful, the most ambitious, and the least trusted subject in the Realm was Ranulf de Gernons, Earl of Chester and Vicomte of Avranches. It behoved both him and the Duke that they should understand one another. The Charter now before us is their understanding. The Duke tells the Earl what he is prepared to give for the Earl's assistance in the recovery of the Duke's right's; and the Earl accepts the offer.

The events of the year 1153 are involved in much obscurity, both as to their substance and their relative sequence. Four different "treaties" are spoken of as if they were treaties between Stephen and the Duke. They are said to have taken place at Devizes, Wallingford, Winchester, and Westminster. That, doubtless, was the order of the negociations referred to; but the affair at Devizes was no treaty *with* Stephen, but a very threatenful treaty *against* him. If we take its date to have been *circa* March 1st 1153, we shall probably be right within a month.

The Duke gives and confirms to the Earl all his (the Earl's) inheritance in Normandy and England, with all advantages and franchises enjoyed by any of his antecessors. He specifies the Castle of Vire and (the seaport of) Barfleur, with plenary powers of jurisdiction through all the Banlieu (Town Liberties of Barfleur) and the woodland of Les Fosses and Alebec.

And where and whereinsoever the Earl had been Viscomte of

Avranches and of St. James (de Beuvron) he is now created Comte.

Whatever, too, the Duke himself had in the Avranchin he gives to the Earl, save only the Bishproic of Avranches, the Abbey of Mont St. Michael, and whatever to them belonged.

Furthermore, the Duke gives and concedes the whole Honour of Comte Roger the Poitevin, wherever he (Earl Ranulf) had ought thereof.

This expression is significant. Taken as a whole, the Honour of Comte Roger the Poitevin has at various recurrent periods been called the Honour of Lancaster. Lancaster Castle was its original caput. All Lancashire, between the Ribble and the Mersey, was included in the Honour. The Poitevin Comte is known to have had lands in many other Counties, and in most of these his sometime manors are perpetually recurring as "held of the Honour of Lancaster." At another and later period, when vast estates—never held by the Poitevin—accrued to the Earldom, afterwards the Duchy, of Lancaster, the term "Honour of Lancaster" became, of course, more comprehensive.

Comte Roger surrendered his English Fief to William the Conqueror, before the date of Domesday, but the Conqueror did not disintegrate it. William Rufus, I imagine, restored it to Comte Roger; but Henry I., execrating above all things the names and races of Montgomery and Belesme, confiscated it. As an Escheat in his hands, Henry I. did something to disintegrate the Honour of Lancaster, but I do not find that anything so subtracted went to aggrandize the Honour of Chester. Henry had not reached the middle of his reign when he bestowed the Comtec of Moretain and the hardly diminished Honour of Lancaster on his nephew, Stephen, of Blois; and both these dignities remained with the said Stephen by a good and sound title till the end of his own reign.

When, therefore, Duke Henry, in the year 1153, spake of giving to Earl Ranulf, of Chester, all that the said Earl "has" anywhere in the whole Honour of Comte Roger the Poitevin, the Duke probably alluded to something, more or less, which the turbulent Earl had wrested from Stephen during the period of usurpation. I do not know that anything even of this kind remained with the Earl of Chester's heirs; but in truth the promises of Devizes, none of them resulted in estates of inheritance.

To continue:—The Duke presents Earl Ranulf with "the whole Honour of Blythe, wherever in England it might lie."

The Honour of Blythe, otherwise called the Honour of Tickhill, consisted of the Domesday possessions of Roger de Busli. Blythe was in Nottinghamshire. Laughton-in-le-Morthen, the site of Roger de Busli's Castle of Tickhill, was in Yorkshire. We read both of Tickhill Castle and Blythe Castle, but it is explained to me (by Mr. Ellis) that as there was never any Castle at Blythe, the name of Blythe Castle was occasionally applied to Tickhill Castle.

Roger de Busli's Domesday Honour consisted of estates in the several Counties of York, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, Gloucester, and Devon. Roger de Busli was deceased in 1098, leaving an only son, Roger, then in minority. Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, a kinsman of Roger de Busli, is said by Ordericus to have bought the whole Fief of Blythe from William Rufus; but it is well suggested (by Mr. Ellis) that what the Earl bought was probably the wardship of the heir, with the reversion of the inheritance. A ward of Belesme was unlikely long to survive any such arrangement. Within four years, the younger De Busli was deceased without issue.

On Belesme's banishment (A.D. 1102) the whole of his estates, as Earl of Shrewsbury, escheated to the Crown, and therewith the Honour of Blythe escheated also. Saving one incident, to be noticed in the sequel, more that a century had elapsed when question arose as to the right heirs of Roger de Busli. The claimants were Robert de Vipont, whose wife Ilonca affected to represent a family of De Busli, descended from Arnald de Busli, brother of the Domesday Baron, and Alice, Countess of Ewe, claiming to be descended from, and to represent, Beatrix, a sister of the same Baron.

The decision of the Court was in favour of the Countess; but that which she gained was far less than the old Honour of Blythe. Henry I. had begun the process of disintegration a hundred years before. What Duke Henry gave to Earl Ranulf in 1153 was the Seignery over so much of the Honour of Blythe as remained an escheat in the hands of his (Henry's) opponent, Stephen.

Duke Henry presents Earl Ranulf with the whole Honour of Eye so fully and so well as Robert Malet, Uncle of the Earl's mother had at any time held it.

The Honor of Eye in Suffolk, and all Robert Malet's English estates, escheated to Henry I. in or before 1106, when that Baron fell on the rebel side at Tinchebray. Lucia Malet, sister of Robert, had, some thirty years previously, become the wife of Ivo Tailleboise, an Anjovin Count, Lord of the Lincolnshire honour of Bolingbroke, and had taken to him *in maritagio* certain estates of the Malet Fief in that County. Lucia Tailleboise, the issue of this marriage, was, therefore, niece of Robert Malet, of Eye. She was also mother of Ranulf de Gernons, Earl of Chester, by her second marriage with Ranulf le Meschin, the previous Earl. Duke Henry's Grantee had no sort of hereditary right to the Honour of Eye. The Duke granting it to Ranulf de Gernons, granted it at his own pleasure, as an escheat of the Crown, and in contempt of Stephen's de facto possession of the Honour.

In the same haughty strain the Duke continues:—

“Moreover, I have given unto him Stafford, and Staffordshire, and the whole County of Stafford, whatever I have hitherto had therein, in fee and in inheritance, except the Fief of the Bishop of Chester, and of Earl Robert de Ferrars, and of Hugh de Mortimer, and of Gervase Paganell, and except the Forest of Cannock, which I retain in my own hand.”

This is very straight language. The Duke at this moment was *de jure* King of England and Earl of Stafford. He affected to be both, *de facto*; and so he made Ranulf de Gernons Earl of Stafford. He excepts four Baronies from subjection to the future Earl—the Baronies of the Bishop, of Earl Ferrars, of Hugh de Mortimer, and of Gervase Paganell. All these four had Fiefs, greater or less, in other Counties than Stafford, nay, Hugh de Mortimer had only two Manors in Staffordshire, while elsewhere in eleven other Counties he had more than a hundred and twenty. It was not that these four potentates had as yet declared their allegiance to the Duke. It was rather that he hoped and expected them to do so.

“And I have given unto him the Fief of Alan de Lincoln, who was Uncle of his (the Earl's) mother.”

This was intended in augmentation of Earl Ranulf's Lincolnshire Honour of Greet-ham; this, too, was in scorn of King Stephen, under whom Randulf de Bayeux was at

the moment holding the vast Lincolnshire Barony which had accrued to him by his marriage with Margaret, only daughter and heir of Alan de Lincoln.

It is not probable that the bit of genealogy propounded in the Duke's diploma was intended to make out any hereditary claim for Earl Ranulf on the Fief of Alan de Lincoln; but it is very wonderful to hear from so good an authority that Alan de Lincoln was Uncle of Lucia Taillgebosc.

Two of the ablest genealogists of the last generation, each a very *Ædipus* in the solution of pedigradal puzzles, explored this question somewhat too rigorously, and, therefore, in vain. It is impossible of solution, unless, sticking to the differential meaning of the word *avunculus*, we are content to accept Alan de Lincoln as half-brother of Lucia Malet; or unless, on the other hand, we interpret *avunculus* to be *patruus*, and look upon Alan de Lincoln as half-brother of Ivo Taillgebosc.

I do not know whether the brotherhood of Alured de Lincoln and Alan de Lincoln has been proved, or only accepted as probable, by the very sound genealogists above alluded to. Say for a moment that they were brethren, suppose (it is not a very wild guess) that Alured relinquished to Alan his great Lincolnshire Fief, accepting in lieu thereof at the hands of William Rufus a Dorset marriage and a richer Barony; suppose all this, and these speculations, always more or less erroneous in detail, are somewhat encouraged, and their better adjustment may still be hoped for, when we find Ivo Taillgebosc and Alured de Lincoln mentioned, not indeed as related to each other, but as related to a third person, viz., to that Turoid, who preceded Ivo Taillgebosc in the Shrievalty of Lincolnshire.

To continue:—The Duke gives to Earl Ranulf the Fief of Erneis de Burun as his (the Earl's) inheritance.

The expression is ambiguous. Does it mean that Earl Ranulf had already an hereditary claim on the escheated Fief of Erneis de Burun? Or does it mean that the Duke now gives the said Fief to the said Earl, to hold thereafter in fee and inheritance?

Probably the meaning is something different to either of these two.—

Erneis de Burun seems to have suffered forfeiture in the earlier half of Henry I.'s reign. The bulk of the Escheat was bestowed by that King before A.D. 1114 on Geoffrey fitz Pagan. Geoffrey fitz Pagan's son, William Trusbut, was one of those lowly adventurers whom Ordericus describes the King as wont to "pick out of the mire." But the fact is that it was to the father, if to anyone, that Orderic's words were applicable, and of the father Orderic had never heard. In Geoffrey fitz Pagan, and in the escheated Fief of Erneis de Burun, originated the Barony of "Trusbut of Watre." Of William Trusbut, I can only say that he seems to have been a partizan of Stephen, that he was probably living and holding the Barony of Watre at the time of Duke Henry's advent, and that he was deceased five years later.

King Henry I. did not give all Erneis de Burun's escheats to Geoffrey fitz Pagan; he gave a part thereof—a part which was in Yorkshire—to Comte Alan, which Comte Alan, by the way, can have been none of the Richmond line, but must have been Alan fitz Hoel, Comte or Duke of Greater Bretagne, who, besides being Henry I.'s brother-in-law, had a son, Conan, married to one of the King's natural daughters.

The residue of Erneis de Burun's escheats is described by Henry I., at the close of his reign, as "all the land wheresoever which had belonged to Ernisius de Burun, except that which I gave to Comte Alan of the same Fief in Eboraschira." And by this Deed, which passed at St. Albans between the years 1129 and 1133, King Henry I. gave the said residue to Ranulf, Earl of Chester.

So then the Duke's grant at Devizes in 1153 was but a renewal of his grandfather's Grant at St. Albans more than twenty years previously. The Grantee was the same Earl Ranulf in each case. It may have been in the Duke's hidden intention to oust

William Trusbut from Watre and from his Lincolnshire fief. Of that we can know nothing. We merely point out that it was no great strain of language to call that the Earl's "inheritance" which had been given him twenty years before in fee and in inheritance.

Furthermore, the Duke gives to the Earl the fee of Hugh de Scotenei and the fee of Robert de Chalz, wherever situate, and all the fee of Ralph fitz Odo and of Norman de Verdun, and the fee of Robert de Stafford, wherever situate.

This must not be misunderstood as a sentence of confiscation. The five Baronies were to remain intact, but the Barons were to become Barons of the Earl of Chester, and not to remain Barons of the King. The word "feodum" throughout the clause means *fealty* rather than fief. It is probable that one, it is improbable that another, of these five Barons was a warm supporter of Stephen. Of the politics of three we know nothing. The question with the Duke was not whether these Barons would prefer to hold under King or under Earl, but whether the Earl of Chester wished for their homage and service. Accordingly we observe a remarkable appropriateness in some of these Baronies for annexation to one or other of the several Fiefs of Earl Ranulf. For instance, Scotenei's Barony was in Lincolnshire—it was the Domesday Fief of Rainer de Brimou. Robert de Cauz' Barony was partly in Lincolnshire; so far as it was in Lincolnshire, he had it by descent from Geoffrey Halseline, a Domesday Baron, or from a brother of Geoffrey Halseline, deceased before Domesday.

About Ralph fitz Odo I have no light, nor any conjecture worth offering. There were probably two contemporaries of that name, neither of them of any notoriety.

Norman de Verdun's Fief was in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Lincolnshire, and possibly in other Counties. Among Manors, inherited from his father, was Farnham, Bucks. His marriage with a daughter of the Chamberlain Clinton, his previous feudal connection with the Earls of Chester, and his evident relations with the family of De Humez, may possibly account for the progressive acquisitions of the family. It is obvious that Duke Henry, subjecting Norman de Verdon's fief to the Earl of Chester and Stafford, can have been actuated by no unfriendly feeling towards the Tenant.

With Robert de Stafford it was, perhaps, otherwise. He inherited from his Domesday Grandsire a Fief which absorbed a great portion of Staffordshire, and extended into the Counties of Warwick, Worcester, Lincoln, Northampton, Oxford, and even into Suffolk. He had been, by necessity or by choice, a supporter of Stephen, nay, at this moment he held his Staffordshire Barony under Stephen, not as King of England, but as Comte of Mortain. The arrangement was a *pourpresture* on the Crown, and as such was quashed by Henry II. on his accession. But now, at Devizes, in 1153, Duke Henry, presenting Ranulf de Gernons with the Earldom of Stafford, might well consolidate the gift by adding the fealty and service of the greatest and perhaps most disaffected man in the County.

The Duke presents Earl Ranulf with thirty Librates of land which he (the Duke) had in Grimsby.—

Great Grimsby commanded, on the Lincolnshire side, the widest and most easterly passage of the Humber. At the date of Domesday the capital manor was in the Fief of Ralph de Mortimer; but Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and his tenant, Losoard, had a considerable Soke in Grimsby, and Drogo de Benrere had a small Berewick there. Within thirty years of Domesday, Mortimer's Manor, the essential feature of this important position, was annexed to the Crown, the "Bayeux" or "Dover Fee" as it was called, was an escheat; but Hamo Dapifer, a Kentish Baron, had been beneficed with

a large estate in Luceby and the neighbourhood of Grimsby, theretofore included in Bishop Odo's Fief.

At the time of the Treaty of Devizes, the whole of Grimsby was in the Crown, and whereas Duke Henry claimed the Crown, he claimed Grimsby. The Ferm of the estate was more than £100 per annum. Four years later it was £111 per annum. Why Earl Ranulf should ask for, or expect, a portion of this income, is a matter of the merest guess. The right heir of Hamo Dapifer at this juncture was William, Earl of Gloucester, and the present Countess of Chester, was Earl William's sister. Her *maritagium*, originally fixed by her father, Earl Robert, of Gloucester, and her grandfather, King Henry I., may have included some charge on the rents of Grimsby.

The Castle and Borough of Nottingham, and whatever the Duke (affecting Royalty) had in Nottingham, he gives to Earl Ranulf and his heirs in fee and inheritance; also all the fee of William Peverel, wherever situate, "unless the said William could exculpate himself in the Duke's Court of wickedness and treason."

Here we see what it was that set William Peverel on that murderous design which nine months later resulted in Earl Ranulf's death.

The Duke excepts Hecham from his grant of all Peverel's fief to Earl Ranulf, but if neither Engelram de Albamarle nor Earl Simon should be willing to espouse the Duke's cause, and if the Duke could take Hecham by force of arms, then he gives it up to Earl Ranulf, should the latter care to have it.

Higham, afterwards known as Higham Ferrers, was in Northamptonshire. It was strictly of the Fee of Peverel, having, at the date of Domesday, been held by William Peverel's predecessor, the alleged son of the Conqueror.

I imagine that the Duke, determined on the ruin of William Peverel, but wishing to detach Engelram de Albamarle and Simon, Earl of Northampton, from Stephen's cause, had already offered them inducements, *inter alia*, and Peverel's Manor of Higham.

Engelram de Albamarle was brother of William, Comte of Aumale, surnamed Le Gros. The Comte was a zealous Stephanite, as his relationship to the House of Blois would suggest. Among the Annals of Thornton Abbey is a passage suggesting that Engelram de Albamarle died in 1149. The Duke's Charter shows him alive in 1153.

Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Northampton, died within a few weeks of the Treaty of Devizes. He died in the Army of Stephen, then engaged in the siege of Wallingford.

The Duke proceeds to give Torkesey, and the Wapentac of Oswardebec, and Derby with all its belongings, and Mammesfield with its soke, and Rutland with its soke, and Stanley, near Coventry, with its soke.

These were mostly Crown estates. Torkesey was a suburb of Lincoln, but a borough, governed by its own Burgesses, and with like customs as the City of Lincoln.

Oswardebec was a Wapentac of Nottinghamshire. The grant of a Wapentac is rather a grant of jurisdiction than of material territory. If the Nottinghamshire Domesday be correctly rubricated, all the Manors which owed suit to Oswardebec Wapentac were in the Fee of Roger de Busli.

Derby was a Burgh of the ordinary type, two parts in the Crown, one in the Earl-
dom. Robert, the existing Earl Ferrers of 1153, though we may hardly call him "Earl of Derby," had the Comital share of the Burgh. Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire, was a large Manor of Royal Demesne, with numerous sokes and dependencies.

Rutland, though at the time of the Survey it had been partly in Nottinghamshire, partly in Northamptonshire, was now (A.D. 1153) a County in itself. At the time of the Survey, the Nottinghamshire portion of Futland was in the Crown, and yielded an annual ferm of £150. The Northamptonshire portion was in several hands. What the Duke gave to Earl Ranulf was, I imagine, a Jurisdiction, together with whatever rents might still be accruing to the Crown, from Manors, not alienated before the death of Henry I., nor yet by the Empress.

Stanley (now written Stoneleigh) was in Warwickshire, and a Manor of Ancient Demesne. It had no soke particularized in Domesday. The internal elements of these large Manors were after spoken of as their soke.

“And of Belvoir,” says the Duke, “I will do him (the Earl) his right, so soon as I shall be able, as being of his inheritance.”

I do not affect to interpret this allusion. The early history of the Honour of Belvoir is worse than mysterious; it is masked by wilful falsehood. Robert de Todeni, the founder of Belvoir Castle and Priory, was succeeded, said the Monks of St. Albans, by a son William, which William the same Monks identified with William de Albin Brito, the favourite of Henry I., and the supporter of Stephen—Grantee, it may have been, of a great part of Todeni's fief, though not of Belvoir Castle, at the hands of Henry I.

Dugdale, following the Monastic account, identified William, son and heir of Robert de Todeni (*alias* Robert de Belvidere) with William de Albani Brito (I.). The latter occurring first about 1121, and then seized, as I believe, of much of Todeni's lands died in 1155. That he was related to the house of Todeni is probable enough, not only because William de Albin Brito did eventually succeed to both the Honour and Castle of Belvoir, but in that a younger brother of this William de Albin called himself Robert de Todeni (*Totineyo*). But the identity of the two Williams is incredible; for we know that William de Todeni succeeded his father (that is, *circa* 1088), and yet there is a long interlude of indirect Tenure between such succession and the advent of William de Albin (I.). Moreover, William de Todeni, born at least as early as the Conquest, will have lived to the age of 90, and survived his father some 67 years if he were identical with William de Albin (I.). Lastly, Thomas, Lord de Ros, the descendant of Albin Brito, chartering Belvoir Priory in the reign of Henry VI., spoke of William, son of Robert de Totineyo, and William de Albincio Primus as distinct persons.

And now for the hiatus which the St. Albans monks filled up so demurely:—In the year 1114, the Fief which Robert de Todeni and his son Berenger had held in Lincolnshire (A.D. 1086) was held in capite by Robert de Lisle. And this Robert de Insula, taking his name apparently from the Isle of Wight, seems to have married a northern heiress, for his wife, Albreda, joined him in a grant of land to St. Mary's Abbey, York.

The Pipe-Roll of 1130 mentions Robert de Insula twice, and as if in pecuniary difficulties. He owes a fine of five merks to have right concerning some land in the Isle of Wight; and in Yorkshire he accounts for part of a Fine, the object of which was to recover some land held by William Torneant, a Sheriff's Officer or Escheator, or it may be a Usurer of the period.

In the same Pipe-Roll, under Lincolnshire, I find Adeliza, wife of Roger Bagot, owing £198 (and that only a balance) of a Fine, “pro terrâ patris sui de Belveder.” And, again, in the same Roll, I find the Danegeld (six shillings) remitted on Belvoir Castle—obviously as being *in manu Regis*, while the Lincolnshire Fief of William de Albin Brito has a distinct exemption of thirty-three shillings—obviously as a personal favour to himself.

It will hardly solve or simplify the riddle now before us if I say that within the

next thirty years there is much appearance of kinship between the houses of Bigot and Albini-Brito, while in the year of 1166 Earl Hugh Bigot, giving account of his Tenure-in-capite, appends thereto a statement of his seignery over 10½ knight's fees, which he entitles DE FEODO ALBREDE DE INSULA.

With all this mystery as to the relative interests of De Lisle, Bigot, and Albini-Brito in the honour of Belvoir and the heirship of Toden, we may well be excused our amazement on hearing that Ranulf de Gernons was mixed up in the matter of heirship. That Duke Henry would gladly have ousted Albini from Belvoir, or at least decurted his Barony, we may well believe.

"And to six of Earl Ranulf's Baron's" (continues the Duke) "whom he may select, to each of them I will give 100 librates of such land as I may happen to wrest from mine enemies, to be holden (immediately) of myself. And to all the Earl's friends and supporters (*parentibus*) I restore their heritages so far as I have the power to do so, and, where I have no such present power, I will see them fully righted as fast as I gain it."

These words require no comment; but we shall be shewing small deference to the historical importance of the Diploma if we omit to say something further about its witnesses.—

THE WITNESSES OF THE TREATY OF DEVIZES.

WILLELMUS CANCELLARIUS.—Attested several of Duke Henry's diplomas of 1153. He was possibly the same with William fitz Gilbert, who had been Chancellor to the Empress in 1141. Meanwhile a Chancellor named Richard had served the Empress, her husband, and her son, Henry, in succession.

R. COMES CORNUBLE.—Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, the Duke's Uncle, said by a French historian to have been a main instrument of the Duke's success in regaining his birthright.

R. COMES HEREFORD.—Roger, son and heir of Milo de Gloucester, the staunchest of legitimatists. Milo, having been created Earl of Hereford by the Empress in 1141, had fallen in battle 24th Dec. 1143. Earl Roger, now a supporter of the Duke, fell under some mistrust soon after the restoration. He died in cloister, without issue. None of his brothers was allowed to succeed to the Earldom. The title was eventually revived in the descendants of one of Earl Roger's sisters, viz., of Margaret, wife of Humphrey de Bohun.

PATRICIUS COMES SARISBURIÆ.—Another Earl of the Empress's creation. The period of his creation is unknown. As late as 1144 he is entitled "Constable" only.

UMFRIDUS DE BUHUN.—Humphrey de Bohun, third of both names, had been Steward to the Empress, and was now holding the

same office under the Duke. He was son-in-law of Earl Milo, and first cousin of Earl Patrie.

J. FILIUS GILBERTI.—Afterwards better known as John Marshall. He served King Henry II. in that office from 1155 to 1166. The subsequent generations of this family have not been satisfactorily made out by genealogists. The Earls Marshall inherited the office of John fitz Gilbert by direct descent in the male line. They became Earls of Strigoil or Pembroke, by marriage with the heiress of Strongbow. In the same right they seem to have acquired a moiety of the Honour of Earl Giffaord.

R. DE HUMEZ CONSTABULARIUS.—Richard de Humez, Constable of Normandy, an office which became hereditary in his descendants. He served with great repute under Henry II., till A.D. 1180, when he took the cowl in his own Abbey of Aunay. To the learning and sagacity of the late Thomas Stapleton, Esq., we owe our conviction that Richard de Humez was descended from the Conqueror's brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux.

GUARINUS FILIUS GEROLDI.—Warin fitz Gerold, the eldest of two brothers, introduced into England by Duke Henry at this period. They afterwards served in turn the office of Royal Chamberlains. Warin died without issue. Henry, his younger brother was ancestor, through a female, of De Redvers, Earl of Devon. Warin and Henry were, perhaps Cadets of that great Norman house of Fitz Gerold, which gave an origin to the Tankerville Chamberlains of Normandy, to the Earls of Salisbury, and to De Romara, sometime Earl of Lincoln.

ROBERTUS DE COURCEY DAPIFER.—This was he, who having been a Steward under Henry I., the Empress, and Duke Henry, was consistently addressed as a Justiciar of Normandy by Henry when King. He fell in the Welsh Invasion of 1157. His nephew, William, eventually his heir, became Seneschal of Normandy, which simply means that he was the chief of the Dapiferi or Justiciars of the Duchy.

MANASSES BISET DAPIFER.—Continued in office after Henry's accession to the throne, and till the year 1166. He was one of the so-called 'Strangers' of the Restoration. Henry gave him the Worcestershire Manor of Kidderminster.

PHILIPPUS DE COLUMBARIIS.—Another Stranger. His marriage with the heiress of De Candos entitled him to the Domesday Barony of Alured de Hispania, and to estates in Devon, Somerset, and Monmouthshire.

WITNESSES ON THE PART OF RANULF, EARL OF CHESTER.

WILLELMUS COMES LINCOLNIÆ.—William de Romara, first created Earl of Cambridge and afterwards Earl of Lincoln by Stephen, was uterine brother of Earl Ranulf and older by many years. From his mother, Lucia Tailgebose, William de Romara, as her oldest son, inherited the Honour of Bolingbroke in Lincolnshire. From his father, Roger fitz Gerold, he inherited his Norman Fief. It is probable that having been exiled by Stephen, he was the more ready to adopt the cause of Duke Henry. He did not long survive the Restoration. His heir, holding the Fief of Bolingbroke in A.D. 1166, was his grandson. The Earldom of which William de Ramara I. had been sometime seized, was not confirmed to any of his descendants. It was construed at a later date to be inherent in the Honour of Bolingbroke, and the Grandson of Earl Ranulf de Gernons attaining at length the Honour of Bolingbroke, attained also the Earldom of Lincoln.

HUGO WAC.—Ancestor of the Baronial House of Wake, of Lydell. Some years before the advent of Duke Henry, Hugh le Wake appears in attendance on Ranulf, Earl of Chester. His marriage with a coheirress, the daughter of Baldwin fitz Gilbert, eventually placed Hugh de Wake among the Barons of Lincolnshire. Monastic mendacity, Philo-Saxon enthusiasm, and blind credulity, have invented and illustrated the story of Hugh le Wake's origin.—Hereward the hero of Isle Ely, was, forsooth, the ancestor of Hugh, and Hereward in his day was surnamed Le Wac!! From like founts of falsehood and idolatry we derive the astonishing intelligence that Hereward "the last of the Saxons" was son of Earl Leofric and Godiva!! Descending to sober fact, we find that Hugh le Wac's name was of Flandrian origin, and that his territorial antecedents belonged to Normandy.

G. CASTELLANUS DE FINES.—This Officer has not occurred to the writer in any other diploma of the period.

SIMON FILIUS WILLELMI.—Ancestor of the Barons Kyme, of Lincolnshire.—In frequent attendance on Earl Ranulf.—After the Earl's death appointed by King Henry II. to be one of the Custodes of the Honour of Chester, pending the minority of the heir.

TURSTINUS DE MONTEFORTI.—A great landholder under the Earl of Warwick; but he had other Suzerains. What he may have held under the Earl of Chester I have not enquired.

GAUFRIDUS DE COSTENTIN.—Was of Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire. The Earl of Chester was Seigneurial Lord of the

adjoining Manor of Clifton, and it is quite supposable that at this particular period the Earl exercised or claimed a seignery over Thorpe and other Manors, outlying parcels of the Honour of Lancaster.

WILLELMUS DE VERDON.—Brother probably of Norman de Verdon.

RICARDUS PINCERNA.—Hereditary Butler of the Earls of Chester, and a frequent witness of Earl Ranulf's Charters.

ROGERUS WAC.—Brother, perhaps, of Hugh, the previous witness.

SIMON FILIUS OSBERTI.—A witness of other of Earl Ranulf's Charters in this the last year of his life.

§ The story of the Treaty of Devizes would be less complete were we to omit some notice of a treaty or compact made some twelve years previously. The necessarily two-sided and changeful policy of Earl Ranulf de Gernons was always consistent with a changeless ambition.—Early in December, 1140, Stephen was in Lincolnshire. He was then antagonizing the Empress "with all the power of parchment." By Charter he granted to Ranulf, Earl of Chester, the Castle and City of Lincoln, to be held by the Earl till the Earl's possessions in Normandy should be restored to him by Stephen's intervention. This done, the Earl is still to fortify and to hold one of the towers of Lincoln Castle until the King shall have restored to him the Castle of Tickhill; upon which the King shall have the whole of Lincoln Castle, the Earl's tower included. Stephen also grants to the Earl Greetham, with its Soke (this surely was no more than a confirmation), Newcastle-under-Lyme (perhaps founded originally by the Earl himself, or one of his predecessors), the Honour of Blythe, the land of Roger the Poictevin, from Northampton to Scotland, except Roger de Montbegon's land in Lincolnshire, the Honour of Lancaster, the land between the Ribble and Mersey, and other specified lands.

It would seem that Stephen quitted Lincolnshire without fulfilling his whole promise to the Earl; for when in December, 1140, the Earl and his brother rebelled against Stephen, their first proceeding was to eject a garrison which Stephen had left in Lincoln Castle.

The stirring sequel, the immediate siege of Lincoln Castle by Stephen, Earl Ranulf's escape by night, the indomitable energy and profound strategy which enabled him forthwith to levy and to bring a mighty host to the relief of Lincoln, the battle of February 2nd, 1141, and the capture of Stephen, were the events of a month.

A minor incident of this great drama demands notice, as con-

nected with the territorial and hereditary problems which we have been exploring.—

Before the Battle of Lincoln, Stephen had entrusted the "Bailiwick of Tickhill, with all the outlying lands" (the Honour of Blythe in short), to Henry, Comte of Ewe, whom we afterwards find to have had a claim of inheritance thereto. The Comte fought at Lincoln on the side of Stephen, and was taken prisoner. The Castle of Tickhill, meanwhile had not been committed to the Comte. William de Clerfei had had custody of the Castle as Constable thereof, on behalf of Stephen, and it was in his hands, as Constable, when Stephen was taken prisoner. Afterwards, so we are told, Comte Henry recovered the lands of the Honour, but he never recovered the Castle.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XIV.

11TH JANUARY, ANNO DOMINI 1155. ANNO 1 HENRY II.

CERTIFICATE OF AWARD MADE BY ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.) AND HIS ASSESSORS
AS TO DISPUTES BETWEEN THE CANONS OF STONE AND ERNALD, SON OF
ENISAN DE WALTON.

(*Harleian Charters, XIII., 6. British Museum.*)

Robertus de Staford omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Noverint universi tam posteri quam presentes quod ego R. filius Nicholai de Staford fui apud Stane propter quamdam controversiam que orta fuit inter Ernaldum de Waleton filium Enisani et canonicos de Stane de quibus questus erat idem Ernaldus quod quedam ad suum jus pertinentia occupaverant et in suos usus redigerant. Et quia possessio de quâ agebatur ecclesiastica erat, affuerunt ex parte domini Walteri Episcopi Cestriæ Willelmus Archidiaconus Cestriæ et Radulfus Archidiaconus de Staford et Willelmus (Archidiaconus de) Lundon qui eandem causam diligenter audirent et ecclesiastico iudicio, loco Episcopi, terminarent. Nobis itaque presentibus canonici cartas suas et munimenta protulerunt quibus continebatur quod quæcunque adversus eos Ernaldus clamabat juste et canonicè possidebant sicut ea quæ isdem Ernaldus et Enisanus pater ejus concessionem et confirmationem patris mei et meâ ad opus ecclesie de Stanes vendiderant et quæ Rogerus Cestrie Episcopus petitione ejusdem Ernaldi et Enisani speciali auctoritate confirmaverat. Perpendimus etiam ex eisdem cartis litem aliquam de eadem possessione fuisse inter predictos canonicos et Hugonem

Vigilem qui tunc tempore ex dono Enisani et concessu Regis Henrici Waleton possidebat, et eandem litem apud Beccheham quod est in Canciâ in curiâ et presentiâ ipsius Regis terminatam et possessionem ipsam de qua agebatur Ecclesiæ de Stane adjudicatam et in perpetuam elemosinam ejusdem Regis cartâ confirmatam. Privilegium etiam domini Eugenii Papæ protenderunt in quo prefatos canonicos in protectione beati Petri et suâ susceperat et totas eorundem possessiones apostolicâ auctoritate confirmaverat pervasores vero et perturbatores ipsius ecclesiæ distincto anathemate feriebat. Cognoscentes igitur causam suam et possessionem canonicorum tot munimentis roboratam tot auctoritatibus confirmatam, paci præterea providentes, predictam controversiam comuni consilio tam clericorum quam laicorum hâc compositione terminavimus, videlicet quod predictus Ernaldus totam columpniam suam quam contra canonicos habebat in presentiâ omnium nostrûm omnino et absque ullâ retractione remisit et perpetuo quietum eis clamavit quicquid eâ die in Stanes et in Waleton possidebant, in bosco in plano, in pratis, et pasturis et exitibus viarum et exartis, in terris et decimis, in aquis et aliis quibuscunque rebus. Canonici vero croftam unam in Waleton de eis tenendam in feodo et hereditate Ernaldo concesserunt quæ erat proxima et contigua curti sui et pro quâdem warâ quam in eadem Waleton Stephanus et Radulphus de canonicis eâ die tenebant alteram waram in Estona quam Manius de Ernaldo eâ die tenebat ab eodem Ernaldo in escambium receperunt eâ conditione quod Ernaldus et heredes ipsius adquietabunt waram illam de Estona de omni calupniâ et de omni servitio et consuetudine ad me sive heredes meos pertinente et ita liberam et quietam eam facient sicut erat wara de Waleton quando fuerat in manu canonicorum. Ego ergo Robertus de Staford petitione ipsius Ernaldi et assensu canonicorum hoc escambium inter eos concessi et waram illam de Estona ex tofo quietam erga me et heredes meos ecclesie de Stanes in perpetuum confirmavi. Et Ernaldus ejusque heredes de warâ de Waleton restituent mihi ex integro servitium quod debebant mihi pro wara de Estona. Hæc autem compositio inter canonicos et Ernaldum facta est anno ab incarnatione domini m^o c^o . . . , iij. idus Januarii, Feriâ iij. in ecclesiâ de Stanes, et Ernaldus ibidem tacto sacrosancto altari pacem et fidem eidem Ecclesiæ sese conservaturum firmavit. Et ego Robertus ut frater et advocatus ipsius ecclesiæ hoc idem super altare confirmavi. Hujus compositionis testes sunt Willelmus Archidiaconus Cestriæ, Radulfus Archidiaconus Staford, Willelmus Archi-

diaconus Lundon, Robertus Bagot, Robertus de Witegreve, Ada' filius Aldwini, Ricardus, et alter Ricardus, et Ranulfus, et Alanus et Willelmus clerici, Rogerus filius Henrici, Ada' de Aldithel, Robertus filius Pagani, Godefridus Bras, Radulfus Blundel et multi alii.

NOTES.

This Charter will better be understood if we refer to a Charter (Number V.) already given, whereby King Henry I., in the year 1132-3, arbitrated in a dispute between his Officer, Hugh Vigil, and the Canons of Kenilworth as to lands in Walton.

Most part of the two and twenty years which transpired after the decision of King Henry I. were cursed by the national anarchy and local disturbances which followed on the usurpation of Stephen. During that period Ernald fitz Enisan again troubled the Canons of Kenilworth as to their title to part of the land awarded to the said Canons by King Henry's Arbitration. Henry II. had not yet borne his Crown a month when this new dispute was put in course of legal adjustment.—

On Tuesday, January 11th, 1155, Robert de Stafford, who was both Lord of the Fee of Walton and Sheriff of Staffordshire, sat at Stone to adjudicate on the question. The cause was an ecclesiastical one, and so the Bishop of Chester (Walter Durdent) sent three Commissioners, apparently as representing himself, and as Assessors of the Baron. These Assessors were William (de Villars), Archdeacon of Chester; Ralph, Archdeacon of Stafford; and William, Archdeacon of London, who, by the way, was Incumbent of the great Churches of Bradley and Gnosall, one of Robert de Stafford's, the other of the Bishop of Lichfield's Advowson.

The Record and decision of this tribunal is a monument of no small historical import. It is given above in all its remaining integrity.—

THE DATE of the above Charter is not at first sight determinable. We see it is of some year of the twelfth century, but of what year there is no visible sign. But the composition it describes was effected on Tuesday, the 11th day of January; and the only year of Walter Durdent's Episcopate, in which January 11th fell on a Tuesday, was the year 1155.

Of the persons mentioned as living at this date, viz., January 11th, 1155, Walter, Bishop of Chester, Ernald fitz Enisan, William de Vilers, Archdeacon of Chester, Ralph, Archdeacon of Stafford, and William, Archdeacon of London, were all deceased before the date of the Liber Niger, March, 1166.

There were living at the latter date—Robert, son of Nicholas de Stafford, Roger fitz Henry, Robert fitz Pagan, and Robert Bagod.

§ It is worth remark how, throughout this authoritative manifesto, Robert de Stafford talks of the Church of Stone and the Canons of Stone, and says not a word about Kenilworth, its Church, its Priory, and its Canons, in subjection to whom Stone had been originally founded.

Ere this, the Barons Stafford had established themselves as patrons and protectors of Stone Priory. It was virtually independent of Kenilworth. It was the object on which the knights of the Stafford Fief were exhorted to bestow their alms. Stone Church was destined to be the Mausoleum of the successive Barons. The first Robert de Stafford, himself buried at Evesham, had directed that his successors should there be entombed. But his son, Nicholas, and his grandson, Robert, the Arbitrator on the above occasion, were unquestionably buried at Stone.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XV.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1155. ANNO 1 HENRY II.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.) CONFIRMS VARIOUS GRANTS TO STONE PRIORY.

(*Harleian Charters, XIII, 6. No. 14.*)

Robertus de Staford, omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis omnes tam posteri quam presentes quod pro salute animæ meæ et Aviciæ uxoris mee et animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum parentum et amicorum donavi et concessi in elemosinam Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Wlfadi de Stanes terram Walteri filii Juthe ('apud Stafford' *omitted?*) petitione et gratuito assensu ipsius. Concedo et in elemosinam confirmo predictæ Ecclesiæ terram de Frodeswella que est de feodo meo sicut Nicholaus de Mulewic qui de me eam tenebat in elemosina assensu meo ei donavit. Similiter concedo et confirmo predictæ ecclesiæ mediatatem ecclesiæ de Stokes que est de feodo meo quam Walterus de Cheureswall assensu meo ei in elemosinam donavit, terram quoque de Erdewic que est de feodo meo quam Willelmus Giffard qui de me eam tenebat dedit in elemosinam canonicis de Kinild' pro restauratione dampnorum quos eis intulit et pro absolutione suâ. Insuper concedo et in elemosinam confirmo Ecclesie de Stanes terram de escartis que facta fuit in nemore de Waleton quod est proximum Stanes assensu Enisani et Ernaldi, et terram Briani filii

Chadio proximam Castello de Staford. His testibus Roberto Bagot, Bernardo Dapifero, et Waltero preposito, et multis aliis.

NOTES.

Probably this Charter is a confirmation to Stone Priory of donations made by the vassals of Robert de Stafford during the latter half of Stephen's reign.

It is again remarkable that the benefactions hereby secured are to the Church of Stone—no longer to Stone as subject to Kenilworth. The very things here conveyed and secured to Stone are, together with Stone itself, secured to Kenilworth by a Charter of King Henry II. (Mon. VI., 223, VII.) which, I feel sure, passed c. March, 1163. This implies nothing as to the relative dates of the two confirmations. It implies, what we have seen at an earlier date, viz., that Robert de Stafford did not care to recognise any dependence upon Kenilworth of the Priory which was of his own Advowson.

The King's Charter is more specific. It confirms "Ex feodo et dono Roberti de Stafford . . . *apud Stafford* terram Walteri filii Juthæ et terram Briani filii Cadiho prope Castellum . . . et ex dono Willielmi Giffard et *Rogeri fratris ejus* terram quam habent in Herdewic."

Robert de Stafford's Charter mentions his wife, Avice, as if living. The witnesses are :—

ROBERT BAGOT, unquestionably an Ecclesiastic—the same with him who in January, 1155, officiated at the Arbitration of this same Robert de Stafford at Stone. (Supra p. 235.)

BERNARD DAPIFER.—Seneschal or Steward of the Honour of Stafford. He attests another Stafford Charter noticed below.

WALTER PRAPOSITUS.—Walter de Stafford, Provost (or Mayor) of Stafford. The commencement of his official life cannot be guessed till we know the date of this Deed. He was in office 1165, and 1172. He was then outlawed. His house in Stafford Churchyard remained for many years an escheat of the Crown.

STAFFORD CASTLE.—The Suzerainty over two plots of land in immediate proximity to Stafford Castle, asserted by Robert de Stafford and recognised by Henry II., suggests, if it does not tell, something as to the site and ownership of the said Castle after the death of Stephen.

FRODESWELL, at the date of Domesday, was an Episcopal Manor. What Robert de Stafford had there was perhaps some appurtenance of his neighbouring Manor of Milwich, which he had given in

almoign to Nicholas, the Parson of Milwich, and which, with his consent, Nicholas had consigned to Stone Priory.

CHURCH OF STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Domesday mentions no Manor of Stoke-upon-Trent, and only one moiety of the Church of *Stoches*. This moiety was then an appurtenance of the Manor of Caverswall, held by Ernulf de Hesding, under Robert de Stafford (I.). The Liber Niger (A.D. 1166) seems to indicate Walter de Caverswall as no longer holding the Manor of Caverswell under de Stafford, but as holding it by service of one muntator under Fitz-Alan, whom we know to have been a Coheir of the Domesday Hesding (see Collections I., pp. 216, 217). All we can say is that the anomalous succession in which the Suzerainty of the Manor clearly passed is paralleled by that other anomaly which left the moiety of Stoke Church in the gift of De Caverswall as a Feoffee of De Stafford.

In support of the date which I have ventured to bespeak for this Charter, the mention of William Giffard's outrage on the Canons of Kenilworth seems much to consist with a period of lawless aggression, while the recompense exacted savours no less of the restoration of Law and Order.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XVI.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1155-1159. ANNO HENRY II., CIRCA 1-5.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD CONFIRMS AND INCREASES THE BENEFACTIONS OF HIS FATHER, NICHOLAS, TO ERDAURY PRIORY.

(From the original Charter in the Augmentation Office.)

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis Robertus de Stafford Salutem. Notum habeat universitas vestra me concessisse et presentis scripti munimine confirmasse canonicis de Orbiri donationem patris mei Nicholai de Stafford, videlicet unam carucatam terræ de dominio apud Tisho id (*sic pro id est ?*) centum acras in uno campo et centum in alio et unam virgatam terræ, et mansuram ad opus eorum cum crofto, et xx^{ti} acras prati et communitatem nobiscum in pasturis et hominibus suis cum hominibus nostris. Preteritis vero elemosinis quas eisdem canonicis largitus est (*patu meus*) superaddidi ego aliam carrucatam terræ apud Tisho de dominico meo equalem priori et unam virgatam terræ. Has quoque predictas donationes eis in perpetuam elemosinam concessi petitione Avicie uxoris mee cum cheveces (*sic*) et foreiis et rivulis et semitis inter culturas suas et cum omnibus libertâtibus

suis. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio heredibus et hominibus meis ut hanc donationem meam ratam habeant et manuteneant. Hiis T. Waltero Episcopo in cujus presentiâ hæc carta facta. Willelmo Abbate, Rogero et Frog' archidiaconis, Aluredo monacho, Radulpho monacho, Magistro Hamone, Bosone, Willelmo de Mungumeri, Roberto capellano, Assulfo decano, Hereveo Bagod, Johanne Bagod, Hugone filio Fulgeri, Osberto, Unfrido, Ingelranno, Ricardo clientibus, et multis aliis.

NOTES.

Erdbury, *alias* Ardbury, was in Warwickshire, nigh unto Coventry, and so in that Diocese. In Domesday it is written Edburgeberie. It then had its Priest, and, inferentially, its Church. It was held under Turchil de Warwick by his Tenant, Willelmus. It contained four hides.

“Early in the reign of King Henry II., a Priory for Austin Canons was founded at ‘Orbiri’ by Ralph de Sudley.” Such is Tanner’s dictum, but the Deed before us corrects Tanner’s chronology, for, if Nicholas de Stafford made a grant to the Canons of Orbiri, they were doubtless domiciled at Orbiri as early as the reign of Henry I.

I imagine that Erdbury was at that period held by Ralph de Sudeley, under the Earl of Warwick, or one of his greater vassals. Elsewhere in Warwickshire, Ralph de Sudeley held something under the Baron Stafford, which fact probably induced the favour of Baron Nicholas and his son, Robert, to Ralph’s foundation at Erdbury. In 1166, and so considerably later than this Deed, the same or a succeeding “Radulfus de Suthleia” still held a fourth part of a knight’s fee in the Stafford Barony (see Collections, Vol. I., p. 187).

The grants of the two Barons Stafford to Orbiri Priory were part and parcel of their great Warwickshire Manor of Tyshoe, at some distance from Erdbury and in another diocese.

It should be noticed that this is the earliest Charter in which Robert de Stafford makes mention of the concurrence of his wife Avice. He has not as yet introduced his son Robert: The Testing-clause of this Charter is of interest in relation both to persons and dates.—

WALTER, BISHOP OF COVENTRY, consecrated 2nd October, 1149, died 7th December, 1159.

WILLIAM ‘ABBOT’ was of Radmore, a Staffordshire house, usually said to have migrated to Stoneleigh (Warwickshire) in A.D. 1154. However, I find Abbot William styled “of Radmore in 1155 and

1156." In 1159 he occurs as Abbot of "Stanle" (Stoneleigh) and in that year, on 13th December, he died.

ROGER ARCHDEACON, was of Salop. He held that office from 1130 to at least 1175, and so under three Bishops. He probably resigned office some years before his death. A Prebend of Penkridge, held by him, appears to have fallen vacant after the death of Bishop Peche (6th October, 1182).

FROGER ARCHDEACON (of Derby) was a Norman, and in favour with Henry II., who appointed him his Almoner. Accordingly he occurs no earlier than 1155. In 1159 he was appointed Bishop of Seez. "While yet Archdeacon of Derby he transmitted to the Abbey of Mortimer en Lions a copy of the Old Testament in two volumes."

"ALVERED" MONACHUS attests a Charter of Bishop Durdent, circa 1155 (Mon. VIII., 1244, 1249, VIII., XXIII).

HAMO and BOSO are prominent witnesses in a Charter of Bishop Peche, Durdent's successor.

WILLIAM DE MONTGOMERY.—A Church dignitary, elsewhere appearing in attendance on Bishop Durdent.

ROBERT, a Bishop's Chaplain, and ASSULF, a Rural Dean, conclude the series of Clerical witnesses. Then follow the Knights and Dependents (clientes) of Robert de Stafford.

HERVEY BAGOD (of Bramshall) and JOHN BAGOT (of Blymhill) belong to the period (1155-1159).

HUGH FITZ FULGERI appears elsewhere as a witness.

OSBERT, UNFRID, INGELRANN, and RICHARD. Probably Retainers of the Baron.

¶ One or two readings of this Charter are uncertain, but not so as to affect the general sense.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XVII.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA, 1157-1160. ANNO, CIRCA 3-6 HENRY II.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD GIVES TO WILLIAM DE RIDWARE, IN FEE, THE STAFFORD FEE IN RIDWARE.

(From the Rydeware Chartulary, transcribed Nichol's Leicestershire Vol. III., Part 2, p. 999.)

Robertus de Stapford omnibus hominibus suis et amicis necnon et fidelibus salutem. Notifico vobis me dedisse Willelmo de

Rydeware feodum meum de Rydeware pro suo servitio in feodo et hereditate. Testes Radulfus filius Bryen, Ulferus de Copehale, Willelmus filius ejus, Ricardus de Celle, Robertus filius Herberti, Hugo Mareschallus, Johannes Constabularius, Ricardus de Strep-ton, Wluriz camerarius, pluresque alii sui homines qui hic non memorantur.

NOTES.

The "Rydeware Chartulary" contains a memorandum, viz., that it was made by "me, Thomas de Rydeware, son and heir of Walter de Rydeware, in the second year of King Edward, son of King Edward."

We are to understand then that A.D. 1308-9, Sir Thomas de Ridware, knight, then Lord of Hamstall-Ridware and other inherited estates, transcribed and compiled the muniments of his ancestors, one of whom was doubtless that "William de Rydeware" who figures as Grantee in the above Charter.

The volume which resulted has been preserved for ages by the Gresley family, and is still in their possession. Whether Sir Thomas was himself an incompetent transcriber, or whether his copyists have misused their opportunities of reproducing his Transcripts, it is manifest on the very face of most of these documents that they do not accurately represent the original texts.

In the above Deed, the only seeming flaw is that the name written by Nicholl as "Robertus filius Herberti" probably stood in the original Deed as "Robertus filius Heleberti," which represents "Robert fitz Ilbert."

There may well be a doubt about the date of the above Deed. It is clear that the Grantee was already "of Rydeware" when he accepted Robert de Stafford's feoffment. It is not so clear what other estate he may have had in that district.—

Out of several estates placed by Domesday in Ridware, one was then held by Godric under the Abbot of St. Remigius at Rheims, another was held by "Walter," under the Earl of Shrewsbury. There are analogies and reasons which tempt one to think that either or both these estates were in the tenancy or occupation of William de Rydeware before the date which I venture to assign to this Stafford Deed.

As to the date so assigned:—the witnesses Ralph fitz Bryen, Richard de Celle, Robert fitz Helebert, and Richard de Stretton were all deceased before March, 1166—the date of the Liber Niger—as was probably Ulfer de Coppenhall, the second witness. It is

“John the Constable’s” attestation which, if we were quite sure that we identified him rightly, would give us a safe limit of date in the other direction.—

In July, 1157, when Eustace fitz John, Constable of Chester, in right of his wife, fell at Counsylth, his heir in that high office was his grandson, John, afterwards known as “John de Lacy,” but at first known as “John the Constable,” and as “John fitz Richard, grandson of the Lady Agnes fitz Nigel” (who was, of course, Eustace fitz John’s widow).

This John was under age in 1157; his ordinary Suzerain, the Earl of Chester, was under age also. Both wards fell, therefore, in turn to the custody of King Henry II.

Whether the King gave or sold the wardship of John de Lacy to Robert de Stafford, or whether young Lacy’s presumed tenure of the Staffordshire Manor of Cauldon under Robert de Stafford gave that Baron any share in the youth’s wardship, or whether they were otherwise related, I do not care to discuss. Suffice it that I have given some grounds for my theory that John de Lacy was the “Constable” who at one time was in the suit of Robert de Stafford, and that, if so, the date of this Charter was *c.* A.D. 1157-1166.

Let me remind the lovers of Charter-lore that in the first Deed of this Series (Supra pp. 195-6), William, Constable of Chester, was leading witness of Nicholas de Stafford’s Charter to Kenilworth, and that as Nicholas de Stafford was father of Robert de Stafford, so was William fitz Nigel, of Halton (the Constable in question), great-grandfather of John de Lacy.

Having stated my conception of the date of this Deed, it will be well to show by independent evidence how William de Ridware was, previously to his feoffment by Robert de Stafford, seized of an estate in Ridware which he held in capite of King Henry II.

“H. Rex Angliæ et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegevie vicecomiti Stafford et ministris suis, salutem. Precipio quod Willelmus de Rydeware teneat terram suam de Rydeware bene et in pace et quiete et juste et prohibeo ne super hoc injuste ponatur inde in placitum nec novæ consuetudines inde de eo injuste exigantur. T. Manasser Biset, Dapifer, apud Rademoram.”

The writer of these notes, thinking nothing at that time of William de Ridware, was enabled, by a cognate Charter to Fairwell Nunnery, to fix the date of King Henry II.’s visit to Radmore as in February, 1155 (Itinerary of Henry II., p. 6).

And now by a further process of reasoning and elimination, we

may be assured that the estate thus held in capite by William de Ridware in A.D. 1155, can have been none other than that which had been registered in A.D. 1086 (by Domesday) as a virgate in Ridware, held by "Walterus" under "Earl Roger" (de Montgomery).

Appendix to Series II., Number XVII.

Pertinent to the subject of William de Ridware, and his tenure under Robert de Stafford (II.), is the following uncouth document purporting to have been transcribed by Nichols (Hist. Leices., Vol. III., Part II., p. 1004), from the "Ryde ware Chartulary," but with a naive observation to the effect that the writer did not understand it. We may venture to describe it as a Certificate by Robert de Stafford that one of two parties gave to the other a fourth part of a knight's-fee in Ryde ware in marriage with his daughter, and that the Baron allowed it. But let the Document speak for itself:—

Robertus de Stapfordia omnibus hominibus suis Anglicis et Gallicis salutem. Sciatis me fuisse inter W. de Tanet et W. de Ryde ware quando dedit terram de Ryde ware ei cum filiâ suâ in feodo et in hereditate sibi et suis hereditatibus (*sic*) *servitio* (*sic*) *faciente* (*sic*) scilicet quartam partem militis et concedo et inde testis sum et Julianus filius *suus* (*sic*) et W. malus clericus et Edricus presbiter et Walterus frater W. et Hugo de (*sic*) Maneston et Bernardus Dapifer, et W. Croc et Godefrey Bras de Serdun, Nicholaus, Robertus Colf et Edwynus prefectus; et Robertus de Ryde ware concessit et Edwynus suus filius, et testes sunt.

Shaw's Commentary on the above Deed is as follows:—

"It appears by Deed that Robert de Stafford confirmed, and, with Julian, his son, attested a grant of the land of Ryde ware from William de Tanet to William de Ryde ware, with his daughter, in fee; to be held of the said Robert and his heirs by the fourth part of a knight's fee; which gift was also confirmed and attested by Robert de Ryde ware and Edwyn his son."

Shaw further remarks that Robert de Ryde ware was *elder* brother of William, and that he died without male issue not late in the reign of Henry II., and was succeeded by his brother William, for that Edwin his (Robert's) son died without issue in his father's life-time." These remarks do not issue from the Deed, except so far as there was a Robert de Ryde ware who had a son Edwin. Otherwise they are gratuitous and altogether inept.

§ The obscurity about this Deed need not prevent us deciding its date to have been shortly subsequent to Robert de Stafford's feoffment of William de Ryde ware (p. 240).

HUGH DE MANESTON.—The name, *Mancestre*, occurs among the benefactors of Polesworth Nunnery, but the name, at all events mis-written in this transcript, probably represents Hugh Mauveysin. A place in Shropshire, anciently and rightly named Berwick Manveysin, is now written Berwick Maviston.

BERNARD DAPIFER. Steward, probably, to Robert de Stafford. He occurs elsewhere as a witness.

W. CROC.—Walter Croc was Forester of Cannock in 1130, William his son in 1167.

GODFREY BRAS, here said to be of Sardon, will occur as a witness in several Stafford Deeds somewhat later than this.

ROBERT COLF may be identical with Robert Cappe, party to a later Ridware Deed (Number XIX. infra).

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XVIII.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1158-1165, 4-11 HENRY II.

REINER, SON OF EADRICHT DE WOLSELEY, GIVES GAULEY TO THE NUNS OF BLYTHEBURY, WITH CONSENT OF ROBERT DE STAFFORD, ROBERT HIS SON, AVICE HIS WIFE, R. DE STRETTON, HERVEY HIS SON, AND ADAM DE WROTTESELEY.

(From the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. IV., p. 160, Number V.)

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Rennerius filius Eadricht de Wholepeley, per consensum domini mei R. de Stafford et filii sui R. et uxoris suæ Aviciæ et per consensum R. de Strettona et Hervei filii sui et Adæ de Wrottesley dedi in perpetuam elemosinam totam terram de Gauley cum bosco ad eandem terram pertinente Sancti-monialibus de Blitheburie, tam presentibus quam futuris, pro redemptione animarum patris mei et meæ et Siwardi fratris mei et omnium parentum nostrorum, et hoc omnibus fidelibus innotescat quod hanc eandem terram dedit mihi dominus meus Robertus de Stafford pro servitio in feodum et hereditatem. Hujus donationis testes sunt Herefeus Bagod, Radulphus filius Horm, Robertus filius Radulphi de . . . Hugo de Ingestre, Willelmus, Harvi de Aelea, Adam sacerdos de Colwiz, Giltertus sacerdos de Colton, Hervi frater Reinerii, Radulphus Sigilli mei impressione confirmo.

NOTES.

This is one of those typical Charters which, teaching nothing to a hasty or superficial observance, will render to a patient investigation of its antecedents, its conditions, its every word and hint, full assurance as to its proximate date, and therewith large instruc-

tion as to contemporary feudal usage and diplomatic significancies.

BLYTHEBURY, now in the parish of Mavesyn-Ridware, being already a hermitage, became a domicile for Nuns, about A.D. 1139-1146, under the auspices of Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Lichfield, and Hugh Mauveysin, of Ridware.

WOLSELEY, now in the parish of Colwich, was a Domesday Manor of the Bishop of Lichfield, and was held under the Bishop by Nigel de Stafford, ancestor of De Gresley. The tenancy under Nigel or his heirs would seem to have passed to Eadricht de Wolseley, whose descendants held the Manor, not immediately of the Bishop, but with a mesne obligation to the heirs of Nigel.

GAILEY, otherwise called "Gauley," and "Galey-hay," was in the parish of Penkrige, but, topographically and manorially, was rather associated with Stretton-on-Dunsmore than with Penkrige. In Domesday the Manor is called "Gragelie." At that time Estre-tone (Stretton-on Dunsmore), Etone (Water-Eton in Penkrige parish), Gragelie (Gailey), Sardone (Saredon in Shareshill parish), and Serveded (Shareshill), were all Manors, and were all held under Robert de Stafford (I.) by his knight, Herveus, the undoubted Ancestor of "De Stratton."

It is evident that one of the successors of Herveus had subinfeuded Gailey to Reiner de Wolseley, but, as was the custom at the time, the title of the Arriere Tenant, Reiner, was not secured by any Charter of subinfeudation by De Stratton, but by a Charter of apparently of direct infeudation, from the Lord paramount, Robert de Stafford. Such Charter will probably have expressed the request or consent of De Stratton to the subinfeudation, just as the same consent is now expressed to the alienation. No tenant in the feudal scale could do aught in the way of subinfeudation or alienation without the consent of his superiors in the said scale.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD'S assent to this almoign was backed by the assents of his wife, Avicia, and his son, Robert. The former would bar any future or contingent right of dower on the part of the Lady in the services normally and theretofore due to the Suzerain from the Tenants. The last betokens nothing whatever as to the age of young Robert de Stafford at the time. His confirmation by Charter would probably be some day necessary. The Nuns of Blythebury would probably purchase it by a fee, the greater or the less, according as he felt bound by the words of this Deed or his memory of the occasion.

R. DE STRETTON is undoubtedly Richard. He was head of the

house founded by the Domesday Herveus. He was by possibility the son and heir of Herveius. He was living in or after 1157. He was deceased in 1166.

HERVEY DE STRETTON, now heir apparent of Richard, had succeeded him before 1166, in which year he appears seized of the Stretton Fief, in the Barony of Stafford, and was appointed Sheriff of the County.

ADAM DE WROTTESELY'S assent to this grant might have become necessary or expedient in many ways. It has been conjectured with much plausibility that he was related by blood or marriage with the house of De Stretton. (The question has often occurred to the writer whether both Hervey de Stretton and Adam de Wrottesley were not concerned in the Stewardship of the Honour of Stafford.) Adam de Wrottesley's interest in Gailey may have consisted of a rent or of a small parcel of land, given or subinfeuded to him by either the Mesne or Superior Lord of the time being. In such a case the effect of this Charter would probably be that he would continue to hold rent or land, but under the Nuns of Blithbury.

Adam de Wrottesley's entry on Wrottesley was of course anterior to this Deed. If, as has been suggested, he was introduced to Wrottesley by Adam, Abbott of Evesham, then the date of his introduction was in or after 1160. If we accept the probability of his relations with Abbot Adam, we must needs date this Deed as between 1161 and 1165. The Liber Niger of 1166 exhibits Sir Adam de Wrottesley as responsible for the service of a knight's fee, held mediately by the Abbot of Evesham of the Baron Stafford.

HERVEY BAGOT, held in March, 1166, three knight's fees of the same Baron.

RALPH, SON OF HORM, was of Okeover. His feoffment there was between the years 1155 and 1159. He was living in 1175.

ROBERTUS FILIUS RADULFI DE—The obliterated word was probably Standon. At all events Ralph fitz Bryen, Lord of Standon, and father of this Robert fitz Ralph, was living as late as the year 1157, and this Robert fitz Ralph appears in 1166 as holding six knight's fees of the Barony of Stafford.

HUGH DE INGESTRE has been already identified in these Collections (Vol. I., p. 175) with Hugo Marescallus, the Stafford Tenant of the Liber Niger.

WILLELMUS HERVI DE ACLE.—It is possible that in this signature two names have been confused. The only representative of

the witness or witnesses, traceable in the *Liber Niger* (A.D. 1166), is Herveius de Aceleia, holding a third part of a knight's fee (in Oakley of course) under Hervey Bagot, already named as the holder of three knight's fees in the Barony of Stafford.

ADAM, PRIEST OF COLWICH.—Wolseley was in the parish of Colwich—a parish which was formed between 1086 and 1166, out of contiguous estates of the Bishop's Fief.

GILBERT, PRIEST OF COLTON.—This Colton was not the vill so called, which was in Colwich Parish, and never had any Church or Chapel of its own. Colton, the existing Parish, was at some distance, and was established as a Parish before the date of Domesday. It contained two principal Manors, one of which, comprising the Church, belonged at the date of this Deed to the Fief of Ftz Alan, the other to the Fief of Robert de Stafford. The Fitz Alan Manor was underheld by scions of the house of Manveysin, and Shaw supposes the Priest, Gilbert, to have been of that family. One Gilbert de Colton, probably a Priest, attests a Manveysin Deed at the very end of the Century. It is quite possible that the same witness should occur at intervals, like 1161 and 1200.

HERVEIUS FRATER REYNERII.—That a Saxon Eadricht should call his two sons "Reyner" and "Hervey," suggests that they were born of a Norman mother. Further, the name Hervey among Stafford tenants savours of kinship with the house of Bagot or of Stretton. In this case, Eadricht's sons appear in circumstantial connexion with the latter family.

RALPH.—In Deeds of this supposed date, we find the custom of describing a witness by his Christian name adopted, but less frequently than in the previous æra. If Ralph here designates one witness, why should not Willelmus, preceding "Hervi de Acele" in the context, designate another?

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XIX.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1158-1165, ANNO CIRCA 4-11 HENRY II.

ROBERT AND SIMON CAPPE RELEASING THEIR CLAIM TO WILLIAM DE RIDWARE'S ESTATE AT RIDWARE; THE TRANSACTION IS SANCTIONED AND ATTESTED BY ROBERT DE STAFFORD (II.), HIS WIFE, AVICE, HIS SON, ROBERT, AND A FULL COURT OF HIS KNIGHTS AND VASSALS.

(From the *Rydwere Chartulary*, as transcribed in *Nichol's Leicestershire*, Vol. III., Part 2, pp. 999 et seqq.)

Robertus de Stapford omnibus hominibus suis et amicis, Francis

et Anglicis, salutem. Significetur vobis quod Robertus Cappe et Symon frater ejus postgenitus sponte sua venerunt in curiam meam et ibi ante me et ante curiam quietam clamaverunt Willelmo de Rydeware et heredibus suis calumpniam quam habuerunt super Rydeware de eis et heredibus eorum et hoc fide suâ confirmaverunt, et propter prenominatam calumpniam predictus Willelmus dedit predicto Roberto unam marcam argenti et Willelmus filius et heres predicti Willelmi dedit predicto Roberto quendam runcinum sorem cum sellâ et freno et cum cappâ suâ trossatâ et predicto Symoni dedit pallium suum et tunicam suam et hoc totum propter supradictam calumpniam sibi et heredibus suis de eis et heredibus amborum et hoc concessu meo et Avicie uxoris mee, et Roberti filii mei et heredibus (heredum?) meorum et inde testis sum ego Robertus de Stapford, Avicia uxor mea, et Robertus filius meus, et Walterus de Sumervill, et Petrus de Brimigham, Herveus de Strettona, Thomas filius Ricardi, Herveus Bagot, Herveus et Rogerus filii sui, Willelmus Bagot, Robertus Bagot, Willelmus et Ricardus filii Johannis Bagot, Robertus de Blora, Godefridus Bras, Helyas de Copenhale, Geffray de Westenays, Holgot filius Wydonis, Willelmus filius Radulphi, Robertus de Standone, Robertus filius Alani, Horm de Nortune, Willelmus et Robertus filii Willelmi de Wastenays, Robertus filius Hamonis, Rogerus de Hamton, Hugo de Rydeware, et Rogerus filius suus, Robertus de Sallowe, et teste totâ curiâ Roberti de Staffordia.

NOTES.

This Charter, though sanctioned as to its substance by the Court of the Barony, was probably drawn up in the *Curia Comitatus* of Stafford. The presents given by William de Ridware and his son to the two Quit-claimants were perhaps adapted to the position in life or personal needs of the latter.

THE DATE which is assigned to the Deed (1158-1165) rests mainly on two assumptions, viz., that Robert de Standon succeeded his father later than 1157; and that Helyas de Copenhale was deceased in 1166. With this date the long list of witnesses, being quite compatible, becomes in itself of great interest and import.

WALTER DE SOMERVILLE, in March, 1166, held two knight's fees in the Barony of Stafford. He was deceased in 1176. His two Stafford fees were in Wichnor and in Syerscote. He had an interest, too impalpable for present discussion, in one of William de Ridware's tenements in Ridware. A full investigation of the King's Manor of Alrewas would show William de Ridware or his des-

cendants in other relations with Walter de Somerville or his descendants. Erdeswick's idea was that Walter, Earl Roger's Domesday tenant at Ridware, was ancestor of De Ridware; Shaw thought that the said Walter was ancestor of De Somerville. If De Somerville can be shewn at any time to have had a mesne interest, superior to that of De Ridware, in *Walter's Ridware*, Shaw's is the more reasonable presumption.

PETER DE BERMINGHAM held, in 1166, nine knight's fees in the Barony of Dudley.

HERVEY DE STRATTON succeeded his father, Richard, after 1157; became Sheriff of Staffordshire at Easter, 1166.

HERVEY BAGOT and his Sons, HERVEY and ROGER.—Hervey Bagot, the father, held A.D. 1166, three knight's fees in the Barony of Stafford. The Domesday Ancestor, "Bagot," had Bramshall only in the said Fief. "Bagot," whether the same or his son, occurs in 1130, and under circumstances implying greater importance in the feudal scale. Hervey fitz Bagot occurs as head of the house before the year 1135, and the name Hervey adhered to successive heirs male of this line for more than a century. It is an assumption, not easily controverted, that Hervey Bagot, of A.D. 1166, was second in descent from the Domesday "Bagot." But, looking at the number of branches which sprung up in this family within eighty years of Domesday, and supposing the generations of the elder line to have endured in an average ratio, it becomes credible that Hervey of 1166 was great grandson of the Domesday "Bagot," and was father of that Hervey who married Milisent, the wife of De Stafford. In that case the elder of the two attesting sons of Hervey Bagot, named in this Deed, is the Hervey in question. At the same rate it becomes improbable that Milisent de Stafford was the first wife of Hervey Bagot, junior, or the mother of his eldest son. But of this elsewhere. Hervey Bagot, Baron Stafford, died about A.D. 1211; Roger, his younger brother, occurs again in 1182 and in 1203.

WILLIAM BAGOT held, in 1166, two-thirds of a knight's fee of the Baron Stafford. The estate was evidently Bagot's Bromley, and he a Cadet of the house of Bramshall.

ROBERT BAGOT.—There were two if not three occurrences of a person or persons thus named within twenty-five years. About 1143-1147, Robert and Hugh Bagot, brothers, attest Charters of Canwell Nunnery. In Stephen's time, Robert Bagot, called "son of Hugh Dapifer," granted land in Tycho (Warwickshire) to Stone

Priory. In 1155, Robert Bagot was one of Robert de Stafford's assessors in the arbitration at Stone, already (p. 235) cited. This Robert was doubtless a Clerk, and, as I suppose, was the present witness.

WILLIAM AND RICHARD BAGOT were sons of John Bagot, of Blymhill, who, in 1166, held two fees in the Honour of Stafford. In 1176, I find mention of William, Roger, John, and Thomas, sons of the same John Bagot, of Blymhill.

ROBERT DE BLORA, in 1166, holds $1\frac{1}{2}$ fees (presumed to be Blore and Grendon) of the Honour of Stafford.

GODEFRID BRAS was of Sardon. He occurs several times at dates earlier than 1166; once he occurs later.

HELYAS DE COPENHALE, already spoken of, seems to have been represented by Geoffrey de Coppenhale, as the Stafford Tenant of 1166. Ultimately, his estates in Coppenhale, Hyde, and Holedale, &c., seem to have gone by marriage to a Cadet of the house of Bagot (See Collections, I., 181, 2).

GEOFFREY DE WASTENEYS was also a Stafford Tenant in 1166 (see Collections, I., 177-8). I have no certain indication that his Staffordshire tenement comprehended more than Tixall and its two involved estates of Broncott and Hanyard. Of William de Caldon, underholding half of the estate of Geoffrey de Wasteneys in 1166, I can venture to say nothing.

HELGOT FILIUS WYDONIS.—Grandson of Helgot, the Domesday Baron, and son (illegitimate?) of Wydo fitz Helgot, of Quat. tem. Henry I. (See Antiquities of Shropshire, IV., 56.) Helgot fitz Wydo was probably a Subtenant in the Honour of Stafford, holding under his relative, Philip fitz Helgot, Lord in 1166 of Barlaston and Bobbington in the said Honour.

WILLIAM FITZ RALPH.—Such a person, being Sheriff of Notts. and Derby from 1170 to 1180, frequently visited Staffordshire in that interval as a Commissioner or Justiciar. Becoming Seneschal of Normandy, he left England in 1179. I refer to Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. X., pp. 15, et segg, for particulars of several contemporaries of the same name. The distinction between Radulf, Randulf, and Ranulf is in no case so strictly observed as to aid us in the identification of a casual witness like the present.

ROBERT DE STANDON.—This is the Robert fitz Radulf of the Liber Niger, spoken of elsewhere.

ROBERTUS FILIUS ALANI.—This is probably the Robert fitz Aelem of the Liber Niger, the ancestor of the Swinnertons. The various

ways in which the Domesday progenitor's name was spelt have been detailed. (Collections, I., pp. 174-5.)

Fitz Aelem is, perhaps, one of those names, which, like Fitz Alan (of Clun), Fitz Warin, and Fitz Helgot, had become generic rather than patronymic, before the date of the Liber Niger. It is possible that Robert fitz Aelem, of A.D. 1166, may have been son of the Domesday Aelem, it is more probable that he was his grandson. He might have been his great-grandson so far as his name is concerned. At any rate, if he was not the first, he was clearly the last of the Fitz-Aelems. His descendants for ages adopted the surname of Swynerton.

HORM DE NORTUNE, if a tenant or sub-tenant in the Honour of Stafford, was probably deceased before 1166, when the Feodary gives Philip de Norton in the position of sub-tenant.

WILLIAM AND ROBERT, sons of William de Wasteney. This form of attestation suggests that William de Wasteney was living at the time of the Quit-claim. He was so living in A.D. 1166, and holding two knight's fees in the Barony of Stafford. The Manors of his tenure, chiefly in Lincolnshire, are enumerated in these Collections (Vol. I., p. 175), and were, without a single exception, derived from a Domesday ancestor, Goisfrid.

Robert de Stafford's Manor of Colton was the only one in this County, and at this period, which was held by William de Wasteney. Erdeswick, drawing the descent of this family, made the first William de Wasteney to have been fourth in direct succession from the Domesday Goisfrid. The thing is hardly credible, and Erdeswick, drawing his conclusions from Charters, may have misread them. Moreover, contemplating only one family of Wasteney, as involved in Staffordshire, he may have confused the two races, whose representatives are so clearly distinguished in the Liber Niger. Two brothers, William and Robert de Wasteney, occur in a Lincolnshire business of 3 Richard I. (1191). They were possibly identical with the witnesses of this Quit-claim.

HUGH DE RIDEWARE AND ROGER HIS SON.—Shaw (Vol. I., p. 168) makes this Hugh de Rydeware to have been the contemporary chief of the House of Mauveysin, and gratuitously suggests that both Hugh and his son, Roger, assumed the cowl and died monks either of Burton or Blythbury (*sic*). This preposterous idea was necessary to the Pedigree of Mauveysin, then in process of concoction by this imaginative Historian. We are here collecting materials for, not seeking the demonstration of, finished Pedigrees. Suffice it to say

that Hugh de Rydeware's position in this testing-clause was eminently inconsistent with his being head of the Mauveysins, and that the latter Chief was not succeeded by a son Roger.

ROBERT CAPPE, the Quit-claimant in this Deed may possibly have been identical with "Robert Coppe," amerced in 1182 *pro falso clamore*.—

The two "claims" were certainly not identical. They may have concerned the same Plaintiff, and contiguous premises.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES II. NUMBER XX.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1161-1165. ANNO HENRY II., CIRCA 7-11.

SURRENDER BY HERVEY DE STRETTON AND RICHARD HIS SON TO ROBERT DE STAFFORD AND HIS SON.

(From the *Huntbach MS. at Wrottesley fo. 97. Printed Madox Formulæ, No. DXII.*)

Omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Herveus de Stretunia salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis me et Ricardum filium meum et heredem reddidisse Roberto de Staford domino meo et filio ejus unam hidam terræ in Burleia quam ibi hereditario jure tenebam, liberam omnino a me amodo et heredibus meis per escambium quod ad grantum meum ab eis recepi et donationem quod inde idem dominus meus Robertus et filius ejus Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Bordesleia in perpetuam elemosinam fecerunt bono animo concedo. Ita plane quod si aliquis inde predictæ Ecclesiæ calumpniam fecerit ut hereditatem meam jure possesam contra omnes homines pro me et heredes meos illam adquietabo. Testibus, eodem domino meo R. et filio ejus Roberto. Roberto monacho de Casteilun, Roberto filio Odonis, Johanne Constabulario, Godefrido Bras, Willelmo filio Lestan, Matheo de Witeleia, Waltero de Benhala, Gaufrido de Burleia, Widone Walense, Rogero Priore de Stanes, Thoma Presbitero de Tetenale, Willelmo Meverel, Toma filio Radulfi venatoris, Adam de Wrotele, Ricardo de Paz, Herveo de (*sic*) Bagod, et Willelmo Bagod, Willelmo de Bray, Willelmo filio Thomæ, Osberto forestario et Edrico fratre ejus, Adam filio Walteri de Lecu.

NOTES.

Robert de Stafford (II.) wishing to benefit the Monks of Bordesley, persuades his Tenant, Hervey de Stretton, to surrender a hide

of land in Bearley, the Baron giving in exchange land elsewhere to his Tenant's satisfaction.

This surrender either took place in A.D. 1161 or between 1161 and 1165. It was confirmed by a Charter of King Henry II., dated *apud Fissam*, and attested by persons whose joint names prove that it cannot have passed later than 1163. But if *apud Fissam* be only a mistranscription of *apud Fiscannum*, then the King's confirmation passed at Fécamp, and all but certainly in February, 1162. (See *Formulare Anglicanum*, No. LXXVIII., and Eyton's *Itinerary of Henry II.*, p. 55.)

Without insisting on any nearer limits than 1161-1165 for the date of this Deed, we may appeal to it as clinching, and illustrating numberless remarks which we have made on the chronology of other Deeds and on the individuals mentioned therein. Further remarks on the persons named in this Deed here follow:—

ROBERT DE STAFFORD again appears, seconded by his son Robert.

HERVEY DE STRETTON having succeeded to his father, Richard, since A.D. 1157, is now seconded by his son and prospective heir, another Richard, a mere feudal formality, for Richard was probably a babe in arms at the date of this Deed. The last note that I have of Hervey is his retirement from the Shrievalty, at Michaelmas, 1184. His son, Richard, first occurs as head of the House in A.D. 1193. At that date Richard was either unmarried or only married very recently, for his eldest son was as yet unborn.

ROBERTUS MONACHUS DE CASTEILUN.—Wotton Warven Priory, founded by one of the Staffords in their Warwickshire Manor of *Wotone*, was a Cell to the Abbey of Conchis, *alias* Chastillion, in Normandy. Ralph de Toni, who, at the date of the Conquest and of Domesday, was Lord of Conchis, was the first Robert de Stafford's elder brother. Ralph de Toni died 24th March, 1102—at a great age, for he had succeeded, as early as 1042, to his father and two elder brothers, all slain in battle at about that date.

ROBERT FITZ ODO and JOHN CONSTABLE have been duly noticed elsewhere.

GODEFRID BRAS, also (*Supra*, p. 250), but his prominence in this testing-clause will probably have been due to his tenure under Hervey de Stretton at Sardon.

MATTHEUS DE WITELEIA held Witley (Warwickshire) under De Stafford. The Tenancy had passed in 1166 to William de Witley.

GAUFRIDUS DE BURLEIA was of Bearley, Warwickshire. The

first of the name mentioned by Dugdale (History of Warwickshire, p. 831) was Nicholas, whose son was William, who had a son Robert.

ROGER, PRIOR OF STONE.—Tanner gives Roger as Prior of Stone in 1193, probably a mistake for 1163.

ADAM DE WROTTESELEY.—Again associated in his early career with the family of De Stretton (*vide Supra*, p. 246).

HERVEY BAGOD and WILLIAM BAGOD (of Bromley) are noticed as witnesses (above p. 249), and as appearing in the Feodary of 1166.

WILLIAM DE BRAI was of Shenstone. One of both names occurs in 1146, 1167, and 1183.

OSBERT FORESTER was probably a dependent of Bordesley Abbey. He occurs in the Chartulary at various dates from A.D. 1151 to 1181.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES II. NUMBER XXI.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1161-1165. ANNO HENRY II., CIRCA 7-11.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD CONFIRMING TO THE ABBEY OF CONCHIS.

(*From New Monasticon, Vol. VI., p. 994, Number I.*)

(*From the Original in the Archives of King's College, Cambridge.*)

Robertus de Stafford, omnibus Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis tam clericis quam laicis, et tam præsentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis quod concedo et confirmo, auctoritate mei sigilli, omnes elemosinas quas avus meus Robertus de Toenio, et pater meus Nicolaus de Stafford dederunt apud Wottonam ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Castellionis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus scilicet ecclesiam de Wottona liberam et quietam et absolutam, cum decimis et oblationibus ejusdem villæ æt cum unâ hidâ quæ adjacet ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et cum omnibus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, sine aliquo participe, et cum aliâ hidâ quæ vocatur Doversole, et cum Decimâ totius domini mei de Wottona, tam in plano, quam in bosco, et in pratis, et in omnibus quæ pater meus dedit eis, cum terrâ quam ipsi colunt apud Wotton. Hæc omnia concedo et confirmo prædictæ ecclesiæ imperpetuum tenenda, libere, quiete, et absolute, ab omnibus consuetudinibus, quæ mihi pertinent; et quam libertatem ego habeo in Wottonne, et homines mei, eandem libertatem habeant monachi et homines sui in eadem villâ, in plano, in bosco, in pratis, in aquis, et in omnibus. Hujus confirmationis sunt testes. Robertus filius Pagani, Willielmus de Witeleiâ, et Robertus frater suus, Willielmus de Kyntona, Godefridus Brus, Robertus

capellanus, Willielmus filius Roberti, Willielmus filius Lefstani, Robertus filius Eudonis, Nicolaus de Cloptona, Willielmus filius Wimundi; et, ex parte monachorum, David et Walterus clericus, et Willielmus rusticus, tertius frater eorum, et Rogerus Bachelere, et Walterus nepos Abbatis. Valet.

The witnesses of two former Deeds (pp. 193, 254) are so many of them common to this Deed that we cannot but ascribe all three to the same interval of time (A.D. 1161-1165). Their sequence, too, as regards one another is in some sort apparent.—

The Bordesley Deed (p. 254) is clearly the oldest. It is attested by Robert fitz Odo, John Constable, Godfrid Bras, William fitz Lefstan, and *Matthew de Witley*.

The Evesham Deed (p. 193) is attested by Robert fitz Odo, John Constable, Godfrid Bras, Robert Clerk, *William de Witley* and Robert his brother.

The change then which betokens the priority of the Bordesley Deed is from Matthew de Witley, who occurs only in earlier Deeds, to William de Witley, who occurs only in later.

The witnesses of this Conchis Deed pertinent to the question of sequence are Robert fitz Odo (here called "fitz Eudo"), Godefrid Bras, William fitz Lefstan, Robert Chaplain (probably identical with Robert Clerk of the last and with Robert Bagot of previous Deeds), William de Witley and Robert his brother.

Again, I should opine that the Conchis Deed came nearer than the Evesham Deed to the Bordesley Deed, the predecessor of both.

For the first witnesses of the Bordesley Deed is a Monk of Conchis, sent doubtless by the Abbot to visit the Abbey's Warwickshire Cell of Wotton. Now what if this Monk of Conchis took the opportunity of visiting the Baronial Court of Robert de Stafford, and obtaining this Confirmation for his Norman House? And what if Walter Nepos Abbatis, who attests this Deed, was a companion of the Monk and a nephew of the Abbot of Conchis?

Among the witnesses of this Conchis Deed, those who appear as Stafford Tenants in the Feodary of 1166 are:—

Robert fitz Pagan, William de Witley, Robert fitz Odo, and Nicholas de Clopton.

The importance of this Deed is that it establishes the identity of the first Robert de Stafford (1072-1088) with Robert de Toni. The latter was a younger son of Roger de Toni, the Standard Bearer of Normandy, who, having founded the Abbey of Conchis, otherwise known as St. Peter de Castellione, was slain in battle *circa*

A.D. 1042. The Domesday *Woteme* appears as a Demesne tenant of Robert de Stafford, and its resident Priest indicates a coexisting Church. This Church Robert de Stafford (*alias* de Toni) had given or soon gave to Conchis Abbey. It was probably in the time and with the aid of Nicholas de Stafford that the Monks of Conchis established a Cell or Priory at Wootton. The subsequent names of Wootton, viz., *Wotton-Waven* and *Walwaynes* are not associated with the Priory so much as with the residuary Manor.

A witness named Walwanus occurs to us in one of the early Stafford Charters.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXII.

ANNO DOMINI CIRCA 1181-1184, OR REGIS HENRY II. 27-30.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD CONFIRMING THE FEOFFMENTS OF THOMAS NOEL.

(From *Huntbach's MSS. at Wrottesley, fo. 54.*—Apparently an abstract by *Huntbach* of a Deed once in the Collection of *Sampson Erdeswick.*)

Robertus de Stadford, Thome Noel, terram Rantonie et Cokeslanie et terram de Burgh quæ est juxta Gnoweshale per servitium dimidii manerii, id est dimidii militis ad servitium proprii clipei mei. Hoc totum pro servitio antecessorum suorum et pro homagio, et pecuniâ scilicet xxx. marcis quas Noellus avus Thomæ domino Nicholao patri meo dedit, concedo. Hiis testibus Herveo de Strettona. Roberto de Brintona, Rogero filio Henrici, Philippo Holégate, Roberto filio Pagani, Ivone de Muttona, Adam de Staundon, Ada'm de Aldithega.

NOTES.

We date this Deed between 1181 and 1184, merely because the first witness, HERVEY DE STRETTON ceased to be Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1184, and because Adam de Standon did not succeed to his inheritance till in or after 1181.

Of the eight witnesses, six appear to have been seized of their respective fees in the Feodary of 1166, while all eight are known on other evidence to have belonged also to the later æra (1181-4) which we prescribe for this Deed.

Thomas Noel had succeeded his father many years previous, for in or about A.D. 1177 he had obtained a confirmation from K. Henry II. of the grants made to him by Richard, Bishop of Coventry, Anselm, Abbot of St. Edmund's, Lawrence, Prior of Coventry, and Robert de Stafford. The King's Charter was

attested by Hugh, Earl of Chester, Bertram de Verdon, and Guy Le Strange,—(Robert Noel's father-in-law). The comparative lateness of Robert de Stafford's specific confirmation was probably due to some doubt about the extent of Noel's exact rights,—a doubt to which allusion has been made in a memorandum drawn up in the life-time of Thomas Noel's father. (Supra p. 219, Number XII.).

§ There are some phrases in this Charter which look as if they were copied verbatim from that original Charter whereby Nicholas de Stafford first enfeoffed Noel, the grandfather of Thomas, and which original Charter, be it observed, was probably of the time of William Rufus (1087-1100).

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES II. NUMBER XXIII.

A.D. 1182, OR ANNO 28 HENRY II.

CONVENTION IN THE CURIA COMITATŪS OF STAFFORD BETWEEN JUHETTA BAGOT AND WILLIAM BAGOT, HER HEIR, OF THE ONE PART, AND WILLIAM DE RYDEWARE OF THE OTHER PART.

*From Nichol's Leicestershire, (Vol. III., Part II., p. 999);
transcribed from the Rydeware Chartulary.*

Hæc est conventio inter Juhetam assensu et voluntate Willelmi Bagot heredis sui et aliorum heredum suorum et Willelmuum de Rydeware de xxx. acris in Rydeware quarum nomine placitavit in curiâ domini Regis in comitatu de Stafford predictus Willelmus contra predictam Juhetam scilicet quod Juheta recognovit Willelmi de Rydeware jus suum de prefatis xxx. acris et reddidit ei medietatem harum xxx. acrarum quam habuit in dominio suo quiete et warantizare debet contra omnes; et ad aliam medietatem xxx. acrarum purchaciendam debet Juheta Willelmo juvamen suum legitimum prestare et ad alias terras purchaciendas in eâdem villâ quæ deforeciatæ sunt antedictæ Ivetta (? *Ivetta*) debet ipsa Ivetta cum Willelmo sicut cum homine suo stare pro posse suo legitimo; et hanc terram Willelmus et heredes sui tenebunt in feodo et in hereditate de Ivettâ et heredibus suis libere et quiete in bosco et plano cum omnibus aysiamendis ejusdem villæ reddendo annuatim pro omni servitio unam libram piperis in vigilia Sancti Thomæ Apostolici (*sic*) memoratæ Ivettæ sive heredibus suis; et pro hâc terrâ Juhetta accepit homagium sepedicti Willelmi et hæc conventio fide firmata est utrinque in comitatu de Stafford. Hiis testibus A. de Canoc, Henrico de Swynfen, Adamo de Wrotesle

Henrico (? *Herveio*) Bagot, Alano de Hetleg, Willelmo Urso, Rogero Bagot et multis aliis.

NOTES.

The accuracy of this transcript is in many points questionable (*Vide supra* p. 241, Number XVII.).

The date of the convention is established by a passage in the Staffordshire Pipe-Rolls of 1182.

"*Nova placita, &c., per Godifridum de Lusci, &c.*—Vicecomes reddit compotum de dimidiâ marcâ de Ivettâ Bagot pro disseisinâ. In th'ro lib. E. Q. E."

It would seem on the whole that Ivetta Bagot had disseized of, or at least withheld from, William de Ridware, a tenement of 30 acres, which he claimed to hold in Ridware. He sued her for *disseizin* before the King's Justices, then visiting Staffordshire. The Justiciars amerced Ivetta Bagot in a sum of half-a-merk, which she paid forthwith to the Crown; and the agreement which resulted between the litigants was settled in the *Curia Comitatus*. It appears from the said agreement that what De Rydware recovered from the defendant was a subtenure under her and her heirs.

It has been suggested (by Colonel Wrottesley) that Juhetta Bagot was widow of John Bagot, of Blymhill. The date of the transaction and the mention of Juhetta's heir, William; greatly support that suggestion. Juhetta's mesne interest at Rydeware clearly arose not in her right as a widow but as an heiress.

Of the witnesses, A. DE CANOC appears elsewhere as Alfred, or Alured de Cannock, Adam de Wrottesley preceding HERVEY BAGOT (if this be indeed Harvey Bagot of Bramshall) occupies a much higher position than he did twenty years previously. ALAN DE HADLEY was of King's Bromley, by grant of K. Henry II. He occurs in the Feodary of 1166, as one of Fitz Alan's Shropshire tenants. He died *circa* A.D. 1194. ROGER BAGOT was probably a younger son of Hervey Bagot of 1166; possibly a younger son of Hugh Bagot, sometime holding Cotes (Warwickshire) under Robert fitz Odo (of Loxley).

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXIV.

ANNO DOMINI, 1183;—ANNO 29 HEN. II.

ROBERT DE STAFFORD II., AND ROBERT HIS SON AND HEIR, TO BORDESLEY ABBEY.

(From the Original Deed, Harleian Charter, 56 D. 50., authenticated by the Grantors' Seal, in tolerable preservation.)

Robertus de Stafford omnibus filiis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ et omnibus hominibus suis et amicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me et Robertum filium meum et heredem dedisse et concessisse deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Bordesleia et monachis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam xii. acras terræ super torrentem Octeshelle ubi boviarii mei manserunt et ex aliâ parte torrentis versuo Oxemeode sursum per vetus fossatum quod dividit pasturam et pratum meum usque ad chininum sup' versus Quatcote et totam terram arabilem Engelrandi de Damart quam tenet de me et duas acras prati in prato meo de Thieso et pasturam de Tyeso ad peccora sua solam et quietam in elemosinam, et concedimus terram suam fossare si voluerint, et ubi voluerint in hâc terrâ hedificare. Hec autem omnia in perpetuam elemosinam dedimus et concessimus liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine ita libere et quiete et integre et honorifice sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quietius dari poterat. Et hoc fecimus pro salute H. Regis et nostrâ et amicorum nostrorum et pro animâ Henrici Regis et antecessorum nostrorum et pro animâ Avice uxoris meæ et matris R. filii mei et pro salute et stabilitate totius regni Angliæ; insuper Abbas et conventus receperunt nos in fraternitate suâ et omnibus beneficiis ordinis sui et concesserunt duos monachos ad tenendum in perpetuum nobis et heredibus nostris. T. Roberto filio meo; Nicholao filio meo, Nicholao de Cloptune; Herveio de Brael', Godefrido Bras, Osberto Waleis, Waltero filio Gerardi; Willelmo filio Lostan, Willelmo filio Roberti; Gaufrido Warisseden, Johanne et Radulfo filiis ejus, Ricardo de Pavee, Willelmo de Cumbreford.

NOTES.

It is often so difficult to apprehend the relevance of what are called the "Votive Clauses" of eleemosynary Charters that students are apt to throw up the investigation in despair, or, worse still, to qualify the text by emendations of their own imagining. Here, however, we have a Charter undoubtedly genuine and incorrupt,—

a Charter which the writer is free to confess that he studied thirty years ago, and has considered often since with hopeless despondency,— a Charter which, at length understood, reveals not only its own date, but corrects other dates, previously accredited, and offers subjects of social and domestic interest which were vague and impalpable till photographed by the lens of a definite chronology.— The votive clause thus pregnant with meaning, runs as follows:—

Et hoc fecimus pro salute Henrici Regis et nostrâ et amicorum nostrorum et pro animâ Henrici Regis et antecessorum nostrorum et pro animâ Arice uxoris me et matris Roberti filii mei, et pro salute et stabilitate totius regni Angliæ.

The prima facie aspect of these words is that those for whose health the Grantors prayed were living, and those for whose souls they prayed were dead. But this is to make “King Henry” both alive and dead at the same moment!

The truth is that two Kings Henry are spoken of in the Charter.—

On June 11th, 1183, at an obscure village in France, while returning from his father's Court, and meditating a treasonable alliance with Philip of France, “Henry the Young King,” as he was called by the English, died smitten with sudden disease. In the young King's former rebellion (A.D. 1172-3), Robert de Stafford had participated, and had suffered accordingly. Though now a loyal subject he could not withhold a prayer for the soul of his former idol.

Robert (more usually known as William), Earl Ferrars, had been in like sympathy with young Henry in the rebellion of 1172-3; and it is very remarkable that in a Charter contemporary with this of A.D. 1183, Earl Robert embodies a votive clause which similarly introduces a living and a dead King, and prays for the peace and stability of England and Wales. More remarkably still, each Charter, the Baron's and the Earl's, is attested by Geoffrey de Warisseden, and John, his son.

During the whole of this year, 1183, the elder King Henry was in France, occupied with the ceaseless opposition of one or other of his sons. The state of political feeling in England was not quiescent, if we may judge by the circumstance of the Earls of Leicester and Gloucester being both arrested, by the King's order, transmitted from over sea.

But in points of chronology and genealogy, this Charter, when dated, becomes exceedingly interesting.

A priori, the most authoritative opinion as to the date of the

death of Robert de Stafford II. would be that of the late Sir Harris Nichol. He put it at about 1176. And indeed, about that time Robert de Stafford's name vanishes from the Pipe-Rolls. This was merely by reason of his final liquidation of the Crown-debts, incurred by the disaffected Baron in the previous era of turmoil. We see that he was living in 1183.

We further see that his wife, Avice, the mother of his son Robert, was deceased before 1183, and we see, or think we see, that the aged Baron had remarried, and had by his second wife a son Nicholas. Further than this we neither see nor pretend to see, at present, but we shall hereafter propound to our readers some ground, however slight, for fancying that Robert de Stafford's daughter Milisent, the future Baroness of Stafford, was born in her father's old age, and was the child of his second wife.

The testing clause of a dated deed is valuable with reference to other deeds. It no longer serves to determine the date of the deed to which it is appended. Here we have only one name, that of *Nicholas de Clopton*, which had appeared in the Feodary of 1166, but the names of *Godofrid Bras* and *William fitz Leofstan* carry us to a still further retrospect.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXV.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1185-1190, OR 31 HENRY II.-2 RICH. I.

HERVEY BAGOT ENFEOFFS ALEXANDER DE STANTON, IN LANDS AT OAKLEY.

(*Harleian MS. 506, fo. 265.*)

Herveius Bagod etc. Alexandro de Stantone duas bovatas terre in Acle quas Rogerus le Norreis tenet reddendo ad natale domini xii. sagittas barbatus salvo forinseco servitio, et quatuor acras terre arabilis quas Thoraldus tenet et unam acram prati, adquietando elemosinam quam debeo pro animabus antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum et pro salute meâ domo Hospitali Jerusalem scilicet 12^d in die Epiphani. Testibus Willelmo Bagot de Hida, Herveio fratre ejus, Eudone de Mere, Roberto de Swinertonia, Roberto de Coppenhale decano, Roberto filio ejus, Roberto de Dulverne, Osberto de Fotesbroc, Hugone filio ejus, Johanne de Fotesbroc, Alexandro filio ejus, Hugone de Fotesbroc, Ricardo filio Herveii, Thoma de Checkele, Gilberto de . . . , Herveo fratre domini, G. de Leia, Hugone Bagod.

NOTES.

"Hacle" is Oakley, near Elford;—parochially in Croxall, Derby-

shire. Helio, Robert de Stafford's Domesday Tenant at Oakley and elsewhere, was the type of no succeeding race.

Bagot of Bramshall seems to have been enfeoffed in Oakley before the death of King Henry I. (1135).

Hervey Bagot, Grantor in the above feoffment, represented the Bramshall line, and held Oakley of the Barony of Stafford before his marriage (*c.* 1190) with Milisent, the heiress of the said Barons. Doubtless, it was while only a knight that he made the above feoffment. The supposed date, *c.* 1185-1190, rests mainly on those grounds.

The feoffment of Alexander de Stanton was that the Grantee might undertake to discharge an annuity of one shilling, due from the Grantor to the Hospitallers.

§ Some particulars of the male ancestry of Bagot of Bramshall and Oakley are given in these Collections (Vol. I., p. 169).

WILLIAM BAGOT of Hide, the first witness of this Deed, had married one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert fitz Odo of Loxley, deceased in 1179. We see that he had a brother, Hervey; we see also that two brethren of the Bramshall line were both named Hervey.

EUDO DE MERE (Maer) occurs 9 Ric. I. (1197-8) (See Collections I., 179). At later dates his usual style is Ivo de Mere. The two names, Eudo and Ivo, were synonymous. ROBERT DE SWINERTON was probably the first of the race of Fitz-Aelem, who bore the name of De Swinerton. ROBERT DE DULVERNE was a tenant of Hervey Bagot of Bramshall, at Dilhorn, a manor which was held under the said Hervey by service of a knight's fee. Ruald de Dulverne, in 1166, and Ralph de Dulverne, in 1199 and 1120, seem to have been in this line of Feoffees. OSBERT DE FOTESBROC occurs in 1200.

§ The bulk of witnesses to this Deed, residents at Dilhorn, Forsbrook, Checkley, and Leigh, locally associate themselves rather with Hervey Bagot's fee of Bramshall than with his subsequent position as Baron Stafford.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXVI.

ANNO DOMINI, 1194, OR ANNO 5 RICH. I.

HERVEY BAGOT, MILISENT HIS WIFE CONSENTING, CONVEYS DRAYTON AND ITS MILL TO THE CANONS OF SAINT THOMAS, THE MARTYR, STAFFORD.

(Cartæ Antiquæ, R. 34. Public Record Office.)

CARTA CANONICORUM SANCTI TOMÆ, MARTYRIS, IN STAFFORD.

Sciânt tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Herveus Bagot assensu uxoris meæ Milisent et heredum meorum pro salute animarum nostrarum et nostrorum dedi et concessi et presenti cartâ confirmavi ecclesiæ Sancti Tomæ Martiris de Stafford et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam villam de Draitun cum molendino et ceteris pertinentiis ejus et cum sectâ ejusdem molendini . . . de terrâ meâ pertinenti et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et comunis ad predictam villam de Draitun et molendino pertinentibus tam in refectione stagni quam in attractione molarii ad tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete reddendo annutum dimidiam marcam argenti medietatem ad annunciationem Sanctæ Mariæ et medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni seculari servitio . . . ad me vel ad meos heredes pertinente salvo forinseco servitio. Et nos warantizabimus predictæ ecclesiæ et canonicis predicta omnia contra omnes homines et omnes feminas. Ipsi autem canonici dederunt mihi in auxilium acquisitionis Baronie de Stafford apud dominum Regem xxxv. marcas argenti. Hiis T., Silvestro Priore de Stane, Roberto de Copenhal, Adam de Bradele, Bernardo de Breowud, capellanis, Stephano de Windeston, Magistro Huberto de Brumle, Ivone de Kanot, Tomâ Noel, Adam de Aldithel, Aitrop Hasteng, Toma de Kersewell, Radulpho, Nicholao de Mutton, Rogero Bagot, Willielmo Bagot de Blumenhull, William Bagot de la Hide, Ivone de Mere, Johanne de Hacton, Willielmo de Brocton, Willielmo Clerico de Stafford, Toma filio Wimari, Simone de Norton, Toma de Bedenhala, Roberto de Saldeford, Roberto de Mulewich, Johanne de Burton, et multis aliis.

NOTES.

DRAYTON was, in Saxon times, a member of the Royal Manor of Penkridge. Though in the King's hand at the date of Domesday, it happened to be waste. Thus, I imagine, its quailty of 'ancient demesne' came to be forgotten, and it was annexed like a mere Tainland (See pp. 176-7) to the Honour of Stafford. One of the

Stafford lords seems to have allowed his tenant at Stretton some ingress at Drayton. Hence, when Hervey Bagot sold the property to the Canons of St. Thomas, the latter procured from Richard de Stretton a Deed of Release (still extant) of all the claim which he (Richard) had on Hervey Bagot in respect of the premises.

HERVEY BAGOT'S occasion and necessity, shown so graphically in the above Deed of Conveyance, invite a retrospective account of the circumstances under which the Barony of Stafford had devolved on an heiress.—Robert de Stafford (II) was surviving, as we have seen (p. 260), in 1183. He had then two sons, Robert and Nicholas, apparently by different wives, and his daughter Millisent, as we conjecture, was the uterine sister of Nicholas.

Robert de Stafford II. was deceased in 1189, for it was his eldest son; whom I will call—

Robert de Stafford III., who was assessed in that year to the Scutage of Wales, in respect of the Barony. Robert de Stafford's Livery, and payment of Relief on succession, are nowhere recorded. Possibly the fine was paid to King Richard in private; more probably the King remitted it on the ground that the young Baron had taken (or was to take) 'the Cross.' In the earlier half of the year 1190, Robert de Stafford joined K. Richard's army in France. Previous to his departure, he had accounted with the Exchequer as to his liability to the Scutage of Wales. This episode and its complication with his position as a Crusader, have been treated of in former pages (Supra pp. 5, 8, 9, 13). At Michaelmas, 1192, as we have also seen (pp. 19, 22), a further instalment on the Scutage of Wales had been paid in the name of Robert de Stafford. The arrear (£7 10s.) is formally stated against Robert de Stafford on the Pipe-Roll of Michaelmas, 1193, and in the Roll of Michaelmas, 1194, it is stated with equal formality against Hervey Bagot. Many English Crusaders perished during the siege of Acre (June and July, 1191). The death of one, William, Earl Ferrers, was known in England at Michaelmas following (Supra p. 16). Robert de Stafford III. fell later; probably in the year 1192, but neither does the Pipe-Roll of Michaelmas, 1191, nor that of Michaelmas, 1192, give any note of the event. But, before Michaelmas, 1193, Hervey Bagot proffered to Walter, Archbishop of Constance (Viceroy of England), two hundred merks for siezin of the Barony of Robert de Stafford, "which" (says the Record, supra p. 27), "is the inheritance of the wife of the said Hervey, late sister of the aforesaid Robert.

The proffer was not accepted. But after the return of King Richard to England (March 20, 1194), an increased Fine of three hundred merks procured the desired Livery; and before Michaelmas of the same year, the Crown-debt had been discharged to the last penny. Thus we get the date of the above Deed of Conveyance, as between March and September, 1194.

A curious question here arises, as to the date of Hervey Bagot's marriage with this great heiress. My idea, I will not as yet call it an opinion, is that the said marriage was arranged by Robert de Stafford III. shortly before his outset (in the earlier half of 1190) to join K. Richard. His half-brother, Nicholas, nowhere appears, and was, presumptively, deceased. The match, though not a great one, was consistent with Milisent's as yet ascertained position. She was no heiress, but Hervey Bagot may have calculated that the only sister of an unmarried and ardent Crusader might one day become so. Robert de Stafford, too, may have had a motive.—A Baron, giving his elder sister in marriage, was entitled to levy an Aid on all his military tenants. Much money was needed by the soldiers of the Cross, and much was collected. Those who had no other resources, borrowed it from the Jews.

We shall, in the sequel have to recur to the subject of Milisent de Stafford, the date of her marriage, and her age at that date.

THE TESTING CLAUSE of this Charter is, to the Staffordshire antiquary, invaluable, in that it gives a host of names, under a fixed date. It is for future use, then, more than present discussion. The first seven witnesses, are all probably either Clerks or Ecclesiastics. Thomas Noel and Thomas de Cresswell were Ex-Sheriffs of Staffordshire. Roger Bagot was, we presume, that brother of the Vendor, Hervey, who here and there serves to distinguish Hervey from his father, living in 1166.

By the witness Radulphus, we are to understand Ralph de Mutton. Colonel Wrottesley suggests "*Radulpho et Nicholao de Mutton*" as the original reading of the Deed.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES II. NUMBER XXVII.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1194-5, OR ANNO 5-6 RICHARD I.
HERVEY BAGOT GIVES A RENT IN BRADLEY TO THOMAS NOEL.
(From *Huntbach MSS. at Wrottesley, folio 166.*)

Sciant &c. quod ego Herveius Bagot assensu Milisantæ uxoris meæ et heredum meorum dedi &c. Thomæ Noel pro homagio suo &c., viginti solidos de reditu meo in Brideleia (*sic*) &c. Hiis testibus Adam de Alditheleia, Radulfo de Mutton, Ivone fratre suo, Willelmo Bagot de Blumeshull, Willelmo Bagot de Holedale, Rogero Bagot ratre Hervei Bagot, Philippo de Draicote, Roberto filio Pagani de Eston, Thoma de Kersewall, Nicolao de Mutton tunc Senescallo, Philippo filio Episcopi, Philippo Noel, Radulfo de Blore, Ada filio Adæ de Alditheleia et Henrico fratre ejus, Ivone de Mere, Ad'a Noel et aliis.

NOTES.

This Charter, or fragment of a Charter, purporting a gift, was doubtless a sale. Though Hervey Bagot settled his Fine for relief in 1194, he must have made great sacrifices to do so, and his attitude while Baron of Stafford, was always that of a poor man.

I see no reason for assigning to this Deed a date materially later than the last (Number XXVI.). The witnesses' names consist with such a date.

BRIDELEIA, I take it for granted, stands for Bradley, the greatest of the Stafford Manors, and mostly held by the Barons in their demesne.

WILLIAM BAGOT OF HOLEDALÉ, is probably no new witness, but identical with William Bagot, of Hyde. Hyde and Holedale seem to have been parts of the same estate. (See Col., Vol. I., p. 182.)

ADAM DE AUDLEY, the leading witness on this Deed, will have been now of an advanced age. Of his elder son, Adam, we shall not hear again in these Collections. Henry, *now*, at the date of this Deed, a younger son, succeeded to his father, and founded the Baronial House, whose scions have figured so largely in English history.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.
SERIES II. NUMBER XXVIII.

ANNO DOMINI, 1194, INTER MARCH AND SEPTEMBER. ANNO 6 RICHARD I.
CONVENTION BETWEEN HERVEY BAGOT AND HIS WIFE, MILISENT, OF THE ONE
PART, AND THOMAS DE ERDINTON OF THE OTHER PART.

*(From Huntbach's MSS. at Wrottesley, fo. 58. Transcribed by Sir
William Dugdale, Anno Domini 1662, from the Original then in
possession of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart.)*

Hæc est conventio facta inter Herveium Bagot et Milisent uxorem ejus et Thomam de Erdington videlicet quod predicti Herveius et Milisent dederunt et concesserunt et cartâ suâ confirmaverunt Thomæ de Erdington totam terram suam de Acle cum omnibus ejusdem pertinentiis et homagiis et servitium Hervei de Acle, sicuti carta eorum quam ipse inde habet testatur, et heredibus suis, tenendam de eis et eorum heredibus per servitium dimidii militis pro omni servitio. Et hanc terram predicti Herveius et Milisent et eorum heredes warrantizabunt predicto Thomæ et ejus heredibus contra omnes homines. Et pro hâc donatione et cartæ confirmatione predictus Thomas adquietabit predictum Herveium de debito quod debet Regi et Reginae ad Scaccarium de lxvii. marcis, et maritabit filiam suam annatam ad xxx. libratas terræ ad custum suum, præter hoc, quod ipse habebit auxilium militum totius Baronie de Stafford quod ipsi dabunt filiæ domini sui annatæ Maritandæ, et de hoc auxilio reddet predictus Thomas predicto Herveio auxilium xx. militum et residuum ei remanebit, et si fortasse primogenita filia in fata secesserit antequam maritetur, predictus Thomas maritabit secundam sub eadem conditione, et ita de singulis donec unam maritaverit. Et iterum predictus Herveius adquietabit unam virgatam terræ versus Herveium de Acle quam ei tradiderat, et in curia Regis veniet, et omnem securitatem quam de predictâ terrâ ibi et facere poterit, faciet, et ambo, Herveius et Thomas, in conspectu J. Norwicensis Episcopi comparebunt et omnes istorum conventiones confirmabunt. Hiis testibus, et si fortasse hæc conventio (*sic, sed "ad" interponendum*) effectum producta non fuerit, terra de Acle predicta cum ejus pertinentiis quietam (*sic, sed "quieta" legendum*) redeat ad predictum Herveium et ejus heredes, de predicto Thoma et ejus heredibus. Hiis testibus, Hugone de Chaucumbe, Ada de Aldithleg, Willelmo Bagot, Radulfo de Mutton, Ivone de Mere, Roberto filio Pagani, Thoma de Halectone, Willelmo filio Ranulfi, Willelmo, Reginaldo, et Hugone filiis ejus; Ricardo filio

Willelmi, Philippo de Lutteleg, Hugone Gargat Roberto de Tenerai, Philippo de Draicote, Radulfo Britone et multis aliis.

NOTES.

The argument used under a former Charter (Number XXVI.) will suffice to date this Charter also as having passed between March and September, 1194. For the supposition that Erdinton had assisted Hervey Bagot to pay some other Crown-debt than that which he owed on his Fine for Livery will not hold. The debt having been partly due to the Queen is proof that it arose in a Fine of the said description, not in a scutage or an amercement of any kind. (See what has been said above, p. 151, as to the *Aurum Reginae*.)

The names of persons mentioned in this Deed are in strict consonance with the date assigned. JOHN, BISHOP OF NORWICH, was one of the oldest Justiciars of the time. In his earlier days he was well known as John of Oxford, King Henry II.'s champion with the Pope when antagonizing Becket. He (John) died A.D. 1200.

HUGH DE CHAUCUMBE, the first witness of the Deed, was Sheriff of Staffordshire at the date of the Deed; in fact that date is commensurate with his first half year of office.

But this Charter is of a high and peculiar value, in that it tells us so much of feudal principle, contemporary usages, and social arrangements. Hervey Bagot and his wife had already enfeoffed Thomas de Erdinton in Oakley, including all homages, and specially the service of Hervey de Oakley. That is, so much of Oakley as Hervey Bagot of Oakley, formerly held under Hervey Bagot of Bramshall, he was now to hold under Erdinton, who becomes Mesne-Lord, The same with the tenements of other tenants in Oakley, who held perhaps in Socage. But there was a virgate in Oakley, not included in Hervey de Oakley's feoffment, but which Hervey, of Bramshall (not Hervey and Milisent), had some time committed or entrusted (*tradiderat*) to Hervey de Oakley. Whatever the title Hervey de Oakley had to the occupation of this virgate, would be bought up or legally quashed by Hervey the Baron and secured to Erdinton.

And, further, mark well that if this convention should come to nought, the land of Oakley was to revert, not to the heirs of Hervey and Milisent, but to the heirs of Hervey. (And here I must remind my readers of an idea already glanced at, viz., that Milisent de Stafford was not the first wife of Hervey Bagot. I will now go even further than this, and suggest that the apparent heir of Hervey Bagot in 1194 was not any child of Milisent.)

But mark again, Erdington's tenure of Oakley was to be under Hervey Bagot and Milisent and *their* heirs; and rightly so, for Erdington was buying up not the feudal tenancy of Hervey de Oakley to be transferred to himself, but to be subjected to him. He was buying the position of Hervey Bagot, of Bramshall, before he became Baron. That is an immediate tenure under the Barons Stafford. And thus Erdinton eventually held the half-fee of Oakley.

It may be asked why Milisent de Stafford joined in the sale of Oakley to Erdinton? Answer—She joined as Suzerain; her consent was necessary.

Oakley, it need hardly be observed, was at this period, a fee of great value. Indeed, both as regards value and reputed hidation, Staffordshire estates generally more than doubled their Domesday attributes within the fifty years which followed on the restoration of Henry II.

§ And so, for this gift and confirmation of Oakley, Erdinton paid sixty-seven merks of Hervey Bagot's Crown-debt; he also covenanted to marry Hervey's eldest daughter and to provide for her, as a marriage-gift I presume, thirty librates of land, conditioned as regarded the Auxilium assessable on the military tenants of the Honour of Stafford in the event of such marriage, that Erdinton was to have two-thirds of the fund, and Hervey Bagot the residue. And if the eldest daughter should die before marriage, then the same conditions were to hold for the second daughter, and so on till Erdinton should actually marry the eldest surviving daughter.

This is quite transparent as a matter of legal precaution. It is not at all inconsistent with my idea that Milisent de Stafford had as yet borne none but daughters to Hervey Bagot, that there may have been two or even three of such daughters in 1194, but that the eldest was not more than an infant—four yours of age.

We shall learn from a subsequent Deed that Erdinton never married any one of Milisent's daughters. I know from other sources that before the year 1197, he had married another wife, and begotten a son, who eventually succeeded him at Oakley and elsewhere.

One word more on a matter of feudal tenure! When the Baron and Baroness of Stafford made Erdinton their immediate tenant of Oakley, they parted with a right of their own, which might have been of great reversionary or contingent value to them and their heirs had they enfeoffed a tenant of less mark. For instance, any such ordinary or lesser tenant of Oakley dying, the relief or wardship or marriage of his heirs would accrue to the Barony. But,

Erdinton dying, all such contingents of wardship, &c., would accrue to the Crown, simply because Erdinton was elsewhere a *Tenant in capite de Coronâ*.

It is everywhere apparent how loth the old Barons were to bestow feoffments on Tenants-in-capite. It was seldom done except under overpowering motives of interest or necessity.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXIX.

ANNO DOMINI, CIRCA 1197, OR 8-9 RICHARD I.

HERVEY BAGOT AND HIS WIFE, MILISENT, ANNOUNCE SECONDARY AGREEMENTS
WITH THOMAS DE ERDINTON.

(*Huntbach MSS. at Wrottesley, folio 59. From a Manuscript Copy taken by Sir William Dugdale, A.D. 1662. The Original then in possession of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart.*)

Herveius Bagot, omnibus hominibus suis et amicis Francis et Anglicis presentibus et futuris, salutem. Universitati vestræ notum facio Thomam de Erdinton hominem meum de terrâ de Aele cum omnibus ejusdem pertinentiis fideliter et plenarie ad libitum meum et voluntatem meam et dominæ Milisandæ uxoris meæ et amicorum nostrorum se omnino adquietasse de maritagio filiæ pronogenitæ nostræ Hawisæ, vel alterius filiæ nostræ, vel tertiæ, si prima et secunda dissederint immaritatæ ad xxx^{li} terræ, per filium et heredem Ricardi de Strettun militis mei, quem predictus Thomas habuit in suâ custodiâ, et spontaneâ suâ voluntate nobis reddidit, sicut jus nostrum et hereditatem nostram, quod ad nos pertinet cum tota hereditate suâ, quam cum eo in manu suâ habuit, et cum bladis, et cum pratis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento sibi vel suis. Et ideo ego et uxor mea M. et amici nostri relaxavimus et quietum clamavimus predictum Thomam et heredes suos et amicos de predicto maritagio in perpetuum et quod restavit faciendo (*sic*) inter nos et predictum Thomam de conventionem prefati maritagii, scilicet de pace ei faciendâ de demandâ Willelmi de Knovill qui exigit servitium unius militis de villâ de Aele et de securitate faciendâ in curiâ domini Regis per chirographum quod predicta villa de Aele cum ejusdem pertinentiis in perpetuum quiete remaneat predicto Thomæ et heredibus suis, a nobis et heredibus nostris per servitium dimidii militis, sicut carta nostra quam inde habet testatur, et in dimidiâ virgatâ terræ ei in competente loco reddendâ quam ei debuimus manibus propriis affidavimus. Hæc omnia munimine presentis scripti nostri et sigillorum

nostrorum confirmavimus. Hiis testibus Willelmo filio Alani, Hugone Pantolfe, Roberto Corbet, Johanne Extraneo, Radulfo Basset, Hugone de Chaucunbe, Willelmo de Albomonasterio, Hugone de Logiis, Willelmo Bagot, Willelmo de Parles, Roberto decano de Copenhale, Henrico de Broc, Roberto de Tenera, Willielmo de Erdintone et aliis.

NOTES.

The date (*circa*, 1197) assigned by the Editor to this Deed is almost unassailable; at least, an objection which at first sight militates against it will be found eventually to be nugatory.

The reasons for the date are, on the one hand, that Richard de Stratton was living at Michaelmas, 1196, and paid a scutage debt in Oxfordshire somewhat later, also that the witness here called William de Albo-Monasterio, is he who appeared in the Convention of 1194 (see p. 267) as "Willelmus," son of William fitz Ranulf, then living; on the other hand, that at Midsummer, 1198, Hugh de Chaucunbe ceased to be Sheriff of Staffordshire, and that in the course of the same year (1198) the parties to this agreement came to a third and somewhat different understanding.

This Convention differs from that of A.D. 1194 in the following respects:—The Grantors, instead of covenanting a warranty against Hervey de Oakley, concerning one virgate in Oakley, promise Erdinton half a virgate in a convenient situation. They further covenant to secure Erdinton, by process in the Curia Regis, against a claim started by William de Knovill to the service of a knight's-fee arising from Oakley. Hervey Bagot and Milisent, furthermore, release Erdinton from all obligation to marry their eldest daughter or their second or third daughter, and, inferentially, from the obligation of providing thirty librates of land for any such occasion.

Erdington on his part surrendered to his Suzerains the wardship of Richard de Stratton's heir, which they claimed as their right.

Our difficulty is to understand how Hervey and Milisent can have become dispossessed of this right, or how Erdington can have acquired it. To that point the Deed does not refer. Some years later there was another wardship and another long minority in the house of Stretton. The boy's mother first bought the wardship, not from Hervey Bagot, but from the Crown. Then Hervey Bagot moved the Law-Courts with the intent of shewing that the wardship was by right pertinent to the Baron Stafford. Anon, Hervey Bagot being dead, Thomas de Erdinton bought the self-same wardship from the Crown. These things have been pointed out

on former pages. Reference is specially made to page 164, where it is not left quite clear that Erdinton bought, or at least acquired, two Stretton wardships at different intervals.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXX.

ANNO DOMINI, 1208; OR ANNO 10 JOHN.

HERVEY BAGOT AND HIS WIFE, MILISENT, MAKE A FINAL AGREEMENT WITH
THOMAS DE ERDINTON.

(*Huntbache MSS. at Wrottesley, folio 59. Dugdale's Copy, as XXIX.*)

Herveius Bagot omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit salutem. Noscat universitas vestra Thomam de Erdington hominem et militem meum se fideliter adquietasse versus me et versus Dominam Milisent uxorem meam de omnibus conventionibus et de omnibus debitis et de omnibus demandis, ita quod de omnibus quæcunque fuerunt in aliquo tempore inter nos et predictum Thomam remansit omnino quietus in festo Sancti Martini anno regni Regis Johannis decimo, et post terminum predictum in nullo nobis nec heredibus nostris tenebatur prefatus Thomas nisi in servitio unius militis pro terrâ de Acle quam de nobis tenet hereditarie et in conventionem manerii de Wutton in Comitatu de Warewik quod de nobis tenet ad terminum statutum, secundum conventionem inter nos inde factam coram Justiciariis domini Regis apud Coventriam, et secundum cartam quæ de nobis inde habet. Hiis testibus Radulfo de Sumeri, Hugone de Chaucumbe, Willelmo de Albo-masterio, Rogero, Ranulfo, Hugone et Thoma fratribus ejus, Roberto Corbhet, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Willelmo de Parles, Roberto filio Pagani, Hugone Garkat, Waltero filio Radulfi, Radulfo Brittone, Herveio de Acle et multis aliis.

NOTES.

This is the third and last Charter of agreement between Hervey Bagot and Thomas de Erdinton. The date on which the articles of this agreement were settled was 11th of November, 1208. It may well be accepted as the proximate date of the Charter which embodied those articles.

The differences between this and former agreements was that Erdinton and his heirs were to hold Oakley of the Barons by service of a whole knight's-fee instead of half-a-fee, and that all parties were bound by a recent Convention, whereby Erdinton held for a term (not stated) the Warwickshire Manor of Wootton-Wawen under the same Suzerains.

Of the persons mentioned in this Charter, it is meet to state that HUGH DE CHAUCUMBE had ceased to be Sheriff of Staffordshire at Midsummer, 1198, and that Thomas de Erdinton himself, having formerly been Deputy-Sheriff to the said Hugh, became at that same date Deputy-Sheriff to Geoffrey Fitz Piers; also that RALPH DE SUMERI, the first witness of this Charter, died A.D. 1210; and HERVEY DE OAKLEY, the last witness, was still tenant-in-fee of the most part of Oakley, holding, of course, under Thomas de Erdinton.

Lastly, I would note specially how that—

HERVEY BAGOT himself died about a year after Ralph de Sumery, that is, A.D. 1211.

The son and heir of Milisent de Stafford, by Hervey Bagot, was a second Hervey Bagot.

The youth was manifestly under age at the date of his father's death. His marriage with Petronella de Ferrers was arranged for him A.D. 1214, the Lady Milisent de Stafford, his mother, contracting about the settlements with William, Earl Ferrers, the bride elect's brother. Perhaps it is a question whether young Hervey was as yet married, or of age (viz., A.D. 1215) when he joined the insurrection of the Barons against King John, or when the said Barons appointed him to be Sheriff of Staffordshire.

It is possible, however, and not inconsistent with former assumptions, that Hervey had been born as early as A.D. 1194.

And here there remains to us a curious enquiry:—

Young Hervey was supported in his rebellion of 1215 by his "two brothers, William and Ralph." (Supra p. 170.)

Surely we have not the names of two boys thus commemorated? Surely William and Ralph were half-brothers of Hervey, the sons of Hervey Bagot, his father, by a previous wife to Milisent de Stafford?

We must here pause, for we purpose to deal not with genealogies so much as with authentic materials for genealogy.

One of the old Staffordshire Genealogists has told us that Hervey and Milisent, his wife, gave Bramshall to William "their" younger son. This is an invention. Bramshall was the *inheritance* of William Bagot, afterwards called "De Stafford,"—somewhat improperly.

William was the son of Hervey Bagot, but not of Milisent. When Milisent was intending to sue the tenants of her late husband for dower, she was claiming her third in the fees peculiar to Bagot of Bramshall. When she sued the Tenant of Bramshall itself for such dower, what did she call him? Did she call him

her beloved son, William? No! She called him "William fitz Hervey."

Sampson Erdeswick—I name him with reverence—was proud of his descent, and knew himself to be descended from William de Stafford, of Bramshall. Perhaps some sycophantic friend assured Sampson that William de Stafford was a son of Milisent de Stafford; so Sampson, much liking to be descended from the older Barons of the Toni race, believed himself to be so.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY.

SERIES II. NUMBER XXXI.

ANNO DOMINI, INTER 1217-1237, OR 1-21 HENRY III.

HERVEY DE STAFFORD'S GENERAL CONFIRMATION TO STONE PRIORY.

(*Cotton MS., Vespasian E. 24, folio 1.*)

Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ fidelibus presens scriptum inspecturis, Herveus de Stafford salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute animæ meæ et Petronillæ uxoris meæ et pro animâ patris mei Hervei et Milisantæ matris meæ et animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hæc presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Wulphadi de Stanes et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus ecclesiam de Stanes cum capellis et pertinentiis et libertatibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam in perpetuum de omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione seculari ad nos et ad heredes nostros pertinente. Preterea concedimus et eadem libertate dictis canonicis confirmavimus ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ Staffordiæ cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis et ecclesiam Sancti Leonardi de Madeleh cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, ecclesiam de Dulverne cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis quæ est de feodo meo quam habent de dono Roaldi de Dulverne assensu et confirmatione Roberti de Stafford avi mei. Ecclesiam quoque de Mulewich cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis quæ est de feodo meo quam habent de dono Nicolai de Mulewich. Ecclesiam etiam de Tisho cum capellis et pertinentiis et libertatibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ecclesiam de Wulward cum capellis et pertinentiis suis et libertatibus. Preterea concedimus et simili libertate dictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmavimus totam terram de Stanes et de Waleton cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis quam habent de dono Ernaldi et Enisani de Waleton et heredum eorum et medietatem totius villæ de Stoke in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et medietatem nemoris

cum communis et libertatibus ad eandem villam pertinentibus quam habent de dono Nicolai de Titneshovere, et dimidiam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis in villâ de Aston quam habent de dono Winifridi Boye et totam terram ad pedes Castelli nostri de Stafford cum unâ hydâ terræ et virgultis in Tisho cum pertinentiis et libertatibus utrius terræ quam habent de dono Roberti Bagot filii Rogeri dapi-feri. Et totam tenuram Walteri filii Judithæ infra Burgum de Stafford et extra, quam habent de dono Roberti Bagot et totam terram Briani filii Cadyhou cum prato adjacente et mora Prioris extra Burgum meum de Stafford et totam terram cum pertinentiis quæ fuit Gerardi inter Hydam et Holedale, et pratum quod ad illam terram pertinet supra ripam aquæ de Stafford quam habent de dono Helyæ de Coppenhale, et redditum duorum solidorum de terrâ de Butrehale quem habent de dono Roberti filii Galfridi de Coppenhale et duas virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis in villâ de Coppenhale quas habent de dono Helyæ de Coppenhale excepto foraneo (*sic*) servitio quod ad illas virgatas terræ pertinet. Et terram illam in Ricardescote quæ vocatur Wumrichescroft cum medietate prati de Fulsiche quam habent de dono Rogeri Vigilis. Molendinum quoque de Wotton proximum ecclesiæ cum dimidiâ virgatâ terræ et pertinen-tiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad dictum molendinum pertinentibus quod habent de dono Roberti de Stafford avi mei, et terram de Wulenhale cum mansurâ et essartis subtus Hortselewelle quæ fuerunt Godwini de Wulenhale filii Ernici carpentarii sicut cartæ Roberti de Stafford avi mei testantur. Concedo etiam dictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram quam tenent in Tisho de feodo meo tam de vilenagio quam de libero tene-mento, et de dominico meo, molendinum ecclesiæ proximum et pratum de Kynesmor cum comunis et libertatibus in pratis et in pasturis et aliis quibuslibet locis sicut cartæ antecessorum meorum testantur. Terram etiam quæ fuit Aelrici de Bramcote quam habent in escambio pro Horselawe. Præter hoc decimam totius venacionis meæ. Volo igitur et firmiter statuo pro me et here-dibus ut predicti canonici hæc omnia supradictas ecclesias, terras, redditus, comunes et libertates bene et honorifice in puram et perpetuam elemosinam habeant et teneant et sint liberi et quieti ab omni servitio et exactione seculari ad me et ad heredes meos pertinente in perpetuum. Præterea quicumque de feodo nostro aliquid beneficium sive in decimis sive in aliis quibuslibet rebus prefatæ ecclesiæ de Stanes per nos conferre voluerit, concedimus et eadem libertate confirmamus. Precipimus itaque super forisfacturam

nostram ne aliquis ex nostris de supra-concessis seu concedendis sive in bosco sive in plano sive in pratis sive in pasturis seu in aquis seu in quolibet alio quidquam detrahat vel diminuât vel inquietet sed omnia sua perpetuâ pace habeant et absolute, libere et immote firmiter teneant. Concedo etiam meipsum ut fratrem et patronum ecclesiæ de Stanes ita ut ubicunque infra Angliæ regionem obiero, ibidem cum patre meo sepulto et Petronillâ uxore meâ et ipse sepeliar. Ut autem hæc mea concessio et confirmatio rata et stabilis permaneat presentem paginam sigilli mei munimine roboratam dictis canonicis fratribus nostris confecimus et manu propriâ super magnum altare de Stanes optulimus. Hiis testibus Domino H. de Aldithel', Domino Willelmo Panton, Domino Willelmo de Stafford, Radulpho de Dulverne, Nicolas Urso, Galfrido Griffin, Rogero de Mulewych, Ricardo de Titneshoure, Thoma de Stokes, Radulpho de Sancto Edmundo, Johanne de Tisho, Silvestro decano de Bramsall, Willelmo de Wilbricton, Ivone de Aston, Roberto de Swinnerton, Ivone de Waleton, Symone de Verney, et aliis.

NOTES.

The Grantor in this case is Hervey de Stafford, the eldest son and heir of Milisent de Stafford by Hervey Bagot, deceased. This Hervey appears to have had such seizin of his Barony as was consistent with his mother's survivorship in A.D. 1217. He died A.D. 1237, leaving issue, Hervey (ob. 1241, *s. p.*) and Robert, who held the Barony forty-one years.

It is not necessary to fix any exacter date for this Charter than the æra of the Grantor, viz., A.D. 1217-37. The Charter is inserted in this Series because it gives a synoptical account of the earlier Barons Stafford as Benefactors and Patrons of Stone Priory.

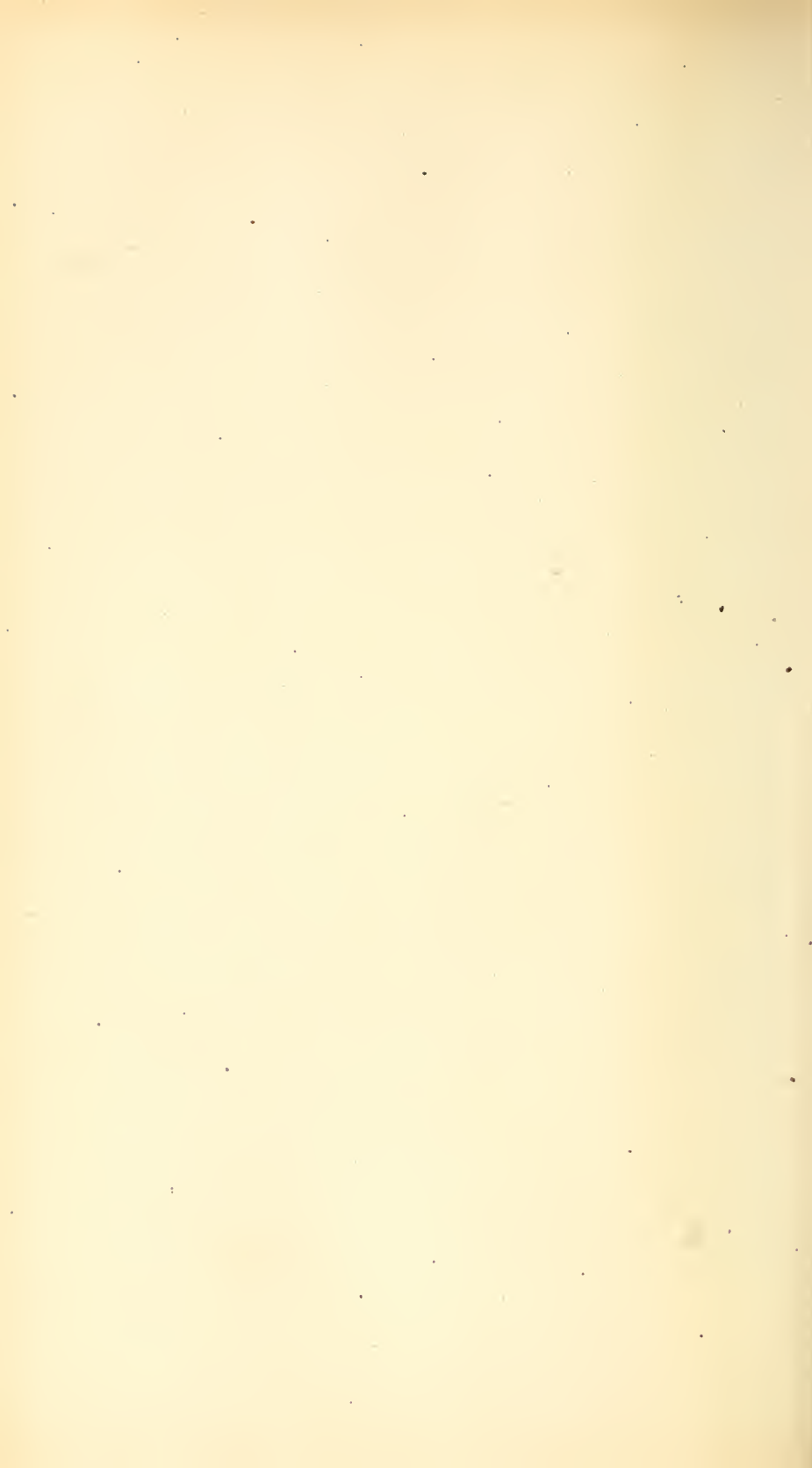
Most of the Deeds confirmed by this Charter have already been dealt with in detail, and as revealing their respective quotas of personal, chronological, or topographical fact. But the Confirmation further contains notices of a few grants which have not been mentioned in any of the detailed Charters. These, in their time and place, will probably meet with due notice from the Editors of these Collections.

One specially remarkable feature in this Charter is that the Grantor apparently believed that his Grandfather's gift of St. Mary's, Stafford, to Stone Priory was a valid gift, and so he endorsed it. The incident belongs to a wider subject and question already alluded to (p. 213). We bequeath such subjects to future students.

I N D E X .



PART I.



INDEX

OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE PIPE ROLLS, 1—11 RICHARD I. AND
1—18 JOHN.

ALSO OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE CHARTULARY (SERIES I. AND II.),
TEM. WILL. I., WILL. II., HEN. I., STEPHEN,
HEN. II., RICH. I., JOHN, AND HEN. III.

* * In the following Index, Domesday, or other abnormal spellings are usually rendered in *italic type*.

The letter T, or the syllable Ten., followed by the name of any person in the possessive case, signifies "Tenant of," or "Tenants of."

T. R. E. signifies Tempore Regis Edwardi, viz., A.D. 1041-1066.

T. R. W. signifies Tempore Regis Willielmi, viz., A.D. 1066-1087.

The abbreviation *al.* stands for *alias*; *c.* for *circa*; *def.* for *defunctus*; *n.* or *n.* for "note" or *note*; *ob.* for *obit*; *occ.* for "occurs" or "occurring;" *v. vide*; *fz.* for *fitz*, or son of.



INDEX.

A.

Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln (ob. 1189), 62, 67, 74, 81, 93, 102, 126, 135.
 Abetot, Urso de (Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1072-1086), 178-9, 180-182.
 Aclei, Ralph de (1190), 32, 56, 79.
 ——— Ralph, son of, 32, 56.
 ——— Hervei de (1158-65), 246-7, 267-273.
 Acour, Hugh de (1198-1206), 74, 95, 103, 129, 134, 137-8, 140, 143.
 ——— William de (1198), 75.
 Acre (Palestine), 16.
 Acton, John de (1194), 263.
 Adam fil. Baldwini (1205), 127.
 Admaston (*Edmundeston*) Edith de (1195), 46.
 Adulvestra, Henry de (1214), 162.
 Earnaldus Presbyter (1188), 2, 11, 18, 25.
 Agelwinus (Alwin) (1072), 179, vide *Warwick Sheriffs*.
 Ailinton, The daughter of Wm. de (1185), 10.
 Ailwin fil. Leuric (1196-1203), 57, &c., 114.
 Alan, Duke of Bretagne (fz. Hoel) (H. I.), 225.
 ——— Conan, his son, 225.
 ——— fil. Godwin, Capellanus (1199), 82, 83.
 Albamarle, v. Aumale.
 Albini, Avicia de (1205), 129.
 Albini-Brito, Wm. de 1132-ob. 1155), 132, 228.
 Albini, Will de, Justiciar (1206), 137-8, 152.
 Albo Monasterio, Wm. de v. Wm.-fz.-Robert.
 Alcester and Broom (Warw.) 60, 64.
 ——— Henry de Penne of (1196), 64.
 Alwin, Adam son of, (1155) 235.
 Alebec & Les Fosses (near Barfleur) Woodland of 221, 222.
 Alexander fz. John (1205), 127.
 Allingham, Elias de (1194), 30, 36.
 Alrewas, 3, 12, 15, 24, 28, 46, 79, 83-4, 91, 97, 121, 123, 127, 132, 136, 142, 147, 153, 160, 167, 168, 171, 175.
 Alrewich, Drogo de (1200), 95, 104.
 Alstonfield.
 Alston, in Bradley (Aluredeston) 81, 102, 107.

Alston, Richard de (outlawed 1194), 33-4, 38, 48, 67, 74, 93, 105, 107.
 Alta Ripa, Robt. de, 130 v. Hauterive.
 Alton, al. Alveton, 39, 47, 53, 177.
 Alured, a Monk, 240.
 Aluric, Tenant of Robt. de Stafford (1072-1086), 178, 180.
 ——— Miles Regis Wlmi (1072-1086), 175, 179, 180.
 Alwin (*al Agelwine*) Sheriff of Warw. T.R.E. and 1072), 178-9.
 ——— Turchil, his son (de Warwick), 178.
 ——— Ketelbearne, his son (Chetelbert), (1068-1086), 178-9.
 Alveley (Shropshire), 99, 113.
 ——— Simon de (1198), 71.
 Alvers, Geoff. de (1122-5), 195.
 Amerciamenta per Rotulum & per Summonitionem, 139.
 Approver v. Probator.
 Anjon, Geoff. Count of (ob. Septb., 1151), 221.
 Anschetil, Steward of Geoff. de Clinton (1122-5), 195.
 Archis, Gilbert de (1203), 116, 118.
 ——— Isabella. d. of, 116, 118.
 Ardern, Ralph de (Justiciar), (1187-95), 4, 12, 18, 50, 149 (1208), 152.
 Argentuem, Gilbert (1122-5), 195.
 Arley, al. Arnley (*Erlega*), 3, 12, 55, 61, 65, 72, 79, 86, 97, 142-3.
 ——— Tallage of 55.
 ——— Ralph de (1193), 26.
 ——— Ralph, son of, (*fug.* 1193), 26.
 Armagh, Abp. of (1204), 122, 124.
 Ascalon, 16.
 Asfen, Thomas, 63.
 Ashby de la Zouche, 29.
 Ashley on Tern (*Eslega*), 116, 118.
 Assæ (Trenchers), 129, 134.
 Aston, vill. of, 275.
 ——— Ivo de (1217-37), 276.
 ——— Robt. de (1138-47) 217.
 Audley, Liulf de (1130-2), 207.
 ——— Liulf, supposed father of, 207.
 ——— Adam (1181-4), 256, 263, 266-7.
 ——— Adam, his son, 266.
 ——— Henry, his son, and Founder of the Barony, 87, 159, 266, 276.
 ——— Wm. de, Kt. (1211-12), 156-7, 159.
 ——— Lucas de, Esq^{re}. (1211-12) 156-7.

Aumale, Wm. le Gros, Count of (1153), 227.
 ——— Engelman, brother of (1153), 227.
 Aurum Reginae, 148, 151.
 Auxilium Vice-comitis, 85, 91, 97, 131, 173.
 Avranches, The Sheriff of (1153) 226.
 ——— The See of, 223.

B.

Bagot, of Bramshall (1086-1122), 195, 197, 249.
 ——— Hervey (I.), fz. Bagot (1130), 205, 249.
 ——— Hervey (II.) (1158), 239-40, 244, 246, 252, 254.
 ——— Hervey (III.) senr., eldest son of, married (c. 1190) Milisent de Stafford, had Livery 1194, (ob. 1211), 113, 261-264, 265-274, v. Stafford.
 ——— Hervey, junr. (fil. Hervey II), 261-2.
 ——— Roger (fil. Hervey II.) (1203), 117. Cart. XVII., 248-9, 253, 263, 266.
 ——— William (fil. Hervey III.), 273-4.
 ——— Ralph (fil. Hervey III.), 273.
 Bagot, of Bromley Bagot, cadet of Bramshall line
 ——— Wm. 249, 252.
 Bagot, of Blymhill, John (1166), 161, 164, 248.
 ——— Juheta (Ivetta) (1182), 257-258, widow of?
 ——— William, son of (1158-76), 248, 250, 257-8, 263, 266-7.
 ——— Richard, son of (1158-65), 248, 250.
 ——— Roger, son of (1176), 250.
 ——— John, son of (1176), 250.
 ——— Thomas, son of (1176), 250.
 Bagot, of Coton or Cotes, (Warw.)
 ——— Hugh (I.) Dapifer (*tem.* Steph.), 249.
 ——— Hugh (II.) Dapifer, his son, 249.
 ——— Robert, son of Hugh I. (Clerk), (1143-63), 193-4, 235-7, 248-50, 255.
 ——— Ingram, son of Hugh I., (Collect. I., 167), 117.
 ——— Roger Dapifer, son of Hugh II., (Collect. I., 167), 275.
 ——— Robert, his son, 275.
 ——— Simon, son of Ingram, 112-13, 117-18.
 ——— Hugh (1185), 261.
 Bagot, of Hide and Holedale.
 ——— Wm. (1185-90), 261-3, 266-7.
 ——— Hervey, his brother, 261-2.
 Baieux, Odo, Bp. of, 182.
 Baieux, Randolph de (1153-66), 224-5.
 Bailleol, Robt. de (1130), 202.
 Balistarii Regis, 129, 133, 142.
 Barcheston (Warw.), 180.
 Bardulf, Hugh (Sheriff, Justiciar, Escheator, &c., 1190), 6, 9, 14, 20, 23, 26-27, 32, 39, 47, 51-52, 55, 65, 72, 74-76, 105, 108, 112, 113.
 ——— Hugh de Chaucumb, Bailiff of, 65.
 ——— Simon, Clerk of (1195), 97.
 Barfleur, 220, 223.
 Barnstaple, Honour of, 86.
 Barons of the Exchequer, 80, 82.
 Barons, Confederation of, (1215), 169.
 Barton-under-Needwood, 176.
 Basset, Ralph (Chief Justice of England, *tem.* H. I.), 165.
 ——— Basset (of Bucks) Simon (1194), 34, 40.
 ——— . . . de Vernon, wife of, 34, 40.
 ——— (of Drayton), 29.
 ——— Wm. ? (1193), 27, 29.
 ——— Ralph (ob. 1211), 159, 271.
 ——— (of Headington) Gilbert (1194), 34, 41, 100.
 ——— Eustachia, dau. of, 34, 100, v. *Verdon, Thos. de, and Camvill.*
 ——— (of Sapcote.)
 ——— Wm. (1194-1212), 33, 39, 47, 58, 62, 67, 74, 81, 93, 126, 135, 155.
 ——— Reginald (Deputy for Bp. of Coventry), (1192-3), 20, 27.
 ——— of Weldon, Richard (1211), 156, 159, 162, 165.
 ——— Ralph, son of (1214), 162, 165, (ob. 1257-8).
 Baskerville, Robt. de (1190), 5, 12, 22.
 ——— Ralph de (1192), 19, 22.
 Baswich, 64.
 Bausac, Richd. de (1199), 84, 94.
 Beauchamp, Alda de v. *Malban.*
 ——— of Essex, Stephen de (ob. 1184), 21, 100.
 ——— Isolda de Ferrars, wife of, 21, 100.
 ——— Stephen de (natus 1182), 21, 58, 62, 67, 73, 96, 100, 105, 107, 161.
 ——— of Worcester, Wm. de (Sheriff 1192), 20.
 Bearley (Warw.) 180, 252-3.
 ——— Geoff. de (al Burley) (1161), 253.
 Bec, Alice de (1205-6), 127, 136.
 ——— Robt. de (1200), 95.
 Bec-Herlouin (Normandy), 64.
 Beche, Milo de (1199), 83, 102.
 Bedenhale, Thomas de (1194), 263.
 Bello Campo, v. *Beauchamp.*
 Belesme v. *Shrewsbury.*
 Belmeis, of Donnington, Robert (1190), 2, 11, 15.
 Belmeis, of Tong, Ranulph de (1166), 29.

- Belmeis, William (1193-6), 27, 60, 63.
 Belvoir, Honour of, 228-9.
 ——— Castle and Priory, 221, 228-9.
 Benhala, Walter de (c.1161), 252.
 Bentley, Roger de (1199), 81, 87, 102, 122.
 ——— William de, 87.
 Bereford, Rich. de (1212), 156.
 Berkeley, Robt. de (1208), 152.
 Berkswich (al. Baswich), 59.
 Bermingham, Peter de (1166), 248-9.
 ——— William de (1208), 148.
 Bernak, Gervase de (1206), 133.
 Bernard, fil Lefwin (1193), 26, 32, 45, 56, 65.
 Bernard (Steward of the Honour of Stafford 1153), 237.
 Bernard, Urricus, Balistarius, 129.
 Bernieres, Reginald de (1207), 143.
 Beysin, Adam de (1194), 41.
 Bickford (in Penkrige), 180.
 Bidulf, Roger de (1208), 149, 154.
 Bidun, Roger de (1205), 127.
 Bigot; The name, 152.
 ——— Adeliza, wife of Roger, 228.
 ——— Hugh, Earl (II. 66), 229.
 Billington, 41.
 Bilston (Billestona), 3, 12, 172.
 Bircho (al. Briccho), Ulf de (1203-4), 127.
 Biset, Manasses (1153—1166) 221, 230.
 Bishop's-Ichinton (Warw.), 59, 64.
 Bishop's Tachbrook, or Tachelesbrook, (Warw.), 59, 64.
 Blanc-minster, Thomas de (1207), 144, 147, 149, 151-2.
 ——— Margaret le Strange, Wife of, 144.
 ——— Reginald de (1207), 144.
 Blechington (oxf.) 29.
 Blithfield, Henry fil. John de (1205), 132.
 Blore, 159.
 Blore, Ralph de (1194), 266.
 ——— Robert de (1158), 248, 250.
 Blorton, in Trentham (Blurton), 43, 49, 64, 71, 78, 94, 101, 114, 119, 108, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166, 171.
 Blund, Peter (1191-4), 14, 17, 20, 26, 32.
 ——— Robert (1203), 149, 154.
 ——— Gif (c. 1140), 210.
 Blundel, John (c. 1130), 210,
 Blymhill, 29, 97, 134.
 Blythe, Honour of, 223-4, 232-3.
 Blythebury, Nunnery, 91, 96, 119, 123, 244, 245.
 Bobington, Church of, 190.
 Bobington, John fil Philip de (1221), 190.
 Boisavilla, Guledrum de (1130), 201, 203.
 Bohun, Ingelger de (1130), 201-2.
 ——— Humphrey de Dapf (1153), 221, 229-30.
 Bolingbroke, Honour of, 231.
 Bolsover Castle (Derby), 33, 39.
 Bordesley (Worcest.) Abbey and Monks of, 1, 10, 17, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 77, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166, 252, 259.
 Boye, Winefrid, 275.
 Bradley, Church of, (al. *Brideley*), 123, 212, 235.
 ——— Adam de (1194), 263.
 Brael, Harvey de (1183), 259.
 Brai, Wm. de (1200), 94, 105, 110, 120, 126, 135, 150, 252, 254.
 Braiose, Wm. de (1194), 33, 51, 55, 58 bis., 61, Just (1196), 56, 62, 65, 67 bis., 71, 74, 79, 81.
 Bramber, Honour of, 86.
 Bramcote, 217.
 ——— Aelric de, 275.
 Bramshall, 46, 51, 56, 97, 273.
 ——— Silvester, Dean of, (1230 c.), 276.
 Brandon Castle (Warw.), 48, 53.
 Bras, Godfrey (de Sardou), 193-4, 235, 243-4, 248, 252-5, 259, 261, (1160 c)
 Bret, Walter (1163-4), 138.
 Brewood, 13, 59, 64.
 ——— Nunnery, 90, 97, 117, 119, 123.
 ——— Bernard de, Chaplain, 263.
 Brian, Ancestor of De Standon (1086-88), 133-4.
 Brian, fz. Caduhow (1138-47), 211, 212, 275.
 Brierewere, Win. de (1194), 41-2, 74.
 Brimon, Rainer de (1086), 226.
 Brinton, Adam de (1202), 111, 113.
 ——— (or Brinton) Robt. de (1166), 113.
 ——— Eva de, Wife of, 113.
 Brinton, 29, 134.
 Brito, Ralph de (1194), 268, 272.
 Broc, Robert de (Custos of Cannock Forest, 1174-1192), 2, 4, 8, 18, 25, 28, 31, 34, 38-9, 44, 51, 55-6, 65, 72, 79, 92, 95, 99, 105, 126, 135, 141.
 ——— Margery, d. and heir of, (1195), 45, 55, 65, 72, 99, (*v. Loges*).
 Broc, Peter de (Custos of Cannock Forest 1194-1196) 32, 34, 44, 51, 55, 58, 61, 63, 65, 72, 79, 92, 95, 99, 101, 103.
 Broc, Henry de (1197), 271.
 Brocton, Wm. de (1194), 263.
 Brome (Warw.), 60.
 Bromfield Priory, (Salop), 203.
 Bromley, Hubert de (1194), 263.
 ——— Wimar de (1198), 74.

- Bromley, Henry de (1207), 144,
Bromley Regis, 3, 12, 47 bis., 51, 52,
57, 122, 124, 137, 139, 171.
Broom (in Clent, Worcest.), (Brom.),
2, 11, 18, 25, 28, 30, 44, 54, 64, 71,
79, 85. 92, 97, 171.
——— Church of, 117.
Brug, (al. Bridge-North) Deanery,
190.
Bruhelle (Bucks). 48.
——— Samann, Provost of, 48.
Brumshell v. Bramshall.
Brumwiz, Magister de (1195), 46, 56,
66.
Brun, Adam (1196), 54.
——— William (of Cheshire), 60.
Bubden, *Bubendon* (Derbyshire). 68, 70.
——— Margaret de (1166). 69, 70.
Bubenhall (Warw.), 180, 198.
Buffere (of Penn, Staffs.), Wm. (1185-
91), 6, 10, 14.
Buildwas Abbey, 211.
——— Monks of, 91, 97.
Bulstan, Edric (1195), 46, 57.
Bukewell (*i.e.* Bakewell), 35.
Bumerescote (Oxon), 180,
Buregeston, Nich de (1193) 26, 32.
Burewardesle, Warin de (1203), 116,
118, 137, 140.
——— Willm., Brother of, 116, 118,
126.
Burford (Salop), 149, 154, 158, 161,
164, 167.
Burgh (nr. Gnosall), 220.
Burgo, Thos. de (1200), 91, 97, 142-3,
145.
Burley, Gaufred de (1161-5), 252-3 (al
Bearley, Warw).
Burlaveston, 95.
Burton, John de (1194), 263.
Burton, Abbot of, 83, 88, 94, 97, 117,
118, 122, 127, 135, 141.
Burun, Erneis de (H.I.), 221, 225.
Bushbury, 148, 152.
——— Hugh, fz., Peter, of, 152 (1209).
Busli, Roger de (1086), def. 1098),
223-4.
——— Arnald, bro. of, 224.
——— Beatrix, sister of, 224.
——— Roger de, son of. (ob. inf. c.
1100), 223.
Butrehall, land of, 275.
Butterton, 104.
- C.
- Cadwalon-ap-Owen-(1195), 50.
Caldecote (Warw.), 68, 70.
Caldon, 194, 196.
Camera, Osbert de (1201), 105.
Camvill, Richd. de, crus (ob. 1191), 14,
17, 99, 100.
Camvill, Gerard de (1191-1200), brother
of, 14, 17, 96, 100, 106.
——— Nichola, de la Haye, wife of,
96, 100.
——— Richard, son of, (1200), 96,
100.
——— Eustachia Basset, wife of,
(widow of Th de Verdon), 96, 100.
——— Alice de Lacy (their heiress and
4th in descent from), married Thomas
E., of Lancaster.
Camville, of Clifton Camville and
Arrow.
——— Wm. de (1192), 20, 23, 91, 97,
104, 106, 111, 113, 130, 138, 140.
——— Albreda Marmion, wife of, 23,
130, 134, 138, 140.
Cannock (*Cnot.*), 3, 4, 7, 11, 16, 17,
24, 43, 46, 54, 60, 64, 68, 75, 78, 92,
101, 114, 108, 119, 125, 128, 134,
140, 146, 162, 164, 166-7, 171, 180.
Cannock Forest, 2, 11, 31, 39, 44-5,
55-6, 61, 65, 71-2, 90, 92, 101, 108,
114, 119, 125, 135, 141, 147, 171,
221, 224, 174.
Cannock, The King's House at, 1, 10,
17, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101,
108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146,
153, 160, 166.
Canoc, Alured de (1182), 257-8.
——— Ivo de (1194), 263.
——— Jordan de (1200), 94, 98, 122,
(1214), 161.
——— Knights of, 95.
Cannock (tallaged), 3, 12, 57, (1206),
137.
Canterbury, Hubert, Abp. of, 119,
122, 125, 130-1.
Cantilupe, Wm. de (1203), 116, 127,
131.
Cappe, Robert (1158-65), 248, 252.
——— Simon, his brother, 248.
Carleby (Lincoln) 163, 165.
Carleton (nr. Blythe, Notts), 35.
Carmarthen Castle, 8.
Carnegode (Guernagode) (1088-1130),
183-4.
Carreghova Castle, 43, 50.
Carrucage, The Tax of, 83, 89.
Casteilun (*al. Chastillian*=Abbey of
Couchis), 253-4.
Casthorpe (Lincoln), 181.
Caux (Chalz) Robt. de, 221, 226.
Caverswall, Walter de (1190), 2, 11, 18,
23, 31, 72, 236, 238.
Celle, R. de (1157-60), 241.
Chadshunt (Warw.), *Chadelessun*, 59,
64.
Chamberlain, Thomas (def. 1210), 156,
159.
——— Cecelia la Waite, widow of, 156,
158.

- Chancellors. Wm. D. of N. (1153), 221, 229.
 ——— Longchamp (1191), 14-16.
 Chaplains of Bp. Clinton, Wm. de Vilers, Robert, Osbert, Odo, and Gilbert Substance (1132), 206.
 Chartley, 176.
 ——— Castle, 18, 21.
 Chaucumb, Hugh de (1191), 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 50, 126, 128, 267-8, 271-3.
 ——— Bailiff of, H. Bardulf (1190), 65.
 ——— Justiciar (1195), 50, 128.
 ——— Wm. de (1200), 96, 99.
 Chavernesse (al. Charnes), in Eccles-hall, 68.
 Chedale (Chedele), 34, 52, 62, 63, 78, 180.
 Checkele, 561-2.
 Chenipetone, Robt. de (1132), 206.
 Chesney, Wm. de (1138-47), 215-16.
 ——— Wm. de (1166), 216.
 Chester, Archdus. of.
 ——— Wm. de Vilers (1139-57), 203-4, 207.
 ——— Robert (C. 1157), 204.
 Chester, Coventry, or Lichfield, Bishops of.
 ——— Peter (consecrated 1067, def. 1084), 182-3.
 ——— Robt. Peche (1121-1127), 198.
 ——— Roger de Clinton (1129-1148), 196, 201-2, 206-211, 217-18.
 ——— Walter Durdent (1149-1161), 48, 90, 204, 212, 218, 224.
 ——— Richard Peche (1161, *ob.* 1182), 198.
 ——— Gerard la Pucelle (1183, *ob.* 1184.)
 ——— Hugh de Nonant (el. 1185, cons. 1188, *ob.* 1198), 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 20, 21, 24, 26-28, 30, 32-3, 39, 45, 54-6, 58, 60, 62, 63-65, 68, 75, 78.
 ——— Geoffrey de Muschamp (1198 *ob.* 1208), 75, 79, 82, 85-6, 88, 97, 104, 108, 116, 119, 125, 134, 136, 146, 160.
 ——— William de Cornhull (1214, 1215 *ob.* 1223), 165, 166, 168.
 Chester, Fief of the Bishops of, 177.
 Chester, Constables of.
 ——— Nigel (def. 1086), 196.
 ——— Wm. fz. Nigel (1086-1133), 189, 196-7, 242.
 ——— Eustace fz. John, 194, (*ob.* 1157).
 ——— John de Laci, 194, 241, 252-3, (1161-5), grandson of E. fz. John.
 Chester, Earls of, 172.
 Chester, Hugh de Abrincis, surnamed Lupus (1070 *ob.* 27 July, 1101), 7, 21, 48, 165, 176.
 ——— Ermentrude, wife of
 ——— Richard de Abrincis (*Inf. atat.* 1101. *ob.* in Naufragio, 25 Nov., 1120), 48-9.
 ——— Raoul le Meschin, surnamed De Bricasard (1121-28), 48, 49, 224.
 ——— Lucia Taillgebose, wife of, 224.
 ——— Raoul le Meschin (II.) surnamed De Gernons (1128-53), 48-9, 213, 231.
 ——— Matilda, wife of, 176.
 ——— Hugh de Meschin, surnamed De Kevelioc (*Inf. atat.* 1153. *ob.* June 30, 1180).
 ——— Raoul le Meschines (III.) surnamed De Blundevill (*ob.* Oct. 28, 1232), 21, 82, 96, 111, 116, 118, 129, 136, 142, 147, 162, 167, 170, 220.
 Chester, Palatine Honour of, 63, 176, 226.
 Chesterfield (Derbysh.), 35, 63.
 Chesterton, 81, 87, 101, 108, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 163, 166, 172.
 Cheswardine, 180.
 Chetelbert, 179 (*v.* Alwin).
 Chetelburn, homo Siwardi (1122), 195.
 Chilcote 125, 134.
 Chiselhampton (Oxf.), 59, 68, 75.
 Chumbel Roger, 5.
 Church Eaton, 48, 23.
 Circuit, The Oxford, (1205), 131-2.
 Claverley, Alexander, cler. (1163-4), 188, 190-1 (al. de Ludston), Sheriff of Staffs.
 Claverley, Church and Manor of, 190.
 Clent (now in Worcestersh.), 3, 12, 13, 24, 26, 28, 46, 83, 117, 121, 124, 127, 132, 136, 142, 147, 153, 160, 167, 171, 174-5, 180.
 Clifford, Walter de (1315), 170.
 Clifton Camvill, 97, 134, 176, 232.
 Clinton, Geoffrey de, (*ob.* circa 1131-2), 70, 195-6, 199-210.
 ——— Geoffrey, son of (1132), 203, 208.
 ——— Agnes, wife of, 203.
 ——— Lescelina, dau. of, 53, 203.
 ——— Roger de, *Bp. of Chester v.*
 ——— Osbert, brother of, (Founder of Maxstoke Clintons), (c. 1135-40), 210.
 ——— Hugh and Maurice de (1132), 206-7.
 ——— William de (1122-32), 195-6, 208.
 Clifton and Clypeston (Notts), 35, 41.
 Clive, The Haye of, Forest near New-castle, Staffs., 98-9.
 Clodoan (1072), (Glodoen), 182.

- Clopton, Wm. de (1086), 197.
 ——— Walter, fz. Wm. (1124), 197.
 ——— Nicholas (1161), 255, 259, 261.
- Cochehi (Worcest.), 181.
- Cocknage, in Trentham, (*Cokenaehc*),
 43, 49, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 103, 114,
 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160,
 166, 171.
- Cocton, Wm. de, 187-9, (al Coughton).
 ——— Simon, son of, 187-9, (1163),
 191-2, 194.
 ——— Ralph, son of S. (1166), 191.
- Codshall, Wm. de (1208), 149, 154.
- Cogan, Richd. de (1200), 97.
- Colf, Robt. (c. 1160), 243-4.
- Colton (Coltune), Manor of, 165, 251.
 ——— Gilbert, Priest of, (c. 1160),
 244, 247.
 ——— Matthania de (1201-5), 105,
 110, 111, 120, 126.
- Columbers, Philip de (1153), 221, 230.
- Calewich, 68.
- Colwich, 70, 247.
 ——— Adam, priest of Colwiz (1160
 c.), 244, 247.
- Combermere, Abbey and Monks of, 13.
- Compton-Scorfen (Warw.) (*Parva Con-*
tonz, Staffords Compton), 184.
- Constable of Chester, *v. Chester*.
- Constantine (1130), 186.
- Constentin, Robt. de (1130), 205.
 ——— Geoff. de (1153) 221, 231.
- Cooksland, 219-220.
- Copenhale, Ulfer de (1124-47), 198,
 211, 241.
 ——— Wm. son of, (1138-47), 211.
 ——— Elias de (1160), 248, 250.
- Copenhall, Geoff. de, 275.
 ——— Robert, his son, 261, 271, 275.
- Corbet, of Hadley, Tasley and King's
 Bromley.
 ——— Thomas Corbet (1195), 52, 134.
 ——— Cecilia de Hadley, wife of, 52,
 134.
 ——— Robert (1197), 271.
- Cordewan, Adam (1203-4), 114, 120,
 126.
- Cornhill, Henry de (Sheriff of Surrey,
 1884-1191), 10.
- Cornwall, Reginald E. of (1153), 221,
 229.
- Courcey, Robt. de (1153, *occs.* 1157),
 221, 230.
- Coughton *v. Cocton*.
- Coughton (Warw.), 192-3.
- Coventry, Archdus. of.
 ——— Richard Peche (1126-61), 198,
 202-3, 206-7.
- Coventry, Manor of, 59, 64.
- Coyney (*Cuignea*), Richd. (1190), 5.
 ——— (*Cuingne*), Walter (1206), 111,
 116.
- Counsylth (Flint), fight at, (July 1157),
 194.
- Cradley Mill, 2, 11, 18, 25, 28, 30-1,
 44, 55, 65, 92, 101, 108, 114, 119,
 125, 135, 141, 147, 153, 160, 175.
- Cradley Mill and Rowley Regis, 166,
 175.
- Crakemarsh, 176.
- Crementum Comitatus*, 85 *v. Proficuum*
Comitatús.
- Crementum Fermæ, 133, 174-5.
- Creswell (al. *Kersewell*), Thomas de
 (1194), 263-5.
- Croc, Walter (1130), 243, 244.
 ——— Wm., his son (1167), 244.
- Croptorn (Worcest.), 180.
- Croxden, Abbot of (1205), 128, 132.
- Cublesdon (in Stone), 206.
- Culverston, 26, 32, 83.
- Cumbreford, Wm. de (1183), 259.
- Curia Comitatus, 89.
- Curli, Robt., son of Wm. de (H. 2),
 197.
- Curtenay, Robt. de (Crusader 1192),
 20.

D.

- Damart, Engelrand de (1183), 259.
- Daneston (Denston), Henry de (1205),
 129, 134.
- Denstone, 177.
- Darlaston (Derbsh.), (*Durlaveston* al.)
 Alina de (1190), 2, 11, 18, 25, 31.
- Denchworth (al. *Dukeswurda*) Berks,
 63.
 ——— Hervey de (1196), 63.
- Derby, Borough of, 221, 227.
- Derby and Notts, Earldom of, John,
 Earl of (1190), 8.
- Despencer, Robt. (of Domesday), 180.
- Devizes, Treaty of (1153), 220-232.
- Ditchford (Warw.) 184.
- Ditton, 82-3.
 ——— Richard de (1192), 20.
- Diva, Wido de (1193-9), 27, 47, 52, 67,
 84.
- Dona* and *Fromissa*, 89.
- Donnington (Shrops.), 15.
- Dover, Castle of, 169.
- Doversole, Hide called, 254.
- Draicote, Philip de (1194), 266, 268.
- Drayton Basset, 176 (Mill of, 263),
 264.
 ——— Wm., Clerk of (1199) 84.
- Dublin, Henry, Abp of (1213-14), 164.
- Dudley, Barony of.
- Dukeswurda, Hervei de (1196) 59.
- Dulmere, Ralph de (1200) 84, 95, 102.
- Dulvern, Church of, 274 (al *Dilhorn*).
 ——— Ralph de (1200), 95, 100.
 ——— Ruald de (1166), 262.

Dulvern, Robt. de (1185), 262, 274.
 Duncham, Robt., of Loynton (H. I),
 186-7.
 Dunewal, Sanson, son of (1130), 205.
 Dunstewe (Oxf.), 146.
 Durdent, Walter, Bp. Chester, 235.
 Duston (Northants), 34.
 ——— Walcheline de (*def.* 1194), 40,
 130, 134.
 ——— Alina (al Alizia), widow of (1),
 40, 34 bis, 41, 134 (=A. Noel),
 (afterwards married (2) Peter fz.
 Ralph, 34, 40).
 ——— Wm. de, their son, 130, 134.

E.

Eccleshall, 59, 64.
 ——— Honour of, 90.
 ——— Robert, Constable of (1214),
 164.
 Edburgberie (Oxfr.), 180.
 Edelmitone (Warw.), 180-1.
 Edenestowa (Notts.), 35.
 Ederingehale (Edingale), 11, 15, 17,
 24.
 Edwin, Venator (1086), 108.
 Elethio fil Ithenard (1202), 108.
 Elford, 175-6.
 Ellaston (al *Adcloheston*, and *Edel-*
aghestone), 68, 70.
 England, Chief Justices of.
 ——— Wm. de Longchamp (deposed
 Oct. 9, 1191), 28.
 ——— Walter, Abp of Rouen (1191-
 1193), 28, 32, 36, 37.
 Hubert Walter, Abp. of Cantbry
 (1193), 28, 30, 36, 38, 40, 47, 48,
 50, 54, 58, 60, 62-3, 71, 73, 75-6,
 86.
 Geoffrey fz. Piers (1198), 72-74, 76, 87,
 96-7, 113, 117, 122.
 Peter de Roches, Bp. of Winton (1216),
 165.
 England, Kings of, Wm. I., 178.
 ——— Henry I., 49, 207, 223-4.
 ——— Matilda, wife of, 202, 205.
 ——— Stephen of Blois, nephw. of,
 213, 222-5, 231-3.
 ——— Henry II., 49, 81, 87, 90, 175,
 213, 220, 221-4, 242.
 ——— Eleanor of Aquitaine, w. of, 28,
 36, 221.
 ——— Richard I. (1189-99), 6, 8, 9,
 27-8, 36 bis, 38-41, 63, 81.
 ——— John (bro. of, *v.* *Moretain*),
 King (1199-1216), 84, 166, 169-70.
 ——— Henry III., 169.
 Erdbury Priory (al *Ardbury*, or
Orbiri), Nr. Coventry, (al *Edburg-*
berie), 238, 239.
 Erdeswick, Sampson, 40, 41, 274.

Erdewic (1155), 236.
 Erdington, Thos. de (1197), 74, 90,
 128, 130, 132, 147, 153, 160, 164,
 267-270, 272.
 ——— Wm. de (illeg.?), son of (1199),
 90, 131, 166-8, 170, 271.
 Erlega *v.* *Arley*.
 Ermenfred (of Radeford, Warw.),
 (1086), 179.
 Eslega, Osbert de (1202), 111, 126.
 Estone (Oxf.), 180 bis.
 Eton, Petronilla de (1205), 128, 136.
 Evesham, Abbey of, 178-181, 185-188.
 ——— Officers of, 181.
 ——— Monks of, 181.
 ——— Abbots of, Agelwius (*ob.* July
 16, 1077), 178-9, 182, 184.
 ——— Walter (1077-1088), 180, 183,
 184.
 ——— Mauice (1121-1130), 18.
 ——— Reginald (1130-49), 186-7,
 189.
 ——— Adam (1160-1191), 187-9,
 192-4.
 ——— John (1316).
 ——— Stewards of, Philip (1160-4),
 188-89.
 ——— Pagan, Clerk, &c. (1163-4),
 188-9.
 Ewe, Alice, Countess of (H. 3),
 224.
 Exchequer, Court of, 98.
 Eye (Suffolk), Honour of, 221, 224.
 ——— Eustace de (1199), 82-3.

F.

Falaise, Wm. de (1199), 83, 88.
 Farewell, Nunnery of, 91, 96, 119,
 123.
 Farley (Alton), 177.
 Fauld (Feld), 124.
 Ferramenta, 134.
 Ferrers, Henry de (W. II. and H. I.),
 176.
 ——— Robt. (II.), Earl of (1139-60),
 21, 221, 224.
 ——— Margaret Peverel, wife of,
 42.
 ——— Hugh, son of.
 ——— Isolda, dau. of (nata 1146), 21,
 100, *v.* *Beauchamp of Essex*.
 ——— Matilda, dau. of, 21. *v.* *Ver-*
don.
 ——— William I. (al *Robert III.*)
 (1160-1191), 8, 16, 21, 23, 42, 260.
 ——— Sibil de Braose,
 wife of, 21.
 ——— Petronilla, dau. of (married
 1214), 163, 166, 273, *v.* *Stafford*.
 ——— Isabella, dau. of, mistress of
 K. John, 166.

- Ferrers, William (III.), (1191, created Earl of Derby 1200), (1247), 13, 16, 19, 20, 26, 31, 33, 35, 41-3, 45, 51, 55, 58 bis, 62, 67, 74, 81-2, 104, 111, 116, 118, 137, 162-3, 166, 273.
 ————— Agnes of Chester, wife of.
 Fines, G., Castellanus de (1153), 221, 231.
 Fissam, al *Fiscanum* (i.e., Fecamp?), (1162), 253.
 Fitz Alan, Wm. (1191-1206), 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 31, 37, 44, 82, 137, 168.
 ————— * * Nephew of (1191), 14, 31, 37, 44.
 ————— John (1215), 170.
 Fitz Aelem (Aelem, Aslen, Ehelen, Edelo, ancestor of (1086), I., 163, 174, II., 197.
 Robert fz. Ehelen (1122-32), II., 195, 197, 206-7.
 Robert fz. Aelen (1166), al *Robert de Swinnerton*, I. 174, II. 250-1, 261-2.
 Robert de Swinnerton (1200-16), I. 174, II. 95, 99, 137.
 Robert de Swinnerton (1241), I. 174, II. 276.
 Fitz Erneis, Robert, 100
 Fitz Gerold, Family of, 230.
 ————— Warin and Henry (1153), 230.
 Fitz Liolf, Liolfus, 205-6.
 ————— Ranulph, son of (1130), 205.
 ————— Liolf, son of (1130), 206.
 Fitz Nigel, Oliver, 145, v. *Grosley*.
 Fitz Odo, of Loxley, Hugh, ancestor of (1072-86), 178, 181, 194, 197.
 ————— Odo fz. Hugh (1122-5), 194-5, 197.
 ————— Robert fz. Odo (1130-78), 193-4, 197, 205, 252, 255.
 Fitz Pagan, Geoffrey, v. *Trusbut*.
 Fitz Pain, of Aston and Stoke (both in Stone).
 ————— Cadio, Antecessor of (1086), I. 173.
 ————— Robt. fz. Pain (1122-5), II. 199.
 ————— Robt. fz. Pain (1160), I. 173, II. 199, 235-6, 254, 256.
 ————— Robt. fz. Pain (1205), II. 122, 136, 128, 266-7, 272.
 Fitz Piers, Geoffrey, Justiciar, &c. (1166-1198), 1-5, 8, 12, 18, 20, 25, 27, 28, 31, 44, 57-8, 63, 67, 72, 74.
 Fitz Piers, Geoffrey (Viceroy and Chief Justice, 1198-), 76-7, 96, 117, 153, 273. v. *England, Ch. Justices of*.
 Fitz Warin, Fulk (1215), 170.
 Flandrian Mercenaries (1197), 72, 76.
 Flekeney, Hugh de (crusader, 1191), 20.
 Florence, Prior of Wich (1130), 205.
 Foresters, Richard Miles (tem H. II.), 2, 11, 18, 25, 31.
 ————— Robert de Broc (1174-92), v. *Broc*.
 ————— Peter de Broc (1194-96), v. *Broc*.
 ————— Hugh des Loges (1196), v. *Loges*.
 Foresters, 94, 98.
 Forsbrook, Osbert de (1200), 95, 261-2.
 ————— Hugh, his son (1185-90), 261.
 ————— John de (1185-90), 261.
 ————— Alexander, his son, 261.
 ————— Hugh de, 261.
 Frodswell (al Fradswell), 218, 237.
 Frankley, Bernard de (1206), 138.
 Franceis, Robt. de (1181-90), 4, 5, 12, 27.
 ————— Wm. (1195), 46, 56.
 Freiford.
 French (*Gallicus*) Robert (1205), 127, 136, 141.
 Froger (Archdn. of Derby, 1155-9), 239-40.
 Furnellis, Henry de (1198), 74, 76, 81.
 G.
 Gallicus v. *French*
 Ganages, Matthew de (1198-1214), 74, 77, 84, 91, 101, 119, 122.
 ————— Wm. de (1207), 141, 144, 153, 160, 166.
 Gansel, Gerard (1191), 13, 31, 44, 55, 79.
 Gardino, Wm. de (1210), 156.
 Gargat, Hugh (1194), 268.
 Gauley (Penkridge), 244, 545, al. *Gailey*.
 Gay, Hilda de (1192-7), 20, 27, 47, 52, 67.
 Gerard, Canonicus (1206), 137.
 Gernagot v. *Carnegode* (1132), 206.
 Gernet, Roger (1212), 156, 161.
 Gernon, Radulfus de (tem. Stephen), 225-6, 232.
 Gersuma, 78.
 Gestling, John de (1208), 152.
 Giffard, Wm. (tem. Stephen), 217, 236, 238.
 ————— Roger, brother of, 217.
 Giffard, The Earls, 37.
 Gilbert fz. Turol (1077-86), 182, 186-7.
 Gislebert, Tent. of Robt. de Stafford (1072-86), 178, 180, 184-5.
 Glodoen (al. *Clodoan*) (1086), 182, 185-7, 192.
 Gloucester, milo de (1132), 208.
 ————— Wm., Earl of (1153), 222.
 Gnosall, 256.
 ————— Church of, 235.

Gnosall, Godwin de (1130), 205.
 ——— Wm. de (1205), 127, 220.
 Godric, Tent. of R. de Staff. (T.R.W.), 165.
 Gorso, al Gotso, Dapif. of Bp. Chester (1130-2), 206-7.
 Grafton (Warw.), 190.
 Greetham (Linc.), 124.
 Grendon, 159.
 Gresley Castle (Derbysh.), 49.
 Gresley, Family of.
 ——— Nigel de Stafford (1086), 69, 203, 219.
 ——— Wm. de Gresley, his son (1130), 201, 203, (1153), 49.
 ——— Nigel, another son, 70.
 ——— Nigel, fz. Nigel, son of fore-going, v. *Longford*.
 ——— Nicholas, fz. Nigel, bro. of N. fz. N. (*ob.* 1166), 70, 219.
 ——— Nigel, fz. Nicholas, by Margt. de Bubendon (1170-78), 70.
 ——— Oliver, fz. Nigel (1206), 68, 69, 143-5, 164.
 ——— Wm. de (1197), 74.
 Gresley, of Notts.
 ——— Ralph de (1214), 163, 166.
 ——— Isabella de Muscamp. w. of, 163.
 ——— Agnes, d. of, v. *Lovel*, 163.
 Griffin, ap. Gervase Goch (1200), 96.
 ——— Matilda le Strange, w. of, 96.
 Griffin, Wm. (1201), 105, 107, 112, 116 (al. *Fz. Eustace* 112).
 Griffin, Geoffrey (1217-37), 276.
 Grimsby, Gt. (Linc.) 221, 226-7.
 Grithman, Alfwyn (1079), 181.
 Gudmund (1122-5), 199.
 Guernegode, Carnegode (1088-1132), 183-4, 195, 198, 206-7.

H.

Hacle (*Oakley*), Elford, 261.
 Hadley, Alan de (*ob.* c. 1194-5), 52, 133, 139, 258.
 ——— Cecilia, dan. of, 52, 122, 124, 129, v. *Corbet* and *Hodnet*.
 Haia, Geoff. (1135-40), 210.
 Halectone, Thos. de (1194) 267.
 Haketone, 14.
 Hales (Owen), 24, 27-8.
 Halseline, Geoff. (T. R. W.), 226, v. *de Cauw*.
 Hamerwich, Hamo de (1191), 13, 19.
 Hamestede, Henry son of Ralph de (1214), 162.
 Hamo, Dapifr. (1153), 227.
 Hantune (Hamtune), (Worcest.), 180, 187, 189, 191.
 Handsacre, 38, 45.
 Harcourt, Robert de (1197), 67.

Harcourt, Wm. son of, 41, 67, 105, 108, 112-13, 117.
 ——— Alice Noel, wife of Wm. (c. 1205), 41, 117.
 Hardwick, Kyte (Warw.), 60, 64, 215-16.
 ——— Chapel, 216.
 Harlaston (al. *Erlaveston*), 34, 39, 47, 52, 86, 176.
 Hasteng, Eutropius de (1199-1205), 84, 105, 129, 150, 263.
 ——— Amicia, wife of, 84, 105, 129, 134, 150, 152.
 Hatton (Shrop.), 158.
 Haughton de—Ulfer or Urfer (1086), Ancestor of, 198.
 ——— Roger, fz. Henry (*ob.* c. 1190), 8.
 ——— Henry, fz. Roger (1190), 4, 8, 12, 19, 25, 31, 41, 44, 55, 65.
 ——— Thomas, fz. Roger (1191-1201), 8, 34, 41, 105, 107, 126, 135.
 Hauterive, Robt. de (1205), 130, 136, 138, 143, 151, 154, 157.
 Hauville, Geoff. de (1200), 91, 96-7.
 Hawarden Castle (Flint.), 127, 131.
 Haywood, 97.
 Hecham, (al. *Higham*), Northants), 221, 227.
 Helgot (T. R. W.), 250.
 ——— Wydo, son of Helgot (of Quat), H. I.), 250.
 ——— Helgot, fz. Wydo, or *Holgot*, 1158-65), 248, 250.
 ——— Philip, fz. Helgot (1166), of Barlaston, 250.
 Henry, *The Young King* (*ob.* June, 1183), 259-60.
 Henry, fz. Eva (1206), 137.
 ———, fz. John (1205), 128.
 ———, fz. Roger, v. *Helgot*.
 Henry, Canonius (1199), 84.
 ——— Vinitor (1206), 137.
 Herbert, fz. Yvo. (1200), 96.
 Hereford, Archdn. of, Ralph (Justiciar 1191), 13, 16, 19.
 Hereford, Bps. of, Robt. de Bethun (1131-48), 212, 215-16.
 ——— Wm. de Vere (Justiciar 1193-95), 26, 28, 32, 45, 51, 56.
 Hereford, Earls of, Milo. (1141-3), 229.
 ——— Roger (1153) 229.
 ——— Margaret (de Bohun), sister of, 229.
 Herlebald, al. Harlebald (1086), 178, 180.
 Heronville, Wm. de (1190), 1, 10, 17, 24, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166.
 Hervey le Cras (1130), 205.
 Hetley, Alan de, v. *Hadley*.

Heywood, 59, 64, 97.
 Hilderston, Ernald de (1138-47), 127.
 Hitchenden (Bucks.), 199.
 ——— Roger Merulam of, 199, (1122-5).
 Hintes, Roger de (1201), 105, 107,
 Hoctun (Hopton ?), 111, 113, 180.
 ——— Alice de (1202), 111, 113.
 Hodingeselles, v. Odingselles.
 Hodnet, Baldwin de (1205-15), 129,
 134, 170.
 ——— Cecilia, wife of, v. Hadley.
 Holedale, 275
 Hologate, Philip (1191), 16, 158, v.
Kenver.
 Hopwas, 174.
 Hopewell (Derbys), 68, 70.
 Horm, de Nortune, 248, 251
 Hornelie (Oxf.), 181.
 Horsley, Mill of, 111, 120.
 ——— Osbert de (1203), 120.
 Horteselewell (Wullenhall), 275.
 Hose, Walter, 143, and vol. I. Coll.
 ——— Hugh, son of (1207), 141, 143,
 147, 151, 157.
 Hospitallers, 9, 13.
 How, Wm. de (1191), 14, 19, 26, 31.
 Hngh, Presbtr. (1193), 26.
 ——— fz. Fulger (1155), 239-40.
 ——— ancestor of Fitz Odo, 181.
 ——— fz. Peter (1194-1208), 33, 38,
 47, 52, 56, 61, 65, 72-3, 152, 155.
 Hubert fz. Richard (Dep. Sheriff Linc,
 1200), 96.
 Hukenh (Notts.), 35.
 Huleia, Wm. de (1212), 156.
 Hulle, le Bule (1201), 101, 106.
 Hundreds of Staffs., 172.
 Humez, family of, 226.
 ——— Richard de (Constable of N.,
 1153, *ob.* 1180), 190-1, 221, 230
 ——— Wm., son of, 191.
 ——— Ingeram (1163-4), son of Rd.,
 188-9.
 ——— Jordan (1163-4), son of Rd.,
 188-9.
 Hunta, Thane of Wrottesley, T. R. E.,
 182.
 Huntendon, Hugh de (1215), 127.
 Hyde, 275.
 Hylle, or Hulle, 34, 47, 52, 67, 74, 81,
 92, 105, 107.
 Hynewood, Nunnery (Warw.), 119,
 123.

I.

Idlecote (Warw.), 195-6.
 ——— Geoff. de (C. 1146), 210.
 Idonea, wife of Wm. (1203), 149.
 Ilbury (Oxon), Wolebire, Welobi,
 Wlelbiri, Goleberie, Yelebi, Youl-
 berie, 20, 27, 29, 47, 52, 67

Ingeram (1130), 205.
 Ipstones, John de (1212), 157, 159.
 Ireland, Seneschal of, Bertm. de
 Verdon, 124.
 ——— Expedition to (1210), 156 bis,
 158-9.
 Ingestre, 181.
 ——— Hugh de, 244, 246 (=Hugh
 Marescall).
 Iwerne (Dorset), afterwards called
Laerton, 48, 53.

J.

James, fz. Simon (Malefactor), (1195),
 43.
 Jews and Jew debts, 128.
 John, chaplain, Prior of Trentham
 (def. 1192), 2, 11, 17, 21, 24, 43,
 49-50.
 John Constable, 193-4.
 John fz. Gilbert, v. John Marshall,
 230.
 John fz. Stephen (1204), 121, 124.
 Judikellus (Ludichel ?), Incumbent of
 Tysoe, Warw., c. 1133), 181, 198,
 215, 216.
 Juhelli, fil. Ralph, 198.
 Juichellus, fil. Epise (1122), 195,
 198.
 Jury of 24, 140.

K.

Kadwallon (1195), 43.
 Kanot v. *Canoc*.
 Keel (*Kiel*), 2, 11, 17, 24, 30, 43, 51,
 61, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119,
 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 171.
 Kellum, Thos. de (1200), 96.
 Kenilworth, Priory of, 195-6, 199,
 201-3, 210, 216-17.
 ——— Bernard, Prior of (1130), 203-6,
 214.
 Kersewell, Thomas de, 263 (1194).
 Ketelberneston, 148.
 Kidderminster, 230.
 Kilpec, John de (1198), 74, 76.
 Kinesmoor (Tysoe), 275.
 King's Bromley v. *Bromley Regis*.
 Kingswinford, 3, 12, 24, 28, 46, 57,
 83, 91, 97, 121, 127, 132, 136, 142,
 160, 167, 171, 175.
 Kinver (*Kenefara*), 13, 55, 57-8, 63,
 67, 83, 88, 109-10, 114, 119, 125,
 128, 135, 137, 141, 147, 153, 160,
 162, 166, 174.
 ——— Forest of, 25, 44, 58, 63, 81-2,
 88, 98, 109, 114, 161.
 ——— King's House at, 13, 58,
 63.
 ——— Vivary at, 71.

- Kinver (or Kinfare), Philip de (1189-*ob.* 1214), 5, 13, 19, 25, 81, 87-8, 93, 102, 109, 110, 114, 119, 122, 125, 141, 147, 153, 155, 166.
 ——— John fz. Philip de (1214), 161-2, 164.
 Kinwarton (Worcest.), 181.
 Knowill, Wm. de (1197), 270-1.
 Kyne, Barons of (Linc.), 231.
 Kynpton, Wm. de (c. 1161), 254.
 Kyneward, de Lauro (1070), 178, 180.
- L.
- Lacerton (Iwerne), Dorset, 48, 53.
 Lacy, of Ewyas, 76.
 Lacy, John de (*infr. cœtat.* 1157), 242.
 Lancaster, Honour of, 223.
 ——— Thomas, Earl of, 100.
 ——— Alice de Lacy, w. of, 100.
 Landa, Wm. de (1130), 202.
 Llan Stephen Castle (Pemb.), 20, 23.
 Langedon, Nich de (1195), 46, 56.
 Langeford, Eva de (1191), 14, 17.
 Langeho, Ralph de (1199), 84, 94.
 Langley Nunnery, 91, 96, 119, 123.
 Langley (Warw.), 181, 216.
 Lanthony, Canons, Keepers of the King's House, at Cannock (1190), 1 bis, 10, 17, 24, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166.
 ——— Herbert Young (Juvenis), of (1191-5), 14, 19, 26, 31, 45.
 Lapley, Priory of, 83, 89, 137, 139.
 ——— Inganus, Prior of (1206), 137, 140, 143.
 Laughton-in-le-Morthen, 223.
 ——— Tickhill Castle in, 223.
 Laure, in Wighe (Worcest.), 180.
 Laure, Kynward de (T. R. E. and 1086), 178.
 Lech (Leek), 3, 12, 83, 172.
 Lecu, Walter de, 252.
 ——— Adam, son of (1161), 252.
 Lega, Walter de (1190-5), 5, 9.
 Leia, G. de (1185), 261.
 Ley, Wm. de (1191), 13.
 Leicester, Hugh de (H. I.), 199, 201, 203.
 Len, Wm. de (1191), 13, 19, 26, 31.
 Leonibus, Peter de (1208-12), 152, 155, 158.
 Leicestershire, Sheriffs of.
 ——— Hugh, Bp. of Coventry (1193), 27, 36.
 ——— Gilbert de Segrave } *pro. eo.*
 ——— Reginald Basset } (1193) 27
 Lespee, Wm. (1200), 94.
 Lestrangle, of Cheshire.
- Lestrangle, John (1190), 2, 11, 17, 24, 30,
 43, 54, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 134,
 140, 146, 153, 160, 166, 171.
 ——— John (1215), 170.
 Lestrangle, of Alveley and Weston,
 Ralph, 99.
 Leuric, of Benesley, Worcest. (T. R. E.)
 181, (Leofric).
 Levedale, Staffs., 184.
 Levnutuna v. Loynton.
 Lichfield, See of, 70, 89, 177 v. Chester
 ——— Vacant (1208-12), 159, 160, 163-66
 ——— Vill and Manor of, 59, 64.
 ——— Assize Town, 30, 43, 101.
 ——— Market, 157, 159-60, 163.
 ——— Environs of, 212.
 ——— Dean of Cathedral, Richard de
 Dalham (1195), 47, 52, 57, 66.
 ——— Precentor of, Walter (c. 1157),
 204.
 Lilleshall, Abbot of, 95.
 Limesi, John de (*def.* 1210), 163.
 ——— Basilia, sister of, m. Odingesley
 162.
 Lincoln, Alured de (1086), 225.
 ——— His relations and marriage,
 225.
 Lincoln, Alan de (*def.* 1130), 221, 244-5.
 ——— Margaret, dan of, 225 v. Bayeux.
 ——— Lucia Tailgebose, niece of, 225.
 Lincoln, Wm. de Romara, Earl of, son
 of R. Fitzgerald and Lucia Tailge-
 bose (1141-53), 121, 231.
 ——— Wm., his grandson and heir
 (1166), 231.
 Lincoln, 43, 50.
 ——— Castle of 232.
 ——— Battle of (1217), 169.
 Linde, Robt. de (1197), 66.
 Lisle, Robt. de (1130), 228.
 ——— Albreda, w. of, 228-9.
 Littywood, al *Lutivude*, in Bradley,
 121, 123.
 Loges, Hugh de (Forester of Can-
 nock, (1195), 45, 51, 55, 65, 71, 81,
 87, 92, 94-5, 98-9, 101-2, 108, 122,
 125-6, 135 bis, 141, 143, 147, 271.
 London, Wm., Archdn. of (1141-59),
 212.
 Loughchamp, Wm. de, Chanc. and
 Viceroy (1192), 22.
 ——— Henry de (1193-1200), 25, 96,
 100, 105, 107.
 ——— Osbert de (*def.* 1207), 144.
 ——— Avelina, widow of, v. *Tive*,
 144.
 Longdon, 59, 64, 83, 89, 90.
 Longford (Salop), Hamo de, 48, 53,
 113.
 ——— Agnes, dau. of (1195), 48, 53,
 112-13, (de Stockton).

- Longford, Eva, dau. of, 53, 113.
 ——— Robt. de Brunton (1st) husband of, 53, 113.
 ——— Walter de Whitfield (2nd) husband of, 53, 113.
 Longford (Derbyshire), 68, 70.
 ——— Nicholas de (son of Nigel, son of Nigel de Stafford), def. 1166), 69, 70.
 ——— Margaret de Bubendon (Bubden) widow of, 69, 70.
 ——— Nigel de, their son (1170-8), 69, 70.
 ——— Oliver, son of Nigel (1197, def. 1207), 68, 70, 143-4.
 ——— Avicia, widow of, 144.
 Lovel (Lupus) Robert, 148, 161, 163-5 (1214).
 ——— Agnes, his wife (de Gresley), 163.
 Loxley (Warw.), 181, 194.
 Loynton, in Norbury, 180, 182-9, 192-3.
 Ludeston (Ludston), Alexander de (H. 2), 190.
 Ludicael (Ludichel) Priest (=Judikael?) (1072-1133), 181, 197, 198, 216.
 Lunvredale (Worcest.), 181.
 Luteley, Philip de (1195), 84, 94, 268.
 Lutrarii Regis, 147.
 Luvet, Geoff (1122), 199.
- M.
- Macum, Robert le (1206), 137, 143.
 Madeley (al. Madeleh), Great, 211-12
 ——— Church of, 211, 274.
 Main, Collector (1122-5), 193.
 Malbanc, Wm. (1086), 196.
 ——— Hugh (1123-5), 195-6.
 ——— Wm. (def. 1190), 7.
 ——— Alda, widow of, 4, 7.
 Malecorne, Warin (T. R. W.), 184.
 Malet, Wm., 224.
 ——— Robt. son of (1106), 221, 224.
 ——— Lucia, d. of 224, v. *Taillgebose*.
 Malmerton, Derbys., 68, 70.
 Mamefeld, Notts., 35, 227, 231 (*Mansfield*.)
 Maneston (Mavesyn ?) Hugh, 243-4.
 Manor and Knights Fee, convertible terms, 1140-50.
 Marisco, Rich de (1211), 156.
 Marshall, John fz. Gilbert (1153), 121, 221, 230.
 Marshall, John, King's Escheator 1192 *ob s. p.* 1199), 19, 22, 26, 31, 37, 44, 55, 65, 79, 91, 97.
 Marshall, Wm., brother and heir of John (occ. 1193-1216), 28, 31, 37, 44, 55, 65, 79, 101, 108, 156.
 ——— Isabel de Clare, wife of, 37.
 Marshall, Hugh le, 241 (1157-60).
 Marshall, The King's, 68, 9.
 Marnion, Robt. (1215), 170.
 Marseilles, 9.
 Martel, Geoffrey (1166), 29.
 ——— Eudo (1193-6), 29, 59, 63.
 Matilda Castle, in Elvel, 76.
 Mauveysin, Herbert (1212), 155.
 Maxstock (Warw.), 210.
 Mayfield, 176.
 Meertown (*Mera*), 3, 12, 47, 74, 78-9, 84, 91, 108, 114, 121-22, 127, 132, 136, 142, 147, 153, 160, 167, 171, 175.
 Meilnil, Ralph de (1163-4), 188, 190.
 Mercia, Edwin, Earl of, 179.
 Mere, Ailmer de (1191), 13, 19, 26, 31, 44, 55, 65.
 ——— Eudo de (Ivo.) (1190), 261-3, 266-7.
 Meredith, Wm. (1191), 13, 19, 26.
 Meriadoc, fil Cnaan (al. *Meredith*), (1200), 91, 97.
 Messana (Sicily), 22.
 Meverell, Richard (1130), 205.
 ——— Wm. (1161), 252.
 ——— Hugh (1202), 111.
 ——— Oliver (1206), 137, 143.
 ——— Stephen (1214), 162.
 Middle Aston (Oxon), al *Eston*, 48, 180.
 Milwich, Manor of, al *Mulewic*; 237-8.
 ——— Church of, 217, 274.
 ——— Nicholas, Priest of (1125-55), 217-18, 238.
 Milwich, Robt. de (1194), 263.
 ——— Roger de (1198), 74, 276.
 Moddershall, Robt. de (1208), 148, 154.
 Montbegon, Roger, 232.
 Montfort, Turstin de (1153-66), 221, 231.
 Montgomery, Wm. de (1205), 130, 240.
 Mont Richard, 20, 23.
 Mont St. Michael, Abbey of, 220-1, 223.
 Moretain, John, Count of (1190-99), 5, 8, 14, 15, 37, 41, 42, 152.
 ——— Fief of, 152, 213, 223.
 Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, Robt. de (1214), 161, 164.
 ——— of Wigmore, Hugh de (1215), 170.
 ——— of Wigmore, Hugh de (1153), 221, 224.
 Morton, Wm. de (1190-2), 5, 9, 27.
 ——— Ralph de (1199), 84, 94, 102.
 Morton Bagot (Warw.), 181.
 Mortune (Worcest.), 181, 187, 189, 191.
 ——— R., sub-tenant of (1086), 189.

Mount Sorrel, Castle of (Leicest.), 11, 15.
 Mucegros, Rich. de (1208), 152.
 Muginton, Nich. de (1199), 84.
 Muleton, Thos. de (1207), 144, 146.
 Munchensi, Barons of, 132.
 Murder Fines, 89.
 Muschet, Wm. (1199), 82.
 Museberd, Wm. de (1198-1208), 74, 81, 149, 154.
 Musse, Rich^d. (1207), 113.
 Mustius, Gundred de (1202), 111.
 Mutton, Ivo de (1181), 256, 266.
 ——— Ralph de (1200), 95, 263, 265.
 ——— Nicholas de (*def.* 1204), 121, 263, 265.
 ——— John de, son of (1204), 121, 127.

N.

Nevill, Alan de (J. of Forest, 1166), 190.
 Nevill, Hugh de, Justiciar (1195-1200), 43, 50, 67, 95, 103, 114, 126, 131, 135, 141, 147-8, 152-3, 155, 157-8, 160, 163.
 Newark, Notts., 169.
 New-Castle-under-Lyme, Burgh of, 3, 4, 11, 12, 15, 17, 21, 24, 31, 43, 46, 57, 75-6, 78-9, 83, 174, 177, 232.
 ———, Castle of, 1, 2, 24-5, 30, 54, 71, 91, 108, 114, 119, 125, 141, 147, 157, 159, 160, 174, 177.
 ——— Gaol at, 78, 91, 101, 114, 119, 157, 159, 160.
 ——— Mill of, 101, 114.
 ——— King's House at, 64, 114.
 ——— Tallages of (1187), 3, 12; (1195), 47, 57, 66; (1199), 83; (1203), 116; (1205), 128; (1206), 137; (1214), 162.
 ——— Vivary at, 43, 64, 91.
 New-Castle-under-Lyme, The Burgeses of, 4 bis, 12, 31, 44, 55.
 ———, Gilbert of (1190-1202), 1, 17, 30, 108.
 ———, Buern of (1190-1203), 1, 108, 114.
 ———, Ormus of (1192), 17, 32.
 ———, Nicholas fz. Walter of (1195), 46.
 ———, Wm. fz. Adam of (1203), 114, 141.
 ———, Robert de Brocton, and John fz. Robert, of (1204), 119.
 ———, Serlo fz. John of (1205), 125.
 ———, Stephen de Stublely of (1205), 125, 141.
 New-Castle-under-Lyme, Knights of the Vicinage of, 109.

New-Forest (Staffordshire), 95 bis, 98, 104, 109.
 Newport Pagnell (Bucks), 61, 150.
 Nicholas, Clerk (1120-5), 195.
 Noel, or Fitz Noel, Family of—
 ——— Noel, sometimes called Wm. Noel (tem. Will. I. Will. II. & H.I.), 219, 256-7.
 ——— Robert fz. Noel, son of Noel), *ob* c. 1171), 41, 219, 257.
 ——— Thomas Noel, son of Robert (occurs 1166, *ob.* c. 1206), 40, 41, 99, 105, 108, 112 bis., 113, 122, 124, 137, 143-4, 146, 153, 256-7, 263, 265-6.
 ——— Alice, supposed sister of, 41, v. *Duston*.
 ——— Margaret le Strange, widow of (1207), 96, 144, 146.
 ——— Alice, daughter of, 41, 105, 112, v. *Harcourt*.
 ——— Joan, daughter of (married, 1201, to Thomas fz. Eustace), 40, 41, 105-6, 151.
 Noel, Adam (1194), 266.
 ——— Philip (1194), 266.
 Norbury, 74, 76.
 Norman, Prior of H. Trinity, London (1108-1147), 201-2-3.
 ——— Bernard, brother of, 203.
 Norreis, Roger le (1185), 261.
 Northampton, Henry de (1202), 112-13, 117, 131.
 Northbrook, 20, 27, 47, 67.
 Norton (Warw.), 197.
 Norton (Worcest.), 187, 189, 191.
 Nortune (Norton), Horm de (*def.* c. 1160?), 251, 248.
 ——— Philip de (1166), 251.
 Norton, John de (1195), 47, 52, 57.
 ——— Geoff. de (1200), 95.
 Northwood (Ellarton), 68, 72.
 Norway, 94, 98.
 Norwich, John, Bp. of (1194), 267-8.
 Not, Henry le (1208), 148, 150, 152, 154-5.
 Nottingham Castle and Town, 221, 227.
 Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Sheriffs of.
 ——— Hugh Murdach (1189), 42.
 ——— Wm. Earl Ferrers (1189), 42.
 ——— Wm. Briwere (Easter, 1194), 41, 42.
 ——— Wm. (II.) Earl Ferrers (Michms. 1194), 42, 51.
 Nova Foresta v. *New Forest*.
 Novant, al. *Nunant*, Hugh de v. *Ches-ter*.
 ——— Richard, brother of (1191).

O.

- Oaken, 181.
 Oakley v. *Aclei*, 267, 268-71.
 Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, 226-7.
 Odingselles, Hugh de (1214), 162-165.
 ——— Basilia de Limesl. wife of, 164-5.
 ——— Wm. de (1284), 165.
 Offlow, Hundred of, 89-90.
 Oilli, Henry de (1192-4), 20, 27, 33,
 58 bis, 62, 67, 74, 82, 104, 110-11,
 116, 126, 129, 137.
 Oliver fitz. Nigel (*def.* 1207) v. *Gresley*,
 68-9, 143-5, 164.
 ——— Heir of, 143, 164.
 Olnea, 2, 11, 18, 25.
 Ombersley, Maurice de (1155), 117.
 ——— Richard de (1203), 117.
 Orbiri, see *Erdbury*.
 Ordeslega, al. Arfen, Thomas de (1196),
 47, 52, 57.
 Ordgrave, Gilbert de (1195), 46, 57,
 66.
 Ormus (1192), 17.
 Orslow (*Horstige*), in Ch. Eaton, 48,
 53.
 Osbert, Prior of Bromfield, Salop (1130),
 201, 203.
 Osbert, The Forester, 252, 254.
 Osbert, fz. Hervey, Justic (1200), 96.
 Osbert (Præpos), (1190), 4, 12.
 Osbert, Chaplain of Robt. de Staff. (c.
 1138-47), 210-212, 215-216.
 ——— Richard, Vicar of, 211.
 Ostrucius, Chancellor of Llewlllyn
 (1205), 129, 133
 Oswardebac, Wapentac of (Notts.), 35,
 221, 227.
 Otherton, 182.
 Oversley (Warw.), 190.
 ——— Fulk of (1086), 190.
 Oxfordshire, Sheriffs of.
 ——— Wm. Briwere (1193), 27.
 ——— Hugh de Nevill, Custos. (1197),
 67.
 ——— Geoffrey le Savage, Deputy of,
 67.

P.

- Paganell, Gervase (1153-94), 5, 13, 14,
 16, 17, 19, 20, 33, 38, 39, 58, 224.
 ——— Ralph de Sumeri, nephew and
 heir of (1194), 39.
 Pagan fz. John, 208 (1132).
 ——— fz. Rainulf (H. I.), 186.
 Pakinton, Hugh de (1205-6), 128, 136.
 Panton, Dom^s. Wm. (1217-37), 276.
 Pantulf, of Wem, Ivo (1130), 265.
 ——— Hugh (1194-7), 33, 58, 60, 62,
 67, 74, 82, 104, 110-11, 116, 126,
 135, 137, 154, 271.
 Pantulf, Wm. (1200), 95.
 Pantulf, of Hales, 113.
 Papenden, Surrey, 6, 10, 14.
 Paris, church of St. Deny's at, 42.
 Parles, Juliana de (1190-5), 6, 27, 46,
 57, 66.
 ——— Pagan de, of Rollwright (1200),
 20, 27, 47, 52, 67, 84, 96.
 ——— Wm. de (1194-1208), 32, 38,
 45, 47, 52, 61, 65, 271-2.
 ——— Wm. de (1211), 155, 156, 158,
 161.
 Partenay (in Poitou), 165.
 Patshulle, 181.
 Patshull, Simon de, Justic (1195-1212),
 51, 83, 102, 116, 127, 131, 155, 158.
 Pattingham, 176.
 Pavee, Rich^d. de (1183), 259.
 Paz, Rich^d. de (1161), 252.
 Peche, Richard de, Just. 1193, 28
 (1194), 33, 39.
 ——— Gilbert (1194), 32.
 ——— Nicholas (*def.* 1203), 148.
 ——— Matilda, dau. of (1208), 148,
 152, 154.
 Pembroke, Earl of, v. Strigoil.
 Penkhull, 47, 79, 83-4, 95, 128, 137,
 162, 172.
 Penkridge, 3, 12, 46, 77, 83, 128, 137,
 141, 143-4, 147, 151, 153, 156-8,
 160, 163, 166, 171.
 Penne, 10, 148, 152.
 Penne, of Alcester and Broom, Warw.,
 Henry de (1196), 60, 64.
 Perron, Robt. (1132), 206
 Perton, Ranulf de (1193-1205), 26, 28,
 32, 128, 137, 146.
 Peter, fil. Brungive (1195), 46, 57,
 66.
 Peverel, of Notts., Honour of 130.
 ——— Wm., 48, 221, 227.
 Philip, son of the Bp. (1194), 266.
 Philip, son of Hologod (1212), 156.
 Philip, King of France, 24, 40.
 Philip, Master (1194), 80-1, 86.
 Pictavensis, Comes Roger, 221, 223,
 232.
 Pilethala, Henry de (1190), 4.
 Pinel, Henry (1208), 149, 154.
 Pinley Nunnery (Warw.), 119, 123.
 Pipard, Gilbert (1190), 5, 9.
 ——— Hugh (1194-6), 30, 39, 45, 56.
 Pineerna, Ralph (1122-5), 199.
 ——— Wm., son of, 199.
 Pincerna, of Chester, Richard (1153),
 221, 235.
 Pincerna (of Leicester Earls), Robert,
 of Oversley (1163), 188, 190.
 Piplinton, Rich^d. de (Dep. Sheriff of
 Worcestershire, 1192), 20.
 Pirehill, Hundred, 13, 19, 26, 46, 56,
 83, 105, 107, 111-12, 176.

Pirehill, Sergeantry of, 105, 107, 111, 116.
 Pirie, Henry de (1191-1207), 13, 111, 116, 143, 146.
 ———, Hawise, mother of, 144 bis, 146.
 ———, Agnes, dau. of, 144, 146.
 Pismanescote (Oxf.), 180.
 Placita Coronæ, 89.
 Polton, Wm. de (1200), 95.
 Pomeraiæ, Henry de la (1198), 74, 76, 81.
 Pont-Audemer, Henry de (1208), 152.
 Port, Adam de, outlawed, 55, 61, 72.
 Portsmouth, 39.
 Powisland, 34.
 Prees (Shropsh.), 59, 64.
 Prestwood (in Ellaston), 68, 70.
 Prestwood, Richard de (Forester, 1200), 95, 98, 109.
 ——— Thomas de (1193), 71.
 Priory, "extra Burgum," *i.e.* 'St. Thomas' ?) 276.
 Probatores Regis, 106, 117, 119, 123, 136-7, 141.
 Proficuum Comitatus, 129, 133, 137-8, 140, 144, 147, 149, 151, 152, 157, 159, 167.
 Pluralea Bosci, 94, 95, 103.
 Purton v. Perton.
 Puteis, Roger de (H. 2.), 33.
 Puteo, Reginald de, of Rugeley (1194-7), 33, 38, 45, 56, 66.
 ——— Richard de (1208), 149, 154, 161, 167.
 Putulf, al. Purcell or *Putrell*, Roger (Reginald) (1206), 137-40.
 ——— Margaret, his wife, 137-8, 140.

Q.

Qnateote, 259.
 Quinci, Robt. de (1192), 20, 23.
 ——— Hawise, of Chester, wife of, 23.

R.

Radmore, Wm., Abbot of (1156), 239.
 Rainaldus, Dapifer (1122-3), 195.
 Ralph, son of Brian (1157), 197, 241.
 ——— son of Horn (Okeover), 244, 246.
 ——— son of Odo (1153), 205, 221, 226.
 ——— son of Juhell (1121-5), 195.
 Ralph, Dapifer (1130), 201, 203.
 Wm., his son 201, 203.
 Ranulph, Tenant of Evesham Abbey at Kinwarton, T. R. W., 178, 181.
 Raulph (1072), 178.
 Ramsor (Rumesor), in Ellaston, 68, 70.
 Ramton, 111.

Rammesbury, Master John de (1208), 148, 154, 161.
 Ranton, 41, 219, 220, 256.
 Rauceby (Linc.) 184.
 Rembaldston, 45, 51, 56 (Rodbaston).
 Ricardscote, 180, 275.
 Richard (z. Alau (1200), 95.
 ——— z. Harvey (1185-90), 261.
 ——— z. Musse (1199), 83, 94, 143 bis.
 ——— z. William (1207), 143, 267-8, 272.
 Richard Miles v. *Foresters*.
 Richard, Tenant of Rbt. de Stafford (1072-86), 181.
 Richard's Castle, 164.
 ——— Barons of, Richard Scrpe, 179.
 ——— Osborn (z. Richard (1072-86), 178-9.
 Ridware, Cartulary, 240-1.
 ——— Estates, 241.
 Ridware (Rydware), Walter of (1086), 241, 143.
 ——— Wm. de (1157), 240-3.
 ——— Wm., his son and heir (1157-1182), 248, 257-8.
 ——— Wm. de, Seneschal of Tutbury (1190), 35, 42, (1211), 155.
 ——— Rogo de (sic.) (1211), 155.
 ——— Hugh de (1158-65), 248, 251-2.
 ——— Roger, his son (1158-65), 251.
 ——— Robert de (1160 ?).
 ——— Edwyn, his son, (1160 ?)
 ——— Walter de, 241.
 ——— Thomas de, Kt., his son (1308), 241.
 Robert, Canonius (1205).
 ——— z. Aelem (1158), 250-1.
 ——— z. Bruninghi (1205), 127, 136.
 ——— z. Edeg' (1135-40), 210.
 ——— z. Eudo (Odo ?), 193. 252-3, 255.
 ——— z. Hamon (1158-65), 248.
 ——— z. Hugh (I.) (1130), 202.
 ——— z. Hugh (II.), his brother, 202.
 ——— z. Ilbert (al. Helebert) (1157-60), 241.
 ——— z. Pagan (v. Pain), 235-6.
 ——— z. Ralph v. Standon (1192), 20, 246.
 ——— z. Simoth (1199), 94.
 ——— z. Stenefin (1130), 205.
 ——— z. Lucin (1191), 13, 19, 26, 31.
 ——— z. Walter, son of the Bp. (1194), 33, 128.
 ——— z. Wulvive (1206), 137, 139.
 ——— z. Ywen (1200), 96.
 Rochester, 176.
 Rochester, Archdn. of (1106), 60.
 ——— Castle of, 169.
 Rodbaston (v. *Rembaldston*).

- Roger fz. Henry (1181-4), 256.
 ——— fz. Norman (1130), 205.
 ——— fz. Ralph (1125) 195-6.
 Roll-right, Great (Rollendict), Oxf.,
 20, 27, 47, 52, 67, 84, 96, 181.
 Rosceline, fz. Alured (1195), 46, 57.
 Roshall, Vivian de (1215), 170.
 Rouen, 7.
 ——— Abp. of, Walter de Contances
 (1102), 22, 26, 28, 39.
 Rowley Regis (Roelega), 2, 11, 18, 25,
 28, 30 bis, 44, 46, 54, 64, 71, 79,
 85-6, 92, 101, 106-7-8, 114, 119, 125,
 134, 141, 147, 153, 160, 166, 172,
 175.
 Rowley Regis (*Ruggelega*), 57.
 Rowley Regis, Richard de (1215), 166.
 Rudge (Shropshire), *Rugge*, 3, 12.
 Rufus, of Walsall, by grant of H. II.
 ——— Herbert (occurs 1159 *defs.* 1190)
 7, 86.
 ——— William (1198), *al. Wilekin*,
 74, 81, 86, 94, 111, 113, 118, 126.
 ——— Isabel de Archis, wife of, 118.
 ——— Hervey (1200), 95.
 Rufus, Wm., of Northampton (1196),
 59.
 Rufus, Wm., Chamberlain of H. II.
 (1166-89), 7.
 ——— Sheriff of Surrey (1191), 14.
 ——— Sheriff of Bucks (1193), 27.
 Rufus, Richard (1175-9), 4, 7.
 Rugeley (*Ruggelega*), 1, 3, 4, 7, 10,
 12, 16, 17, 34, 46, 60, 64, 68, 75,
 78, 92, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 128,
 134, 137, 140, 146, 162, 164, 168,
 171.
 Runimed, 169.
 Ruscote (obsolete), 184.
 Ru-hall, of Rowley Regis.
 ——— Richard de (1201), 104, 106,
 115.
 ——— * * * Father of, 104, 106.
 Ru-hall, Wm. de (*defs.* 1194), 32-3,
 38, 45, 52, 56, 72.
 Rutland, County of, 221.
- S.
- Saint, Edmund, Ralph de [1217-37],
 276.
 St. James de Benvron, 220, 223.
 St. Pierre sur Dive, Abbey of, 148,
 152.
 St. Liz., Simon de, Earl of N., 227.
 St. Thomas, Priory of, 263-4, 275.
 St. Remigius (Rheims), Abbey of,
 139.
 Saleford, Hugh de (1206), 138.
 ——— Robt. de (1194), 263.
 Salisbury, Patrick, Earl of (1153), 221,
 229.
 Salisbury, Wm. Longespee, Earl of
 (1205-14), 129, 133, 162, 165.
 Sallowe, Robt. de (1158-65), 248.
 Salop, Master Richard, of (1158), 212.
 Saltcheverel, John de (1197), 68-9.
 Salt (Sant), Wido de (1191), 13, 19.
 Salvage, Geoff., tem. H. II. (def. 1195),
 53.
 ——— Geoffrey (Livery 1195-1203),
 47, 52-3, 62, 67, 73, 95, 99, 111,
 113 (Dep. Sheriff, Oxon (1197) 50).
 Sancto Laudo, Richard de (1130), 202.
 Sancto Roerio, Geoff de (c. 1122-5),
 199.
 Sanford (of Sanford, Salop), Ralph de
 (1215), 170.
 Sandford, Roger de (1159-73), 98.
 ——— Wm. de (1187-94), 2, 11, 14,
 18, 22, 33, 38, 45, 56.
 ——— Milo de (1200), 94, 98.
 ——— John de (1214), 162.
 Sandon, Great, 4, 7, 176.
 ——— Robt. de (1213), 161.
 Sandwich, 169.
 Sardon, 194.
 Sarum, Humphry., Archdn. of (1208),
 152.
 Sauhalus, Halbergerius (1132), 206.
 Sawley, Derbys, al Sallaw, 59, 64, 70.
 Say, of Richard's Castle, Hugh de (def.
 1212), 154, 158.
 ——— Widow of, 164, v. Mortimer.
 Saxony, Henry, Duke of (1165-1190),
 4, 7.
 ——— Matilda of England, wife of (*ob.*
 July 28, 1189), 7.
 Richard Rufus, Chamberlain of
 (1190), 4, 7.
 Schechelle, *al* Secheville, *al* Sechull,
 The Forest of, 15, 17, 24, 30, 43, 54,
 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119,
 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166.
 Scheltona, *al* Selson, 4, 12, 19, 25.
 ——— Robert de (1191), 13, 14.
 Scotenei, Hugh de (1153), 221.
 ——— Fee of, 226.
 Scutage of Wales (1190), at 10s. per
 fee, 5, 8, 12-14.
 ——— For King Richard's redemption
 (1193-4), 33, 38-9.
 ——— Of Normandy (the first) (1194),
 at £1 per fee, 62.
 ——— Of Normandy (the second)
 (1195), at £1 per fee, 58, 62.
 ——— Of Normandy (the third) (1196),
 at £1 per fee, 58, 62, 63.
 ——— Of King John (the first) (1199),
 at 2 merks per fee, 82, 88, 93.
 ——— Of King John (the second)
 (1201), at 2 merks per fee, 102, 106.
 ——— Of King John (the third) (1202),
 at 2 merks per fee, 111, 113.

- Scutage of King John (the fourth) (1203), at 2 merks per fee, 116, 118.
 — Of King John (the fifth) (1204), at 2½ merks per fee, 122, 124, 127, 131.
 — Of King John (the sixth) (1205), at 2 merks per fee, 128-9, 133.
 — Of King John (the seventh) (1206), 137, 140.
 — Of Ireland (irregular) (1210), 156, 158-9.
 — Of Poitou (1214), at 3 merks per fee, 162, 165.
 Scutella and Assæ, 129.
 Segrave Gilbert de (1192), 20.
 Seing Richard de, Just (1203), 118, 131.
 Seisdon Hundred, 83.
 Seperigge, Vill. of, 95.
 Servientes, Pacis (1196), 60-61.
 — Regis, 69.
 Sevecurd, Wm. de (H. I.), 186.
 Sheldon, Roger de (1189-91), 4, 12, 19.
 Shelton (in Stoke), 99.
 Shenstone, 146.
 Sheriff sometimes called *Bailiff* or *Custos*, 130.
 Shrewsbury, 30.
 — Abbot of (1212), 155, 158, 161.
 — Master Robt. de, Just (1193), 28.
 Shrewsbury, Earls of, Roger de Montgomery.
 — Robt. de Belesme, 223, 224.
 Shropshire, Sheriffs of.
 — Hugh Pantulf (1189), 6, 149, 152, 154.
 — Wm. fz. Alan (Mich. 1189), 6, 149, 152, 154, 161.
 — Geoffrey fz. Piers (1203-4), 117, 130, 152.
 — (Richard de Ombersley, Deputy of, 1203), 117.
 — Th de Erdinton, 138, 150-2, 157-9, 167, (1207).
 — Ranulf, Earl of Chester (Easter, 1216—Decbr., 1223), 167.
 Sibford, Simon de (1201), 104, 107.
 Simon fz. Osbert (1153), 221, 232.
 — fz. William (1153-8) (v. Kyme) 221, 231.
 Sireford, Robt. de (1205), 130.
 Sirescote, 58, 62, 67, 100, 179.
 Siward fil Turchil (1122), 195-6.
 Snelleston, Derbys., 130, 138-40.
 Someri, Ralph de (1208) v. Somery, 272-3.
 Somerville, Walter de (c. 1160), 248.
 — Roger de (1196, def. 1200), 58, 62, 67, 96 bis, 99, 100, 105.
 Somerville, Mabilla, widow of (1200), 96, 99, 105, 108.
 — Roger de (1204-1219), 121, 125-127, 131, 135-6, 141-2, 147, 153, 160, 168.
 — Isabella, widow of, 121.
 — Heir of (1215), 167.
 — Roger de (1215-16), 168.
 Somery, Ralph de (1194 ob. 1210), 33, 39, 45, 56, 58, 59, 61-3, 66-8, 73, 75, 80, 82, 86, 104, 111, 114, 118, 121-3, 128, 131, 136 bis, 137, 147, 150, 152-3, 156, 159-60, 175, 272-3.
 — Margaret, widow of (1210), 156, 159.
 — Heir of (1214), 165, 167.
 Southam (Warw.), 59, 64.
 Sow, The River, 78.
 Supton (South Periton) Castle (Somerset), 5, 9.
 Stafford, The Barons of (the elder line).
 Robert de Stafford (I. (1072-1088), 178-186, 194, 196-7, 200.
 — Avice de Clare, wife of, 182.
 — Nigel de Stafford, brother of (1086), 169, v. *Gresley*.
 Nicholas de Stafford (1088 c. 1135), 181-2, 190, 193, 198-9, 202, 206, 208, 214, 215, 218-9.
 — Maud, wife of, 195-6, 214-16.
 Robert de Stafford (II.) (1138-c. 1189), 8, 9, 38, 188, 190, 193-4, 197-199, 204, 206, 208, 210, 214, 217, 220-1, 226 Fief of, 223, 235-238, 240-1, 244-5, 247, 251, 253-4, 256, 259, 261, 264.
 — Avice, wife of, 236, 244-5, 247, 261.
 — Julian, son of.
 — Nicholas, son of, 259.
 — Milisant, daughter of, 28, &c. v. *infr.*
 Robert de Stafford (III.) (In possession 1190, obiit inter 1191-1193), 5, 8, 9, 13, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27-8, 32, 37-8, 244-5, 247, 253, 259, 261, 264.
 — Milisant, sister and heir of, 28, m. *Bagot of Bramshall*.
 Stafford, the Barons of, the 2nd line.
 — Hervey Bagot (succeeded, jure uxoris, 1193 ob. c. 1211), 27-29, 31-33, 37-39, 44-5, 55-6, 58, 60, 62, 65-6, 67, 73, 79-81, 82, 88, 92-96, 98, 104, 109-112, 113, 116, 120-1, 124, 126, 128, 132, 135-7, 141-2, 147, 149, 152-3, 155, 159, 161-2, 164-5, 261-274, 276.
 — Milisant de Stafford, 2nd wife of (1193), 27, 28, 32, 121, 163-6, 261-274, 276.

- Stafford, Hawise, daughter of (betrothed to Thomas de Erdinton, ante 1198), 269. (The marriage never took place.)
- *** dau. of.
- *** dau. of.
- William and Ralph, sons of (1215), 170, 273.
- Wm. de Stafford, of Bramshall, son of?
- Hervey de Stafford, alias Hervey Bagot (II.), (natus c. 1194, infr. ætat. 1211, married 1214, *ob.* 1237), 162-4, 166-7, 170, 273-6.
- Petronilla de Ferrers, wife of (nata c. 1198, nupta 1214), 163, 166, 273-6.
- John de Stafford, son of (a hostage in 1233).
- *** posthumous, child of (born 1237).
- Hervey de Stafford (II.) (born c. 1217-18 infr. ætat 1237, *ob.* 1240 s.p.), 276.
- Robert de Stafford (IV.) (succeeded his brother in 1240, *ob.* 1280). 276.
- Stafford, Burgh of, 3, 78, 173-4, 275.
- Castle of, 78, 79, 211-13, 237, 275.
- St. Mary's Church at, 210-213, 274, 276.
- Knights of the Honour of (1208), 149, 154.
- Gaol, 30, 37, 54, 71, 79, 91, 114, 119, 143.
- Mill at, 37-8, 175.
- Stafford (Tallaged), 3, 12, 47, 57, 83, 128, 162.
- Vivary, 54, 75, 78, 110, 114, 119, 135, 141, 147, 153, 160.
- Smithy (1183), 175.
- Stafford, Walter (Provost), Escheated house in, 2, 11, 18, 25, 175.
- William de Rugge, of (1196), 54.
- Richard f. Gervase of (1196), 54.
- Stafford, Archdms. of, Robert (1126-39), 205-207.
- Henry de Lond' (1199-1205), 88, 128-9, 143-4, 148, 154.5, 161 bis, 163-4, 166.
- Staffordshire, Assizes of (1203), 117.
- Hundreds of, 172.
- The Knights of (1200-9), 94, 147.
- Milo de Gloucester (1129-30), 70.
- Alexdr. de Claverley, 190.
- Staffordshire, Scutages of, v. *Scutages*.
- Staffordshire, Sheriffs of.
- Thomas Noel (Mich. 1189), 6.
- Staffordshire, Thomas de Creswell (Mich. 1189—Easter, 1190), 1, 2, 6.
- Hugh Bardulf (Easter to Michms., 1190), 1-6, 7, 9, 14, 17, 31-35, 45, 55.
- Hugh de Chaucumb, Bailiff of (1190), 32, 45, 55, 65.
- Hugh, Bp. of Coventry (Mich. 1190 to Easter, 1194), 9, 10-13, 14-17, 20-21, 24, 30-1, 36, 39, 51, 61.
- Robert fz. Waleran, Deputy of (1191), 10.
- Robert de Nunant, brother and Deputy of (1192), 17, 27.
- Richard Marshall, Deputy of (1193), 24.
- Hugh de Chaucumb (Easter, 1194 to Midsummer 1198), 30, 36, 43, 50, 54, 60-1, 64, 71, 75, 78, 81.
- Thomas De Erdinton, Deputy of (1195-6), 54, 60, 75.
- Geoffrey Fitz Piers (Midsummer, 1198 to Michms. 1204), 71, 75, 77-8, 91, 101, 108, 114, 117, 119, 125, 135, 141, 147, 153.
- Thomas de Erdinton, Deputy of (1198-1204), 71, 75, 77-8, 91, 101, 108, 114, 117, 119.
- Thomas de (Custodes (Michms. Erdinton) 1204 to Michms., Robert de (1205), 125, 130, Alta Ripa (133, 136, 138.
- Thomas de Erdinton, Custos. (Michm. 1205—Easter, 1216), 134, 138, 140, 146, 150-1, 153, 157, 160, 166-7, 170.
- Hervey Bagot (Sheriff by usurpation for part of 1215), 167, 170.
- Ranulph, Earl of Chester (Easter 1216 to Christmas 1223), 167.
- Henry de Audley, Deputy of (1218-1220.)
- Stallington, in Stone, 206.
- Stamford, Linc. 169.
- Standon, 184.
- The Ridge, in 184.
- Brien, Lord of Standon (1086-8), 183-4, 197, 246.
- Ralph fz. Brien (1122-57), 195, 197, 205-6, 219, 246.
- Widow of, 148.
- Robert fz. Ralph (1166), 246, 248, 250.
- Robert de Standon (1205-8), 129, 148 (=R. fz. Ralph?)
- *** Widow of (1208), 148.
- Standon, Adam de (1181), 256.
- Stanes, Church of v. *Stone*, 199.
- Stanes, Treaty of (1217) 169.
- Stanford, Wm. de (1191), 14, 17.
- Stanton (Ellaston), 63, 70.
- Stanton, Alexander de (1. 95-90), 261-2.

- Stapleton, Philip de (1194), 30, 36.
 Stephen fz. Robert (1208), 149, 154.
 St. Mary Church, Wm. de (Escheator) (1196), 53-9, 63.
 ——— Magister Absalon, Clerk of, 58, 9.
 Stinton (Notts.), 35.
 Stirchley, Osbert de (1180), al de Diddlebury, 212.
 Stoke, vill of, 274.
 ——— Church of, 238.
 Stoches, Vivian de (1200), 95, 110.
 Stokes, Richard de (1205), 128, 136, 142.
 ——— Thomas de (1217-37), 276.
 Stockton, Agnes de, v. Longford, 53, 113.
 Stone Priory, 70, 199-202, 204-5, 209-218, 233-4, 236-8, 274-6.
 ——— Prior of, Ralph (1133-47), 215-16.
 ——— Roger (1161), 252, 254.
 ——— Silvester (1194), 263.
 Mausoleum of The "de Staffords," 236.
 Stoneleigh (Warw.), 195, 198, 221, 223, 240.
 Stonesfield (Stutfield) Oxf., 20, 27, 180.
 Stour Pain (Dorset), 53.
 Stramshall, 180.
 Strange, of Alveley and Western, v. *le Strange*.
 Strange of Ness and Cheswardine v. *le Strange*.
 Stretton, de (or Stratton).
 ——— Hervey, Founder of the Line (T.R.W.)
 Richard de (son of?), (1157 *ob.* 1166), 244-6.
 ——— Hervey de (1166-84), 244, 246, 252-3, 256 (son of Richard).
 ——— Richard de (1193-1204), 27, 47, 52, 59, 63, 67, 122, 127-8, 132, 155, 167, 252, 253, 271.
 ——— Cecilia, widow of (1205), 128, 132, 136, 142, 147, 153.
 ——— *** Son of (infr. *ætat.* 1205-1214), 128, 155, 161, 164.
 Strigoil, Richard de Clare, Earl of, 37
 ——— Wm. Marshall, 170.
 ——— Stuteville, Wm. de (1191), 5.
 Sudeley, Ralph de (H. 2), 239.
 Swynfen, Henry de (1182), 257.
 ——— Wido de (1191-1207), 13, 143, 146.
 ——— *** Wife of (1207), 143, 146.
 Swinnerton, v. *Fitz Aelem*.
 ——— Church of, 212.
 ——— Orbert and Osbert, of, 212.
- T.
- Taillegeose, Ivo (1086), 224.
 ——— Lucia Malet, wife of, 224.
 ——— Lucia, daughter of, 224 v. Romara and Meschin.
 Taillands of Domesday, 176-7.
 Tallages of Staffordshire.
 ——— (A.D. 1187), 3, 12; (A.D. 1195), 47, 51, 57, 66, 69, 73.
 ——— (A.D. 1198), 74, 76, 77; (A.D. 1199), 83, 88.
 ——— (A.D. 1203), 116, 118; (A.D. 1205), 128, 131-2.
 ——— (A.D. 1206), 137, 139; (A.D. 1214), 162, 165.
 Tamhorn, Robt. de (1186-90), 1, 2, 18, 33.
 Tamworth (Tallaged), 3, 12, 47, 57, 83, 173-4.
 ——— Castle of, 1, 2, 7.
 Tanet, Wm. de (1160), 243.
 Tankerville, The House of, 230.
 Tarbech (*Tardebigga*), Worcest., 1, 11, 17, 24, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 77, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166, 171.
 Templars, The Knights, 1, 9, 10, 17, 24, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 78, 91, 101, 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146, 153, 160, 166.
 Templars of Keele v. Keele, 2, 11.
 Tenerai, Robt. de (1194), 268, 271.
 Tettenhall Regis, 3, 12, 24, 28, 46, 74, 77 bis, 78-9, 84, 91, 108, 114, 119, 122, 125, tallaged 128, 130, 141, 144, 147, 153, 160, 166, 171.
 ——— Thomas, Priest of (1161), 252.
 Tewkesbury, 129, 133.
 A., Abbot of (1199), 83.
 Thene, Ilbert (or Gilbert) de (1138-47), 211, 213, 214, 215, 217-18,
 ——— Wm., his brother, 211, 216-8, al. *Wm. fz. Gilbert*.
 ——— Robert, another brother, 217-8.
 Thickbroom, 165.
 ——— Wm. de (1201-3), 105, 107, 115.
 ——— Roger, brother of, 105, 107, 115.
 Thomas, Camerarius (def. 1210), 156.
 ——— Cecilia, widow of, 156.
 Thomas fz. Bernard (H. II.), 2, 11, 18, 25, 31.
 ——— fz. Eustace (1209), 105-6, (v. Noel), 148, 151.
 ——— fz. Ralph, The Hunter (1161), 252.
 ——— fz. Richard (1158), 248.
 ——— fz. Roger (1194), 34, 141, 144.
 Thoret, Bartholomew (1215), 170.

- Thorp, Geoff. de (1132), 206-7.
 ——— Robt., son of (1138), 206-7.
 Thorpe, Constantine (Staffs.), 231.
 Thurburn (T.R.E. & 1072), 181.
 Thurraston (Turveydeston), Derbys.,
 68, 70.
 Timmor, Henry de (1208), 148, 152.
 ——— Petronilla de, 155.
 Tickhill, Castle of, 223, 232-3.
 Tinchebray, 224.
 Tishoe v. *Tysoe*.
 Titneshovre, Nicholas de, 275.
 ——— Richard de (1217-37), 276.
 Tiwe (Oxf.), 20, 27.
 ——— Wm. de (1163), 188-9.
 ——— Walter de (1207), 144, 146.
 ——— Avelina, wife of, 144, v. Long-
 champ.
 Tixall, 181.
 Toke, Robt. de (1205), 138.
 ——— Wm. de (1205), 138.
 Tokebi, Waste in, 5.
 Toli, Pistor (c. 1135), 210.
 Todeni (Totineyo).
 ——— Robert de, *al Robt. de Belvidere*
 (*ob.* 1088), 228.
 ——— William, his son (not identical
 with Wm. de Albini), 228.
 ——— Berenger, another son, 228.
 ——— Robt. de Todeni, a younger
 brother of Wm. de Albini, 228.
 Toni, Roger (slain c. 1042), 255-6.
 ——— Robert de, *younger* son of, *i.e.*
 Robert de Stafford (I.), 254-6.
 ——— Ralph de, eldest surviving son
 of Roger (*ob.* March 24, 1102), 253.
 Torneriis, Rich. de (112-30), 199, 201,
 203.
 Torkesey (suburb of Lincoln), 221,
 227.
 Tornhulle, Robt. de (1214), 162.
 Totmonslow (Hundred), 176.
 Tourns, Gt. (The Sheriff's court), 173.
 Tours, 24.
 Trainel, of Hatton (Salop.)
 ——— Robert (*def.* 1207), 149, 154,
 158.
 Travers, Roger (1195), 48.
 Trentham, 1, 2, 14, 18, 25, 48-9, 77,
 87, 91, 171.
 ——— Market of, 2, 11, 18, 25, 30,
 44, 55, 65, 71, 79, 92, 101, 114, 125,
 135, 141, 147, 153, 160, 166-7, 175.
 ——— Prior of, John, Capellanus
 (1154-94), 2, 49, 50.
 ——— Priory, 43, 48.
 ——— Canons of, 43, 48, 54, 64, 71,
 78, 91, 101, 105, 107-8, 114, 119,
 125, 134, 141, 146, 153, 160, 166.
 ——— Prior of, 111.
 Trusbut, Wm., son of Geoff. fz. Pagan,
 225.
 Trusbut, of Watre, Barony of, 225.
 Trussell, Robt. (1196), 59, 112-13, 117.
 ——— Amicia, mother of (1196), 59.
 Tunstall, Geoff. de, 5 (1189).
 Turketill, Wm. de (1196), 60.
 Turneham, Stephen de (1198-1204), 74,
 81, 93, 102, 106, 119.
 Turpis, Roger (1130), 202.
 Tutbury, Prior of (1208), 148.
 ——— Priory, 152.
 ——— Honour of, 176-7.
 Tysoe (Warw.), 195-6, 210-11, 214-17,
 238-9, 259, 275.
 ——— Church, of, 181, 210-11, 274.
 ——— Mill, 275.
 Tysoe Judikell, Priest of (1072), 181.
 ——— John de (1217-37), 276.
- U.
- Ulfer (Urfer?) (1122), 195, 198.
 Ulicote, Philip de, Just Forest (1212),
 157.
 Ullenhall, Roger de (1163), War.,
 (*Holehall*, T.R.W.)
 Upton (Clent Hundred, Worcest.),
 180.
 Ursus, or Urso de Abetot, Sheriff,
 Worcest. (1086), 179.
 Urso, Wm. (1182), 258.
 ——— Nicholas (1217-37), 276.
 Uttoxeter, 176.
- V.
- Vado, Gilbert de (1195), 46, 57, 66.
 Ver, Alberic de (1132), 208.
 Verdon, Norman de (1153), 177, 201,
 203, 220-1, 226, 232.
 ——— Lesceline de Clinton, wife of,
 53, 203.
 ——— Bertram de, son of (1191), 5,
 9, 20, 39, 53, 122, 124, 132, 188.
 ——— Roisia, his widow (1192), 132,
 138, 140, 144, 150.
 ——— Thomas de, son and heir (1194
def. 1200), 33, 34, 39, 40, 45, 48,
 53, 56, 58, 62, 66-7, 73-4.
 ——— Eustacia, d. of Gilbert Basset
 wife of, 34, 96, 106.
 ——— Nicholas de, next brother,
 succeeds Thomas (1204), 111, 116,
 122, 124, 126, 129 bis, 134-5, 137-8,
 141, 162.
 ——— Bertram, a younger brother,
 has Lincolnshire land (1204), 122,
 124, 137.
 Verdon, William de (1153), brother
 of Norman? 221, 232,
 ——— Roelend de (1163-6), 188, 191.
 ——— Gwiot de (Guy) (1163-6), 188,
 190.

Verdon, Henry de (1212), 156.
 Verney, Symon de (1217-37), 276.
 Vernon, of Harlaston, Erlaveston, 176.
 ——— Walter de (T.R.W.c.), 176.
 ——— Walter, his grandson (1154-7),
 176.
 ——— Richard de (esch. 1194), 34 bis,
 39-40, 47, 52, 57, 61, 66, 80, 86,
 93 bis, 102.
 ——— * * * de Vernon, wife of Simon
 Bassett (1194), 34.
 Vert, Pleas of, 99.
 Vezelai, France; 24.
 Vigil (le "Waite"), Hugh (1130-3),
 207-9 (S. Coll., *Vol. I., p. 186*).
 ——— John (1130), 209.
 ——— Roger (1190-1201), 5, 9, 96,
 100, 105, 275.
 ——— Cecilia, daughter of (1210) 156,
 158, widow of Th. Chamberlain.
 Vilers, William de (1130), 202-3, 206-7,
 210.
 Vipont, Robert de (H. II.), 224.
 ——— Idonea, wife of, 224.
 Vire, Castle of, 220, 222.

W.

Wac, al Wake, Hugh (1153), 221,
 231-2, married daughter and coheir of
 Baldwin fitz Gilbert, of Lincolnshire.
 ——— Roger, brother of Hugh? (1153),
 221, 232.
 ——— Baldwyn (1214), mesne tenant
 under de Stafford in Lincolnshire, 165.
 Wageneswitton (al Wooton Wawen),
 215-17, v. *Wootton*.
 Wagtail, Richard (1190), 3, 11, 18, 25,
 31, 44, 55, 65, 68, 79, 92, 101, 109.
 Wal, Wm. del (1200), 95, 104.
 Walcheline, Master (1207), 146.
 Wales, Osbert (1183), 259.
 Wales, North, David, King of, 24,
 27-8.
 ——— Emma, wife of (1193-6),
 24-5, 54-5, 61.
 Wales, South, Res, Prince of, 8.
 Walsall, 3, 4, 7, 12, 76, 83, 86-7, 171,
 175.
 ——— Wood, of, 94.
 Walter (attests Evesham Charter 1072),
 178.
 Walter, Provost of Stafford, 237, v.
 Stafford.
 ——— f. Edith (1200), 96, 104.
 ——— f. Gerard (1183), 259.
 ——— f. Juthe (of Stafford) (1155),
 236-7, 275.
 ——— f. Medus (1212), 155.
 ——— f. Ralph (1208), 272.
 ——— f. William (1199-1232), 83, 195,
 197, 205, 207 bis.

Walton, or Waleton, 97, 200-1, 204,
 274.
 ——— Achil, Lord of (T.R.E.),
 200.
 ——— Ernald, Lord of (1086), 195,
 198, 200, 274.
 ——— Enisan f. Ernald (1100 *def.*
 1133), 195, 198, 200, 204-5, 208-9,
 210, 233-36, 274.
 ——— Ernald (II.) (1133-1166), 198,
 201-5, 208-10, 217-8, 233-6.
 ——— Ivo, his son and heir (1166-90),
 5, 9, 27, 75, 198, 202, 276.
 Walton, Waldeve de (*def.* 1180),
 81, 87.
 ——— Henry de Wudeton (Wootton),
 takes the name of Walton from his
 uncle Waldeve, 87, 101, 108, 125,
 134, 140, 146, 153, 160-2.
 Walwanus, 256, v. *Wootton Walwaynes*,
 or Wawen.
 Wardebois, Richard (1207), 144.
 Warin fz. Gerold (1153), 221, 230.
 ——— Henry, brother of, 230.
 Warin Malecorne (1086), 183-4.
 Warrisseden, Geoff. (1183), 259-60.
 ——— John and Ralph, his sons,
 259.
 Warwick, Earls of,
 ——— Roger (de Newburgh) (1131),
 201, 203.
 ——— Agnes d. of married Geoff. de
 Clinton (II.), 203.
 ——— Robert, brother of (ob. 1158)
 Earl of W., 201, 203.
 ——— Waleran de N. (ob. 1205), Earl
 of W., 84, 129, 134.
 Warwick, Sheriffs of,
 ——— Agelwine (Alwin), T.R.E., and
 (1072), 179.
 ——— Turchil de Warwick, 179,
 196.
 ——— Roger (c. 1122-5), 195, 198.
 ——— Geoffrey de Clinton (1129-30),
 198.
 Wastehose, Alan de (1203), 114.
 Wappenbury, Richd. de (1200), 96.
 ——— Juliana le Strange, wife of, 96.
 Wastineys, Godric (ancest. of 1086?)
 165.
 ——— Goisfrid (T. R. W.), 251.
 ——— William de (1166), 248, 251.
 ——— Geoffrey de (1166), 248, 251.
 ——— William and Robert, sons of
 William de, 248, 251.
 ——— Philip de (Linc.) (1201), 106,
 121, 124, 127, 156, 163, 165 (1214.)
 ——— Matthania de Colton, mother
 of.
 ——— Jocus de (1214), 163, 165.
 Waterfare, Hawise de (1201), 104, 110,
 115.

- Waure, Wm. de (1200), 95.
 Wednesbury (Wodnesberia), 1, 10, 17,
 24, 30, 43, 54, 64, 71, 77-8, 91, 101,
 108, 114, 119, 125, 134, 140, 146,
 152, 169, 166, 171.
 Weeford, 94, 98, 165.
 Welebiri, Oxon. 67.
 Wenwynwyn, Prince of Powys (1198),
 76.
 Werksworth (Derbys.), 41.
 Westcote (Warw.), m. of Tyshoe?
 214-16.
 Weston (Salop), 96, 99, 113.
 ——— Ywen of, 96.
 ——— Robert, son of (1200), 96.
 Weston-unde-Lizeard, 96.
 Weston, near Standon, 184.
 Weston, Gloucest., 136.
 Wichinham, 4.
 Whitfield, Robt. (Just 1191), 16.
 ——— Simon de (1211), 155.
 Whitfield, Walter de (1191-4), 14, 17,
 19, 20, 26, 31, 33-4, 48, (1202), 111-
 13, 126.
 ——— Eva de Langford, w. of, 14, 17,
 19, 26, 31, 33, 48, 113.
 Wichlea, al. Wickley (Northants), 34,
 40.
 Wichford (Warw.), 60, 64.
 Wichnor, 58, 62, 67, 100, 180.
 Wido, Probator Regis (1201), 101,
 106,
 Wigginton, 3, 12, 47, 57, 74, 77-8, 101,
 108, 122, 125, 130, 134, 140, 146,
 153, 160, 166, 171.
 Whitley, Matthias de (1122), 194-5,
 197.
 ——— Wm. de (1163), 193-4, 197.
 ——— Robt., his brother, 193.
 Wilbrighton, Staffs., 29.
 ——— Hervey de (1166-1196), 63.
 ——— Wm. de (1217-1237 c.), 276.
 Willenhall, 95, 172.
 Wilston, Radulf de (1205), 127-8,
 136.
 Wilia (Bucks.), 138.
 William, Dapifer, of Evesham (H.I.),
 186-7.
 ——— f. Ailward (1207), 143.
 ——— f. Alan, 271.
 ——— f. Conau (1130), 202.
 ——— f. Estive (1191-5), 13, 19, 26,
 31, 44, 55, 79.
 ——— f. Eustace (1202), 111, 115.
 ——— f. Gilbert, Cancellarius (1153),
 229.
 ——— f. Hugh (1212), 155.
 ——— f. Leston, al. Lefstan, 252, 255
 (1161), 259, 261.
 ——— f. Peter (de Birmingham?)
 (1191), 14, 17.
 ——— f. Ralph, 248, 250.
 William, f. Ranulph (1194), 267, 271.
 { William (al. de) }
 { Albo monasterio } (All sons
 { 267, 271-2 (1208). } of Wm.
 { Reginald, 267 } f.
 { Hugh (1208), 267, }
 { 272. } f.
 { Roger (1208), 272. }
 { Ranulf (1208), 272. } Ranulph).
 { Thomas (1208), 272 }
 ——— f. Richard (Custos. of Verdon's
 Barony 1195), 47, 53, 152.
 ——— f. Simon (1191), 11, 12.
 ——— James, his brother (1191), 11, 12.
 ——— f. Sirach (1206), 155.
 ——— f. Thomas (1161), 252.
 ——— f. Vicecomitis (1199), 84, 90,
 103 v. *Erding*, 109, 127.
 ——— f. Walter (1205), 128, 136, 142,
 147, 153.
 ——— f. Wido (1189), 2, 11, 15.
 ——— f. Wimar (1194-8), 32, 37-8, 75,
 78, 81, 110, 114, 120, 125, 135, 141,
 147-8, 153, 160, 166, 143, 145.
 ——— f. Wimund (1161), 255.
 Windeston, Stephen de (1194), 263.
 Winchester, Geoff. Bp. of (1197), 67.
 ——— Peter de Roches, Bp. of (1212-
 14), 162, 164.
 Windsor Chapel, vessels of, 6.
 Wilton, Ralph de (1206), 136.
 Wimar, Thomas fiz., 263 (Wm. fz., *see*
William).
 Windeston, Stephen de (1194), 263.
 Witefeld, Walter de, v. *Whitfield*.
 Witegreve, Robert de (1155), 235.
 ——— Gilbert de (1190), 26, 32, 45, 56,
 65, 76, 84, 90, 103.
 ——— Ailric de (1194), 26, 32, 45, 56,
 65, 72, 90.
 Witeley (Warw.) Matt. de (1161),
 252-3.
 ——— Wm. de (1161), 193, 254.
 ——— Robert de (1161), 193, 254.
 Wither, Wm. (malefactor) (1196), 54.
 Withington (Salop), 34.
 Wixford (Warwicks.), 190.
 Wolsley, 245.
 ——— Edric de, 244.
 ——— Renner, son of (1158-65), 244-5.
 ——— Siward, son of (1158), 244.
 ——— Hervey, son of (1158), 244, 247.
 Wolverhampton (Wulfrunchanton), 3,
 12, 46, 57, 83, 125 (tallaged), 128,
 137 (tallaged), 162, 171-2.
 ——— Proposed Abbey of (1204), 100,
 122.
 ——— St. Mary's Church at, 172.
 Woodhouse (Derbys), 68, 70.
 Woodstock, 78.
 Woolford, Great (Warw.), 210-11,
 215-17.

- Woolstanton, 79, 84, 87, 172, 177.
 Wootton Wawen (Warw.), 211, 213,
 215-17.
 ——— Priory, 253-4, 256.
 ——— Mill, 211, 213, 275.
 Wordcote, Wordicote, Robt. de (1202),
 111, 116, 126.
 Worcester, Bps. of, Wulstan (1062-
 1095), 180.
 ——— Simon (1125-47), 210-211,
 213-16.
 Wrottesley (Wrotolie), 178, 182-89,
 191-193.
 ——— Boundaries of, 183.
 Wrottesley, Adam de (1161), 188-9,
 191-2, 244, 246, 252, 254, 257-8.
 ——— Simon de, 192.
 ——— Sir Wm. de, son of Simon
 (1199-1242), 192.
 ——— Wrottesley and de Coughton
 families how connected, *vide* pp.
 188-9, 191-2.
- Wudeton, al Wootton, Henry de (1199),
 81, v. *Walton*.
 ——— William de (1199), 74, 76, 81.
 Wuhlaveston, 95.
 Wulenhale, 275.
 ——— Godwin de, 275.
 ——— Erne de, 275.
 Wulward, Church of, 274.
 Wumrichescroft (Ricardscote), 275.
- Y.
- Yarmouth, 165.
 York, 50.
- Z.
- Zouche, of Tong, &c.
 ——— Alan la, 27, 29, 59.
 ——— Adelia de Belmeis, wife of 29.
 ——— Wm. la Z. al de Belmeis (1193),
 27, 29, 56, 63.
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COLLECTIONS

FOR A

HISTORY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

PART 2

VOL. II.

OBLIGATORY KNIGHTHOOD,

temp. CHARLES I.

WITH THE NAMES OF THOSE STAFFORDSHIRE GENTLEMEN WHO
COMPOUNDED WITH THE COMMISSIONERS FOR NOT TAKING UPON
THEMSELVES THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD AT THE CORONATION
OF THAT KING.

Extracted from the originals in the Public Record Office

By HENRY SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

OBLIGATORY KNIGHTHOOD,

temp. CHARLES I.

STAFFORDSHIRE GENTLEMEN WHO WERE FINED FOR THEIR NON-APPEARANCE AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES THE FIRST TO RECEIVE THE ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The history of feudal and obligatory knighthood has been so ably and so exhaustively discussed by Mr. F. M. Nichols, in a paper contributed to the "Archæologia,"* that it is only necessary for me, in introducing the ensuing Lists, to refer the reader to that paper.

At the same time it seems proper that I should give, by way of preface, just so much of the history of compulsory knighthood as will serve to explain the nature of the proceedings instituted *temp.* Charles the First against those who made default, and who, as these lists will show, were heavily fined for their non-appearance.

It will be sufficient, then, for my present purpose to note that under the feudal system it was compulsory upon every one who held a knight's fee and was of full age, to be received into the order of knighthood, or in default to pay a fine to the King; and it was customary—especially on any important or solemn occasion, such as a coronation or a royal marriage—for proclamation to be made, calling upon every layman of full age, and holding one or more knights' fees, and not being a knight, to cause himself to be dubbed knight.

For non-compliance with such a command, the large possessions of Roger de Somerie, Baron of Dudley, were, in 1234, seized by the Sheriff of Worcestershire, on behalf of the King, and were only restored on his paying a large fine as a peace offering.

These proclamations continued to be made at intervals during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the holders of soccage lands being eventually included in the summonses; and there are

* An inquiry into the history of feudal and obligatory knighthood in England; communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by F. M. Nichols, M.A., F.S.A., Barrister-at-Law. ("Archæologia," Vol. 39, 1863.)

numerous cases on record of the honour being declined and a fine exacted.

Blackstone informs us that compulsory knighthood was "expressly recognized in Parliament by the statute *de Militibus*."

This so-called statute—for there is strong evidence to shew that it was merely a Royal ordinance—is declared by the Record Commissioners to be of "uncertain date," but it is usually assigned to the first of Edward II. There is little doubt, however, that its true date is the sixth of Edward I. It fixes the annual income of "those who ought to be knights" at £20, and sets forth who may be excused and on what grounds.

The knightly census here fixed at £20, was in the reign of Henry VI. raised to £40, at which it remained until the abolition of compulsory knighthood.

It was under this *Statutum de Militibus* that fines were exacted from the £40 freeholders, at the several coronations of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and Charles I. As will be seen hereafter, the last-named monarch in his proclamations constantly appealed to the law, the "statute in that case made and provided," &c., in support of his exactions. A list of those who compounded in 1st and 2nd Mary will be found in the fifth volume of "The Herald and Genealogist," p. 18; and among the State Papers, *temp.* Elizabeth and Edward VI., will be found lists of those "who have not compounded for their fines for knighthood." It is perfectly clear then that the principal object of the summonses on these occasions was the obtaining money from defaulters.

How many of those summoned on these several occasions really appeared and received their knighthood, I am unable to say; but I dare hazard a guess that they might almost be counted on one's fingers.

There appears to be no trace of knighthood money being exacted by James I., though the usual proclamations were issued before his coronation. It was this monarch, however, who brought the "honour" of knighthood into disrepute by so lavishly bestowing it. At the death of Queen Elizabeth there were scarcely three hundred knights in all England, for she was very sparing of such honours. But her successor is said, during his tenure of the throne, to have knighted more than two thousand three hundred gentlemen. "On his journey from Scotland," says Mr. Nichols, "he had already dubbed 230 knights before he arrived in London; and two days before his coronation he bestowed the honour upon the almost incredible number of 400 gentlemen!"

This lavish distribution of honours excited general ridicule. The estimation in which these carpet knights were held is shewn by a ballad of the period, in which all the "farmers and carters and hedgers and ploughmen are invited to 'come all to Court and be made knights.'"

Though thou hast neither good birth nor breeding,
 If thou hast money thou'rt sure of speeding.
 Honour invites you to delights,
 Come all to Court and be made knights.
 Knighthood, in old time, was counted an honour
 Which the blest spirits did not disdain ;
 But now it is used in so base a manner,
 That it's no credit, but rather a stain.

In a letter of 1603,* addressed by Philip Gawdy to his brother, the writer speaks of the "multitude of Knyghtes made;" and adds that "It is sayde many payd well for the honour." In another letter, dated 1608, the same writer refers to "a number of worthy and very choyse Knights" having been made upon a recent occasion; "but with them," he adds, "lyke cockle amongst good corne, a skumme as it wolde make a man sick to thynke of them. . . . Dyvers pedlers' sommes of London have received the same Order; amongst the rest Thimblethorp, the attorney, that was called *Nimblechappes*, was knighted for £7. 10s.

"Captayns Burnell and Guinis, my Lo. of Sussex his man, had but bad fortune, for they wer bothe thrust out of the rome by the heade and shoulders, and so lost their earnest penny. Little Cobb scaped very narrowly; ther was such exception taken for the place of somme of the meaner sorte complayned of to the King, as he hath gyven my Lo. of Worster authority by commission to marshal every knight according to the place they wer in before.

"I know one knight in Suffolk that followed the Court so long for a Knighthood, as whether it wer for want of good lodging, or shifte of rayment, he and his men were so lousye as it was most wonderfull; and yet in the end—paying well for it—he was made a lousy k^t.

"Of those kind of knyghtes ther be so many jestes bredd; as one that a knight comming to the dore being straytly kept by the usher, he earnestly requested to come in; the usher asked him who he was. He told him a Knight; the usher answered him he must stay without, for ther wer so many new knyghtes wolde come in as they sholde have no rome for esquires. Another was this: two

* Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. 7, p. 525, *et seq.* Papers of G. E. Frere, Esq.

walking, espyed one a farr off; the one demanded what he sholde be, the other answered he seemed to be a gentleman; No, I warrant you, says the other, I thinke he is but a knight."

The natural result of such a state of things was that many persons who, like "My Lo. of Sussex his man," could not obtain access to the "fountain of honour," dubbed *themselves* "Sir;" and this assumption became at last so common that the King, to remedy the evil, issued an ordinance directing a register to be kept by the heralds, wherein the names of all knights should for the future be enrolled. This register is still preserved in the College of Arms.

The question now arises, were the 400 persons upon whom James conferred knighthood in 1603 those freeholders who attended in obedience to the proclamations issued a few days before? I think I may safely say no.

But whatever may have been the case at James's coronation, there can be no doubt that the proclamations made by his successor were not intended to be literally obeyed, and as a matter of fact no "carpet knights" were made at the coronation of Charles. It appears from a list of knights made by him in the Harl. MS., 983, that only sixty-seven persons were knighted in 1625, and that none were made between 29th December, 1625, and 12th April, 1626. Hallam, though he admits that the chief object of these proclamations was to raise money, yet "presumes that those who chose to appear could not be refused." In another place he confesses that there is some mystery about the matter which he is unable to clear up; nor could he comprehend why the title was so continually declined, unless it were that the fees of knighthood greatly exceeded the composition. "Perhaps," he suggests, "none were admitted to the honour who could not prove their gentility, though the fine was extorted from them."*

It is a fact that the fees of knighthood were largely in excess of the fines imposed upon defaulters; the former were between £60 and £70, the latter averaged—in Staffordshire—£10. As to the social status of the persons summoned, we find a yeoman in the Staffordshire list, and it can hardly be supposed that had he obeyed the summons the King would have girded so mean a person with the belt of knighthood. On this and other points the preamble of the Act 16 Car. 1., c. 20, by which compulsory knighthood was abolished, is instructive. It admits that "many were altogether unfit in regard either of estate or quality to receive the said order,"

* Cited by Nichols.

asserts that the proceedings taken were "altogether useless and unreasonable," and that it was "not sufficiently known how, or in what manner, or where they or any of them should or might have addressed themselves for the receiving the said order or dignity, and for saving themselves thereby from the said fines."

The coronation of Charles I. was celebrated on the 2nd of February, 1625-6. Prior to that event the usual proclamations were made, and a royal warrant was issued to "our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor, Sir Thomas Coventrey, Knight, Lord Keeper of our great Seale of England," commanding him to "make out writts under our great Seale of England, directed to all and every Sheriffe and Sheriffs within our realme of England and dominion of Wales," to cause proclamation to be made of the King's intention to be crowned, and calling upon all men within the jurisdiction of the said Sheriffs, having forty pounds per annum in lands or rent, in their own hands or to their use in the hands of feoffees, and having had the same lands or rent for the space of three years, to take upon themselves the order of knighthood.

This warrant is given in extenso in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. XVIII., p. 278, and the form of the writ directed to the Sheriff of Bedfordshire is given as a precedent. But it is singular that the warrant purports to have been "given at our Pallace of Westminster the *fifth day of February*," three days after the coronation; yet it announces the coronation day as "*secundo die Februarii proximo futuro*," and makes the writs returnable "*in cancellariam nostram citra tricessimum diem Januarii proximum futurum*." There must therefore, be a mistake in the date of the instrument, for it is quite certain that the writ was in the hands of the Sheriff of *Oxfordshire** before the fifteenth of January, inasmuch as on that day he issued his warrant to the Bailiff of the Hundreds of Banbury and Bloxham to make proclamation in his Bailiwick, "in accordance with the King's writ certifying his determination to be crowned."

It cannot be doubted that these proclamations were regarded by the majority of those to whom they were addressed as having no real meaning, and nobody dreamed of demanding the honour which he was thus invited to obtain.

However, a few years later the real object of the proclamations stood revealed. On the 29th of May, 1628, a Commission was issued, directed to James, Earl of Marlborough, Richard Lord Weston, Sir Robert Naunton, Sir Julius Cæsar, and others, to assess

* See 5th Rept. of Hist. MSS. Com., p. 411.

the fines of those who had made default. This was followed on 28th January, 1629-30, by a second Commission ("pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided") addressed to the Lord Keeper, and other great officers of State, to "treat and compound with all those who were willing to make fine with the King for their contempt in the premisses." It was not, however, till July, 1630, that decisive steps were taken to enforce the fines from those who in consequence of their distant residence from the capital were beyond the reach of these Commissions.

On the 13th of that month, a proclamation was made "for the ease of the subjects in making their compositions for not receiving the order of knighthood *according to the law.*" It recites the grant of a Commission under the great Seal to sundry of the Lords and others of the Privy Council to "treate and compound with such of our loveing subjects as *by law* ought to make their fynes with us for not making their appearance at the tyme and place by our writts appointed for receiving the order of knighthood wherein our Commissioners have so far proceeded that manie have compounded with them and payed their fynes." It then goes on to say that the King was resolved to pursue a like course with all who were able by law to pay the like fines, and proceeds as follows:—"Nevertheless because manie parties of this our kingdom are soe remote from our Cittie of London as the travell from thence would be very chargeable and troublesome, and at this tyme dangerous, to draw them from their own dwellings to attend their compositions at our Citties of London and Westminster. In favour of our good and loving subjects, whome it concerneth, wee have resolved to send our Commissioners to the severall counties of this our realme to whom they may with more ease and safety repaire for their dispatch; whereof wee have thought fitt by these presents to give notice to all whome it may concern, hereby letting them knowe that if they shall neglect this our grace and not attend our Commissioners in their several counties where they dwell, and with them make agreement on our behalfe, that wee shall leave them to the just proceedings of our laws, and to that end to attend our Commissioners at Whitehall or our Courte of Exchequer; and if it shall soe fall out to be more charge or trouble unto them, they shall have just cause to lay the blame upon themselves, and to acknowledge our grace and favour if in tyme it had been accepted."

In pursuance of this proclamation special commissions were issued to certain prominent persons in each county. The first

commission relating to the county of Stafford is preserved at Wrottesley. It purports to have been "given under our signet at Bagshot, the 4th day of August, in the sixth year of our reign," and is addressed to Robert, Earl of Essex, Walter Lord Aston, Sir Hugh Wrottesley, and Sir William Bowyer, Knights, and Richard Weston, Esquire, whom it commissions to treat and compound with all those of the county of Stafford "who by law are to make fine unto us for not appearing," &c. This was followed by two other commissions, the one dated 12th February, 1630-1, addressed to Sir Hugh Wrottesley, Sir William Bowyer, Thomas Crompton, and Richard Weston; and the other dated June 29th, 1631, addressed to the same persons with the addition of Matthew Cradocke, Esq.

These two last-named Commissions, together with lists of persons fined, and the amounts of their several fines, are preserved in the Public Record Office. I have not been able to find the original list of those who were amerced under the commission preserved at Wrottesley; but there exists in the Public Record Office a large folio volume, purporting to contain the names and fines of all those who compounded, arranged in counties. From this manuscript I have extracted all the Staffordshire names which do not appear in the other lists, and there is no doubt, from the position they occupy, that they are those who compounded under the first commission.

INSTRUCCIONS TO BEE OBSERVED IN THE EXECUCION OF THE
CŌMISSION TOUCHINGE KNIGHTHOOD.

First.—Uppon receipt of this our cōmission yee are to meete together and by yo'r joynt consents to advise and resolve of the fittest tymes and places and meanes for the executing of this our cōmission with the most expedicōn and best advantage of our service.

2.—The times of yo'r further meetings you shall use yo'r best endeavors by yo'rselves and by others to informe yo'rselves of all the p'sons who by the lawe, and by the tenor of this our cōmission, ought to make gree with us for there fines in this case, and of there estate, lyinge as well within that countie as in any other countie of this realme, which have not alreadie beene returned or compounded with us.

3.—To that end you shall send for the Under-Sheriffe, Eschetor, and Feodarie of the countie; for the High Constables, Bayliffes,

pettie Constables, and such other as in yo'r judgm't you thinke fittest, to give you there informacōn herein ; all whiche, or as many as yee shall send for, wee cōmañd and charge to attend you accordingly, and give you there best assistance for this o'r service.

4.—That besides theise informacōns you shall instruct yo'rselves by the viewe of the subsidie roll, and the booke of the freeholders of the countie, the muster rolls, and the booke for the collection for the poore in the sev'all p'ishes ; all w'ch we cōmaund to bee brought and shewed unto you.

5.—In making yo'r composicōns w'th any, yee shall not accept of any sūme under tenn pounds, and yee shall raise it to a greater proporcōn accordinge to the ability of the p'tye compounding, wherein we directe you in the gen'all that hee who is sett at three pounds or under in lands may be continued at the rate of tenn pounds, unlesse yee shall see cause to enlarge that sōme. But where the rate in the subsidie book is above three pounds in landes then the proporcōn to bee att three and a halfe at the leaste ; and where the rate in the subsidie booke is at three poundes in goods then the proporcōn to bee a third p't lesse then those who are sett at lands ; and for the inlarginge of these rates and proporcōns we leave it to yo'r good discrecōns, havinge respect to the entire estates of the p'tye in lands or goodes or otherwise w'ch may enlarge his ability.

6.—In making these composicōns yee shall have respect to the yssues already retorned uppon the p'tye compoundeinge, for yo'r informacōn wherein the Sheriffe shall attend you with a scedule of those yssues ; and ye shall let them knowe whom it concerns that there is great reason thus to enlarge the rates uppon the composicōns, for that much money is due allreadie to us by those yssues and much p'judice growen unto us by their delaye to make their compósicōns, and that the rates required of the abler men falleth out to bee much easier then to those of meaner quality.

7.—With any of those who are in the Cōmission of the Peace yee shall make no composicōn under the sōme of twentie-five pounds, it beinge to bee p'sumed that they are all of good estates answerable thereto, although they bee otherwise under the value aforesaid ; and you shall sett their rates att more, if att the rates in the subsidie booke it shall amount to more, according to our direccōn aforesaid.

8.—For yo'r better direccōn w'th whome yee are to deale in this case you are to take knowledge that all Barronets who were not

knighted at our coronacōn or before, all Knights who have received that order since that tyme, all who have lands or rents to fortie pounds yearely value, although held in soccage, or though held of cōmon p'sons, or of us by a meane terme, all whoe have but an estate of freehold for life only, are lyable to this fyne, his Ma'tie reservinge to himselfe the composicōn w'th all the nobility that are lyeable to the same.

9.—If any shall refuse or neglect to come before you, or when they come to make gree with you on our behalfe, you shall certifie their names and places of habitacōn.

10.—If any shall alleadge they have already compounded and paid, and shall shew their tallie or constat, they are to bee discharged; or if they shall alleadge they are not yet returned by the Sheriffe, or shall make any other excuse, or give any reason for their discharge or refusall, you are to certifie the same, p'ticulerlie with the names of the p'ties and their sev'all allegacōns, to the Lords our Cōmissioners residinge here, that uppon consideracōn had thereof, such further courses may bee taken concerninge them as shalbee agreeable to the lawe, and best for our service.

11.—When any doe compound with you you shall either receive those monies in hand or appoynt them a short day when to pay the same, which shalbee within tenn dayes after, to bee paid to such of you as wee shall appoynt to bee o'r collecōr; and yee shall make a certificate there of all soe p'ticulerlie to o'r Lord Trea'r, or to o'r Court of Excheq'r, under yo'r hands, or under the hands of two of you att the least, neither of you being o'r collecōr, and the acquittances of our collecōr testifyinge, the receipt thereof shalbee their discharges who pay the same.

12.—The monyes being received, the collecōr is to send the same unto our receipt within tenn dayes after it is received for the counties neerehand; for the north and more remote counties within thirtie dayes, to bee paid to the hands of Edward Carne, Esquire, one of our tellers there.

13.—You shall certifie us or the Lords of our Councill, or o'r Lord Trea'r from time to time of your proceedings as often as yee have cause and oppertunitye, but the cōmission it selfe to bee returned as it is hereby directed.

And yee shall let them knowe who appeare before you that wee have renewed this our cōmission out of our grace and favour for the ease of o'r subjects whom it concerneth; p'suminge that after soe solemne a resolucōn for our right herein as this hath received

in our Court of Excheq'r the last terme, every man will readily conforme himself thereto. But those who neglecte the same must expect the due p'ceedinges of the lawe against them to their further trouble.

(Signed) Jo. WEST.

TO THE RIGHT HO'BLE RICHARD LORD WESTON,
LORD TREASURER OF ENGLAND; S'R FRAUNCIS
COTTINGTON, KNT., CHANCELLOR OF HIS MA'TIES
COURT OF EXCHEQUER; S'R HUMFREY DAVENPORT,
KNIGHT, LORD CHEIFE BARON OF THE SAID
COURT; AND TO THE REST OF THE BARRONS
THERE.

May it please yo'r Lo'pps:—

By vertue of his Ma'ties Cōmission, and the Instrucōns thereunto annexed, and whereunto these P'sents are affixed, we have made composicōn for the Order of Knighthood and for issues lost w'th the p'ties hereafter named; who for those causes have agreed to pay, and have paid to the Right Ho'ble Walter Lord Aston, his Ma'ties Collector, the sev'rall sūmes of money hereafter mencō'ed; that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
Alexander Wightwick, of Wightwick, Gent.	10	0	0
William Jolly, of Leeke, Gent.	12	0	0
Edward Mainewaring, of Whitmore, Esq.	25	0	0
John Huntbatch, de Sewall, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Browne, of Shredicote, Esq.	50	0	0
Matthew Craddock, of Careswall, Esq.	25	0	0
John Astley, of Bushbury, Gent.	10	0	0
John Brandreth, of Weeford, Gent.	10	0	0
John Heath, of Weeford, Yeoman	10	0	0
William Bendy, of King's Swinford, Gent.	10	0	0
Roger Stanley, of Handsworth, Gent.	10	0	0
Raph Adderley, of Blackhaugh, Gent.	12	0	0
Thomas Adshed, of Millwich, Gent.	12	0	0
John Weston, of Madeley, Gent.	12	0	0
Nicholas Deykin, of Chorley, Gent.	12	0	0
Mathew Moreton, of Engleton, Esq.	17	10	0
John Turton, of Westbromwich, Gent.	12	0	0
Thomas Rudyard, of Rudyard, Esq.	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
John Hulme, of Newe Grandge, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Dolman, of Seysdon, Gent.	10	0	0
William Coleclough, de Burslam, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Cookes, of Handsworth, Gent.	12	0	0
Thomas Higgenbotham, of Rushton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Bamford, of Chedle, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Whitehal, of Sharp Cliffe, Gent.	10	0	0
Ralph Bagnall, of Grendon, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Grove, of Westbromwich, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Brough, of Winyates, Gent.	10	0	0
John Chetwood, of Okeley, Esq.	12	0	0
Thomas Mosely, of Bilston, Esq.	12	0	0
Henry Watson, of Burton Extra, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Challinor, of Tittensor, Gent.	10	0	0
John Parshouse, of Raynalds Hall, Gent.	10	0	0
George Hawe, of Caldmore, Gent.	14	0	0
John Braddock, of Adbaston, Esq.	12	0	0
John Murrall, of Bagnall, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Bull, of Pipe, Gent.	10	0	0
John Wedgwood, of Haracles, Esq.	17	10	0
John Bentley, of Ashes, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Yonge, of Charne, Esq.	12	0	0
Richard Middleton, of Uttoxeter, Gent.	10	0	0
William Hart, of Uttoxeter, Gent.	10	0	0
Raph Browne, of Carswall, Gent.	10	0	0
William Sherratt, of Painsley Hill, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Clempson, of Bobington, Gent.	10	0	0
William Stevenson, of Fulford, Gent.	10	0	0
Ralph Bayley, of Normicote, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Browne, of Foale, Gent.	10	0	0
William Scott, Thelder, of Great Barr, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Jodrell, of Leeke, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Hall, of Sedgeley, Gent.	10	0	0
John Holt, of Madeley, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Short, of Ashley, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Worsey, of Rushall, Gent.	10	0	0
William Bayley, of Darlaston, Gent.	12	0	0
Thomas Buck, of Over Pen, Gent.	10	0	0
John Browne, of Great Fenton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Rawlins, of Little Fenton, Gent.	10	0	0
Anthony Beech, of Chell, Gent.	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Edward Moseley, of Whittington, Gent.	10	0	0
John Sparry, of Clent, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Brinley, of Whiston Eaves, Gent.	10	0	0
Jarvis Sleigh, of Waterhouses, Gent.	12	0	0
Thomas Broade, of Little Fenton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Hicken, of Dunstan, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Pyott, of Boothes, Gent.	10	0	0
William Bowyer, of Broad Heath, Gent.	10	0	0
Roger Ryley, of Boodley, Gent.	12	0	0
Henry Berisford, of Rushton James, Gent.	10	0	0
Edmond Brough, of Brownesford, Gent.	10	0	0
William Hulme, of Hilly Lees, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Liddiatt, of Himley, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Butterson, of Butterson, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Bradley, of Sedgley, Gent.	10	0	0
John Wolaston, of Walsall, Gent.	14	0	0
George Colclough, of Blurton, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Edge, of Horton, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Dudley, of Tipton, Gent.	14	0	0
John Paston, of Kingswinford, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Birch, of Horborne, Gent.	10	0	0
William Finney, of Fynnelane, Gent.	10	0	0
Roger Deane, of Worston, Gent.	10	0	0
William Bourne, of Ewe Tree, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Sergeant, of Badnald, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Drakeford, of Stafford, Gent.	10	0	0
William Cuntcliffe, de Leeke Frith, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Endon, de Rudyard, Gent.	10	0	0
William Clowes, de Heaton, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Creswell, de Hardwick, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Sheldon, de Crockhall, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Launder, of Hardwick, Gent.	10	0	0
Peter Giffard, of Blackladies, Esq.	12	0	0
Humfrey Warner, of Newton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Anson, of Acton, late of Tettenhall	10	0	0
William Walton, of Okeley, Gent.	10	0	0
Humfrey Arden, of Longcrofte, Esq.	10	0	0
Henry Stone, of Walsall, Gent.	14	0	0
Thomas Mawlkin, of Longsdon, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Fowke, of Breewood, Esq.	12	0	0
Thomas Lane, of Bentley, Esq.	17	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Eaton, of Dilhorne, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Parker, of Carswell, Gent.	10	0	0
Mathew Lownes, of Leek Frith, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Allen, of Newbrough, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Alcock, of Dreycott-in-the-Cley, Gent.	10	0	0
Humfrey Aspley, of Coppenhall, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Mempas, of Tresle, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Jevon, of Sedgley, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Barnfield, of Wolv'hampton, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Knightley, of Broughall, Esq.	12	0	0
William Davenport, of Tetesworth House, Gent.	10	0	0
William Scott, jun'r, of Aldrich, Gent.	10	0	0
William Barnsley, of Tresle, Gent.	10	0	0
William Norman, of Careswell, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Lovatt, of Audley, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Haden, of Rowley, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Gravener, of Envile, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Thommins, of Morfe, Gent.	10	0	0
John Russell, of Rowley, Gent.	10	0	0
Walter Pipe, of Bilston, Gent.	10	0	0
Walter Grosvenor, of Tettenhall, Gent.	10	0	0
Gervis Hall, of Wolv'hampton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Goodfellow, of Rushton Spencer, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Hawkes, of Newton, Gent.	10	0	0
Hugh Pratt, of Bubbington, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Dorrington, of Stafford, Gent.	10	0	0
Charles Stamford, of Handsworth, Esq.	20	0	0
Edward Smyth, of Waterfall, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Wood, of Codsall, Gent.	10	0	0
Edmond Sawyer, of Knighton, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Kinnersley, of Loxley, Esq.	20	0	0
Francis Som'ford, of Som'ford, Esq.	10	0	0
Francis Woodhouse, of Woodhousen, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Collyer, of Stone, Esq.	12	0	0
Henry Goreinge, of Kingston, Gent.	10	0	0
Humfrey Gemme, of Whittington, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Willis of Handsworth, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Wood, of Canock, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Partridge, of Bromley Parke, Gent.	10	0	0
Humfrey Jorden, of Dunsley, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Bourne, of Chesterton, Gent.	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Humfrey Baker, of Bishton, Gent.	10	0	0
Hersey Wolfreton, of Statfold, Gent.	10	0	0
Hugh Fourd, of Fourdgreene, Gent.	10	0	0
John Baddeley, of Ellerton Grandge, Gent.	10	0	0
John Smyth, of Womborne, Gent.	10	0	0
John Bennett, of Kingswinford, Gent.	10	0	0
John Fernihough, of Tetesworth, Gent.	10	0	0
John Hodgetts, of Kingswinford, Gent.	10	0	0
John Hollyns, of Moseley, Gent.	10	0	0
John Johnson, of Fourd, Gent.	10	0	0
John Jorden, junior, of Aldrich, Gent.	10	0	0
John Jorden, senior, of the same	10	0	0
John Scott, senior, of Great Barr, Gent.	10	0	0
John Rode, of Bradshaw, Gent.	10	0	0
James Warner, of Fosbrooke, Gent.	10	0	0
John Birch, of Gorsticote, Gent.	10	0	0
John Birch, of Shelfield, Gent.	10	0	0
John Buckley, of Stoneylowe, Gent.	10	0	0
John Bradeley, of Nether Penn, Gent.	10	0	0
John Howlett, of Bubbington, Gent.	10	0	0
John Chippingdale, of Burton, Esq.	22	0	0
Luke Busby, of Uttoxeter, Gent.	10	0	0
Peter Macclesfield, of Meare, Esq.	10	0	0
Phillip Jackson, of Stansop, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Whitgreave, de Rule, Esq.	17	0	0
Robert Chunall, of Cowley, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Smyth, of Lee, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Chapman, of Trescott Grange, Gent.	10	0	0
Raph Baylie, of Bradnap, Gent.	10	0	0
Raph Mountford, of Essinge, Gent.	10	0	0
Raph Gardiner, of Rushton, Gent.	10	0	0
Sampson Finney, of Chaldon, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Chreswell, of Wolv'hampton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Coyney, of Weston Coyney, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Allott, of Sugnell, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Smyth, of Cowhey, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Hunt, of Longton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Harrison, of Haslewall, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Homersley, of Hom'sley House, in Cheddleton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Bramhall, of Ov'ton, Gent.	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
William Normansell, of Wolv'hampton, Gent.	10	0	0
William Launder, of Ridgley, Gent.	10	0	0
William Bagnald, of Berrihill, Gent.	10	0	0
Walter Coleman, of Canock, Gent.	12	0	0
William Homersley, of Botham, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Wescott, of Handsaker, Gent.	10	0	0
John Skrymsher, of Orslow, Gent.	10	0	0
Rowland Menlowe, of Kingston, Gent.	10	0	0
William Brooke, of Haslor, Esq.	20	0	0
Roger Sheldon, of Chaldon, Gent.	10	0	0
Michael Biddulph, of Elmhurst, Gent.	10	0	0
Edward Baylie, of Great Bloxwich, Gent.	10	0	0
William Tixall, of Lees Hill, Gent.	10	0	0
William Anson, of Shugbrough, Esq.	10	0	0
John Lougher, of Perton, Esq.	12	0	0
William Gibbons, of Sedgley, Gent.	10	0	0
Robert Port, of Ilam, Esq.	10	0	0
Roger Harvey, of Whittington	10	0	0
Robert Orme, of Whittington, Gent.	10	0	0
John Eardley, of Eardley, Esq.	10	0	0
Lewis Chadwick, of Mavison Ridware, Gent.	10	0	0

(Signed) HUGH WROTTESELEY, W. BOWYER, THO. CROMPTON,
RIC. WESTON.

THE PERSONS HEREAFTER NAMED BEING CALLED TO MAKE THEIR COMPOSITIONS FOR KNIGHTHOOD AND ISSUES LOST, HAVE MADE THESE ANSWERES FOLLOWING :—

WILLIAM ANSON, of Shugborow, Esq., saith that he is willing to pay after the rate of three pounds in the subsidy booke, but he is unwilling to pay more, for that he was but three pounds in the subsidy booke formerly.

JOHN UNWIN, of the Clough, Gent., saith that he hath compounded with the Lords above.

THOMAS GOODFELLOW, of Rushton, Gent., hath put in his answers in writing in these words, viz't, that he had new (*sic*) freehold lands above the yearely value of eightene pounds together w'th the rent, and his mother enjoys the third p't thereof untill w'thin the space of fower yeares last for p't of her joynture; and that the rest of his lands was leased out on or about seaventeenth or eighteenth yeare

of the raigne of King James, of England, &c., w'ch leases are yet in being.

The answer of WILLIAM TURTON, of Westbromwich, put in in writing in these words, viz't., that he at the time of his Ma'ties coronation was possessed of no lands at all in fee simple, fee tayle, or for terms of life, nor sithence to this present day hath had any above the value of twenty pounds p' ann'; that his father is living, and that estate he hath is in rev'cōn after his father; and that he is mistaken in the Sheriffes returnes. But he further saith that at the time of his Ma'ties coronacōn there was one William Turton, thelder, who dyed some three yeares sithence, and was seised of some forty pounds p' ann', and standeth still in the Sheriffes booke and returned by the name of William Turton, thelder, of Westbromwitch, and his heire doth live at Birmingham in Warwickshire, and is returned upo' this cōmission for Shropshire; and he saith there is no William Turton in Westbromwich but William the sōne of Thomas, and he hath not above the yearly value of twenty pound, but what he doth take upon the rack rent.

THOMAS LARGE, of Kingsley, but dwelling at Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, by Richard Stansby, of the p'ish of Kingsley, saith that he, the said Tho. Large, hath compounded in the County of Surrey.

RANDLE ASHENHURST, of Ashenhurst, Esq., saith that he hath compounded in Darbyshire, and hath there paid five and twenty pounds for his composition.

The answer of JOHN BRETTE, of the p'ish of Kingswinford, Gent. : He saith that at the time of his Ma'ties coronacōn, nor by the space of three yeares next before, he hath not any estate of inheritance or freehold of any lands w'thin the realme of England, nor any other his Ma'ties dominions of the yearely value of twenty pounds. And further saith that he is farr endebted, and hath a wife and many small children w'ch live at his charge; and, therefore, humbly prayeth that he may be admitted to plead the same in his Ma'ties Court of Exchequer for his discharge.

(Signed) HUGH WROTTESEY, W. BOWYER, THO. CROMPTON,
RIC. WESTON.

STAFF.

TO THE RIGHT HO'BLE LORD WESTON, LORD
TREASURER OF ENGLAND; FRAUNCIS LORD
COTTINGTON, CHAUNCELLO' AND UNDER TRE'R
OF HIS MA'TIES COURT OF EXCHEQUER; S'R
HUMFREY DAVENPORT, KNIGHT, LORD CHEIFE
BARON; AND TO THE REST OF THE BARONS
OF THE SAID COURT.

May it please yo'r Lo'pps:—

By vertue of his Ma'ties cōmission and instruccōns thereunto annexed, we have compounded w'th the p'sons in this schedule named for their not taking the Order of Knighthood, and for issues by them lost, for the sūmes of money hereafter mencōned; w'ch sūmes of money they have paid accordingly to the Right Ho'ble Walter Lord Aston, whom his Ma'tie by his lrēs appointed collector for the same, viz't:—

	£	s.	d.
Henry Cocke, of Hawkesyard, Gent.	10	0	0
George Birch, of Wolv'hampton, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Parkes, of Smithwick, Gent.	10	0	0
William Stonyer, of Biddulph, Gent.	10	0	0
John Baddeley, of Holditch, Gent.	10	0	0
John Porter, of Stallington Grandge, Gent.	10	0	0
John Rowley, of Ridgway, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Hill, of Bilbrooke, Gent.	10	0	0
Randle Vernon, of Audley, Gent.	10	0	0
Michael Noble, of the close of the Cathedrall Church of Litchfeild, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Bate, of Kinvar, Gent.	10	0	0
Nicholas Moseley, of Meare, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Swynfen, of Swinfen, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Bourne, of Chell, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Smyth, of Hanley, Gent.	10	0	0
John Burne, of the Cytie of Lichfeild, Gent.	10	0	0
William Wade, of Ediall, Gent.	10	0	0

(Signed) HUGH WROTTESELEY, WILL'M BOWYER, THO. CROMPTON,
MAT. CRADOCKE, RIC. WESTON.

FURTHER LIST OF STAFFORDSHIRE COMPOUNDERS ; EXTRACTED
FROM THE "BOOK OF COMPOSITIONS" IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

	£	s.	d.
Sir John Peshall, Barronett	50	0	0
*Sir Edward Sebright, of Prestwood, Knt. and Bar't	30	0	0
Sir Robert Woolsley, of Woolsley, Baron't	25	0	0
Walter Gifford, of Chillington, Esq.	30	0	0
Thomas Broughton, of Broughton, Esq.	10	0	0
Thomas Astley, of Patsley, Esq.	20	0	0
Walter Fowler, of Penford, Esq.	10	0	0
Jonas Grosvenor, of Bushberry, Esq.	10	0	0
John Brooke, of Blakland, Esq.	10	0	0
John Wharwood, of Dunsley, Esq.	20	0	0
Richard Ealde, of Seighford, Esq.	10	0	0
Raph Thicknis, of Barterley, Esq.	12	10	0
Andrew Vize, of Staundon, Esq.	10	0	0
William Ferne, of Crakemarsh, Gent.	10	0	0
Nicholas Hurt, of Castorne, Gent.	10	0	0
John Fowke, of Gunston, Esq.	12	10	0
John Leigh, of the p'ish of Envile, Gent.	10	0	0
John Dickins, of Leghton, Gent.	10	0	0
Henry Gough, of Woolverhampton, Gent.	10	0	0
Francis Harcourt, of Ronton, Esq.	10	0	0
John Berrington, of Rowley, neere Stafford, Esq.	10	0	0
William Cotton, of Crakemarsh, Esq.	10	0	0
John Cotes, of the p'ish of Kingston, Gent.	10	0	0
Raphe Flyer, of Hints, Esq.	15	0	0
Richard Pyott, of Streety, Gent.	12	10	0
John Wells, of Whorecross, Esq.	10	0	0
Edward Williams, of Handberrye, Esq.	10	0	0
William Stamford, of Perry Barr, Esq.	20	0	0
Richard Adderley, of Coton, Esq.	12	10	0
William Hunt, of Smethwick, Gent.	10	0	0
Richard Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq.	16	13	4
Michael Lowe, of Pipe Ridwarr, Gent.	10	0	0
Walter Brooke, of Lapley, Esq.	20	0	0
Thomas Cowp', of Pipe Ridwarr, Gent.	10	0	0
Symon Biddulphe, Esq.	10	0	0

* He was knighted *since* the coronation, viz., on 30th April, 1627, at Whitehall.
See lists of knights made by Charles I., in Harl. MS., 983.

	£	s.	d.
Richard Dyott, Esq.	10	0	0
Samson Boughey, of Colton, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Chetwind, of Ridgley, Gent.	10	0	0
Thomas Spratt, of Ashenbrocke, Gent.	10	0	0
William Aston, of Parkhall, Gent.	10	0	0
Sir Harvy Baghott, of Feilde, Baronett	25	0	0
Henry Covenye, of Croxton Abbey, Gent.	10	0	0

A COPPY OF THE ARMES

TAKEN IN THE VISITATION OF YE

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, MADE

IN ANNO 1663 ET 1664,

BY

WILLIAM DUGDALE, ESQ^R, NORROY K. OF ARMES.

*Transcribed from the Landsdowne Manuscript, No. 857, in
the British Museum, and annotated by*

HENRY SYDNEY GRAZEBROOK.

P R E F A C E .

On 30th March, 1663, (writes Dugdale in his *Diary**) "I went to Litchfield upon my Visitation of Staffordshire."

He was accompanied by Elias Ashmole, the future husband of his daughter Elizabeth, and by his "little clerk," Gregory King (then only in his fifteenth year), who tricked the arms in this and other of Sir William's Visitations. Dugdale remained at Lichfield till 1st April, when he paid a visit to Sir E. Bagot at Blithfield, and on the following day he sat at Cheadle.

On the 3rd he was at Stafford, and on the evening of the 4th he proceeded to Ingestre on a visit to Mr. Chetwynd, where he spent a day, returning to Stafford on the sixth. Next day he was at Stone; on the 8th he visited Mr. Noel† at Hilcote, and on the 9th he was the guest of Sir Walter Wrottesley, at Wrottesley. On the 10th he held his court at Wolverhampton, and on the following day he dined with Sir John Wyrley at Hampstead, returning home to Blythe Hall the same evening.

On the 3rd of August he attended the Assizes at Stafford, and shortly afterwards commenced his Visitation of Shropshire.

On 21st September, we find him at Weston, the guest of Sir Thomas Wilbraham; and on the 23rd he made a passing call on Mr. Giffard at Chillington on his way to Patshull, the seat of Sir Richard Astley, where he remained until the 25th.

In the spring of the following year (1664) he continued his Staffordshire Visitation. He sat at Lichfield, for the Hundreds of Offlow and Seisdon, on April 25th; at Stafford, for Pirehill and Cuddleston Hundreds, on the 27th; and at Cheadle, for Totmonslow Hundred, on the 29th. Finally, on 31st May, 1666, he delivered his Visitation into the Office of Arms "fairely bound in russet Lether with Claspes."

There the volume still remains, in the official custody of Garter King of Arms and his colleagues.

No *entire* copy of this Visitation is believed to exist in the British Museum or any other library. There is, however, a quarto volume in the Harleian collection (No. 6104) which *purports* to contain "The Visitation of Staffordshire, taken in the year of our

* *Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale*, by William Hamper, 4to., 1827.

† It is rather remarkable that neither Chetwynd nor Noel entered their descents at this Visitation. Other families "conspicuous by their absence," are Lane, Okeover, Littleton, Paget, &c.

Lord 1663, by Wm. Dugdale, Esq., Norroy King of Arms; reviewed in 1664." But this manuscript is certainly not what it pretends to be, viz., "The" Visitation. The pedigrees are lineal only, without collaterals or younger sons; and the names of the wives of the various personages named in the descents are very frequently omitted.* It contains a few pedigrees which do not appear to be in the original, viz., *Ashmole*,† of Lichfield, *Astley*,‡ of Wood-Eaton, *Smith*,§ of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and *Yardley*;¶ but on the other hand there are at least sixty pedigrees omitted.

In the absence, then, of the complete Visitation, the following exact transcript of Dugdale's "copy of the armes" recorded by him must needs be of much interest.

The manuscript from which it is transcribed is No. 857 of the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum. It is a small quarto of fourteen closely and hastily-written pages, and is asserted by Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Catalogue of Herald's Visitations*, 1825, to be in Dugdale's own hand.

The arms are in "trick," and for the most part so rudely drawn that in many instances I have had considerable difficulty in deciphering them; but where any doubt existed I have been able, in most cases, to ascertain the correct blazon from other sources; and I believe the descriptions here given will be found to be accurate.

* The late Sir Thomas Phillipps printed privately at Middle Hill, in 1854, a foolscap-folio volume, entitled, "The Visitation of Staffordshire, 1663-4," but through purporting to be "Ex. MSS., Phillipps," it is identical with the Harl. MS. above named.

† See a pedigree of Ashmole, said to be drawn by Elias Ashmole, and "taken from a Visitation Book of Staffordshire" in Harwood's *Erdeswick* (Preface, p. xlix.). It agrees with that in *Harl. MS.*, 6104, but is more full. Elias Ashmole is there stated to have been "*at. 45 an.*, 30 Martii, 1663." He bore "Quarterly or et sa., a [flower] de-luse in ye 1st quar. of ye 2^d." The Crest was A greyhound courant sable, but Ashmole seems to have adopted for Crest a device allusive to his astrological pursuits, viz., On a mount vert a Mercury, with the celestial sign *Gemini* sitting at his feet.

‡ This is a pedigree of nine generations, commencing with "Richard Astley, de Astley, in Com. Salop," and ending with Jonas Astley, who by "Ann fil. Walt. Fowler, de Penford," had issue a son, "Jonat. *at. 3*, 1663." No Arms are given. These Astleys were "disclaimed" in 1583 and 1614.

§ Arms, "B. 2 bars wavey erm., on a cheife or a Lyon yssaunt sa., a mullet dif." John Smith "de Novo Casto" had issue Thomas, who married "Dorothy fil. Will. Yonge," and was father of Thomas, who by "Eliz. fil. Richard Gregson," had a son John. See the pedigree at length in Ward's *History of Stoke-upon-Trent*.

¶ Christopher Yardley, by a daughter of Edward Aston, of Tixall, was father of Edward, whose son Christopher married "Catherine fil. Petri Minshall," and had issue, Christopher, "*at. 7*, 1664." No Arms are given.

A COPPY OF THE ARMES TAKEN IN THE VISITATION OF
Y^E COUNTY OF STAFFORD, MADE IN ANNO 1663 ET 1664. BY
WILLIAM DUGDALE, ESQ^R. NORROY K. OF ARMES.

1. an eagle displayed*

This Coate appears in a Seale of Wm. Abnet, 12 Jac. R.
Qu. the colours ?

Tho: Abnet, of Audley, *ct.* 74 *an.*, 17 Apr., 1664.
Pirehill H., Stafford; but no prooffe in any
booke in the Office of Armes.

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a bend azure three mascles
of the field; 2. Gules, three escallops in bend between two bend-
lets vaire [*Braifield*]. 3. Or, three stag's heads coupéd sable, on
a canton gules, a fleur-de-lis of the first [*Thirkeld*].† Crest: On
a chapeau azure, turned up argent, a "storke" close proper.

Samuell Adderley, of Blackhaugh, *ct.* 22 *an.* 28
Ap., 1664: Totmonslow H., Chedle.

3. Arms, quarterings, and crest, as No. 2.

Ralphe Adderley, of Coton, *ct.* 70 *an.*, *vel circa*,
31 March, 1663.

4. A blank shield.

Tho. Allen, of Fulford, *ct.* 45 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

5. A blank shield.

Jonah Aldrich, of Weighmore *juxta* Burton *sup.*
Trent, *ct.* *an.*, July, 1664.

6. Barry wavy of eight argent and azure, on a bend or three
mulletts gules, a crescent sable for difference. Crest: A demi lion
rampant erminois gorged with a mural crown gules.

* Burke ascribes to "Abnet, Staffordshire," Gules, an eagle displayed between
three pheons argent.

† The quarterings are named from the Visitation of Warwickshire in 1619 (*Harleian
Society's* copy, p. 262). The Arms borne by the Thirkelds of Smallwood (as quartered
by *Rugeley*), were Argent, a maunch gules, charged with a fleur-de-lis or. Papworth
ascribes the above coat to *Sherfield*. In the *Harl. MS.*, 1570, the Arms of "Kaufe
Adderley, of Coton, a^o. 1583, are given as Argent, on a bend azure three lozenges
or, each charged with a pheon gules.

Richard Alport, of Egersley, in Co. Stafford, *ct.* 37 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663. *

7. A blank shield.

Rich. Amplet, † of Clent, in Com. Staff., *ct.* 34 *an.*,
10 Apr., 1663.

8. A blank shield.

Wm. Anson, of Shutborow, in the Parish of Heywood, in Co. Staff. *ct.* 35 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

9. Ermine, a cross-bow in pale gules. Crest: A greyhound's head coupé argent, collared or. "Antiently out of a coronet."

Edw. Arblaster, of Longdon, *ct.* 32 *an.*, 31 March,
1663.

10. Ermine, a fesse counter-componée or, and azure. Crest: "Upon a cap of maintenance; a boare passant or."

Henry Arden, of Longcroft, in Com. Staff., *ct.* 36
an., 31 March, 1663. Dessended fm Ambrose
Arden, son to Simon Arden, a younger son to
Arden, of Park Hall, in Co. Warr.

11. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a cinquefoil ermine; 2 and 3, Gules, two bars or [*Harcourt*].

Sir Richard Astley, of Patshull, in Com. Staff.,
Bart., *ct.* 38 *an.*, 9 April, 1663.

12. Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three lozenges of the last, on the fesse a mullet for difference.

* This pedigree has been printed in Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, iii., 288. At the Visitation of 1614 William Allport, of Great Wyrley, and Ralph Alport, of Caunock, were returned as *Ignobiles*, that is, not entitled to arms.

† This Richard Amphlett bore for arms Argent a fesse between three lozenges azure, and for crest a dromedary proper. On the tablet of his son John (b. 10 Oct., 1656, ob. 16 June, 1735), in Clent church, the fesse is charged with a cinquefoil or. In Plot's map the arms are given as above, but with a cinquefoil sable in chief. There is a correspondence preserved in the College of Arms between Richard Amphlett and one of the officials concerning these arms. It seems that they were likewise borne by a family named *Hastings*, and Richard Amphlett was so informed, and that the arms would not be allowed without more formal proof. His reply was that he was coming up to London at Easter, and would then bring to the College satisfactory proof of his right to bear the coat; but no evidence exists that this was ever done. It should be added that the arms are still borne by the family.

Edward Aston, of Milwich,=
at. 70 an., 6 Apr., 1663. |

Walter Aston, *at. 35 an., 6 Apr., 1663.*

13. Argent, a fesse sable, in chief three lozenges of the last.
 Crest: A bull's head coupé or, horns argent, tipped sable.

Walter, Ld. Aston, *at. 54 an., Apr., 1663* =

Walter Aston, son and h., *at. 30 an.* =

Edw. Aston, *at. 5 an.*

14. Argent, ten torteaux, a label azure. Crest: A demi dragon between two dragon's wings gules.

Zachary Babbington, of Corborow, in Com. Staff,
 Esq., *at. 54 an., 3 Apr., 1665.* Lichfield, 1665.

15. . . . a bend . . . between six crosses crosslet* . . .
 No proofe is made of these Armes.

Jⁿ. Baduley, of Ellerton Grange, *at. 51 an., 7
 Sept., 1664.*

16. Gules, three mullets argent within a border ermine, a canton or. This Canton was assigned for a distinction by W. D., Norroy.

Leicester Barbour, of Tamworth, *at. 50 an., 30
 March, 1663.*

17. Ermine, two chevrons azure. Crest: Out of a coronet, a "goate's head" argent, horned or. This old Coate they [?bear] of Late.

Harveus Bagot, erectus in gradum =
 Baronetti, 30 May, 2 Caroli. |

Edw. Bagot, natus =
 March A^o, 16 . . |

Harveus Bagot, natus
 16 June, 1617.

Walterus, natus 27 March, 1644?

Below is a trick of the following, and opposite it "Bagot, of Blythfield":—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a chevron gules between

* Papworth ascribes this coat, with the field *azure* and the charges *or*, to "Beduley, Staffordshire."

three martlets sable ; 2 and 3, Per pale dancettée sable and argent, [*Blythfield*].

18. Azure, in dexter chief the moon decrescent argent, in sinister chief the sun in splendour or, and in base a mullet of the last.

George Bague, of Brettell, in the Parish of Swinford Regis, *et. 39 an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

19. Gules, three mullets argent within a border ermine.

Jn. Barbour,* of Flashbrooke, Esq., *et. 33 an.*, 27 Apr., 1664.

20. Or, on a bend gules three mullets argent, in sinister chief an annulet sable. No proofe made.

Thomas Barnfield, of Dunston and Wolverhampton, *et. 39 an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

21. Sable, a cross between four roses argent, a mullet for difference. Crest: A man's head coupé at the breast front-faced proper, charged with a mullet for difference.

Wm. Barnsley, of Trysull, *et. 44 an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

Proved by the subscript. of Sr. Wm. Dethick, Garter, Cambden, *Clarencieux*, Segar, *Norroy*.

22. Sable, semée de crosses crosslet argent, a cinquefoil or. The proofe of this Coate was respited, but he could make none.

Richard Best, of Perry Hall, in Com. Staff., *et. 50 an.*, *vel circa*, 30 March, 1664.

23. Vert, an eagle displayed argent. Crest: "A wolfe" rampant argent.

Francis Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq., *et. 44 an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

24. Quarterly, 1 and 4, as No. 23, with a canton argent ; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron rompu between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable [*Greenway*].

Maell Biddulph, of Elmhurst, *et. 52 an.*, 31 March, 1663.

25.† . . . three fleurs-de-lis . . . Crest: A fleur-de-lis entwined by a serpent. No proofe made.

* Edward Barbour, of "Flotesbrook," was *disclaimed* at the Visitation of 1583.

† The Lancashire family of Birch bore Azure, three fleurs-de-lis argent. Crest: A fleur-de-lis argent, entwined by a serpent proper.

Wm. Birch came out of Lancashire,=
as it is said ; but no profe. |

|
John, of Bloxwich, *æt.* 59 *an.* =

|
Edw. Birch, of Leacroft, *æt.* 29 *an.*, 30 March, 1663.

26. Argent, on a canton sable a lion's gamb erased or. Crest: A lion's gamb erased sable. See in the Visit of Darbyshire

Tho. Bothby, of Tooley Parke, in Co. Leic., now residing at Delphe House in Co. Staff., *æt.* 21 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

27. A blank shield.

Peter Bonne, of Burton sup. Trent, in Co. Staff., *æt.* 4 *an.*, . . . July, 1664. His fath. is Guido Bonne, of Barnham, in Co. Norf.

28. In a lozenge ; Quarterly, 1 and 4, Ermine, three bows in fesse gules ; 2 and 3, Argent, on a chevron sable three escallops or.

George Bowes, of Elford, Esq., *ob. an^o.* 1656. =

|
Mary, now living, *æt.* 9 *an.*, 1663.

29. Argent, a lion rampant between three crosses crosslet fitchée gules. Crest: Out of a tower gules, a demi dragon issuant argent. Bowyer, of Knipersley.

30. Sable, a cross of maseles or. Crest: A "lamb" argent.

Jn. Brandreth, of Shenston, *æt.* 26 *an.*, 30 March, 1663. The Cote and Crest were granted 10 Nov. 1625, 1 Caroli.

31. Quarterly, 1, Argent, two bars sable, a crescent for difference ; 2, Argent, a chevron between three crescents gules ; 3, Or, a raven sable ; 4, . . . an eagle displayed . . .

1. William Brereton, of Swinnerton, *æt.* 67 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663. 2. *Ipstones.* 3. *Corbet.* 4. *Alkington.**

* Alkington, of Co. Salop, bears Quarterly or and gules, an eagle displayed counterchanged.

32. Argent, on a chevron azure three bezants. Crest: A lion's gamb erect and erased argent, grasping a dragon's head erased vert.

Edward Bret, of Dimsdale, in the parish of Wolstanton, *wt.* 18 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

33. Argent, a cross engrailed per pale sable and gules, in the first quarter an annulet of the last.

Wm. Brooke, of Haseler, *wt.* 60 *an.*, 31 Mar., 1663.

34. A blank shield.

Edward Brooke, of Blakeland, *wt.* 37 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

35. Argent, two bars gules, a canton of the last charged with a cross of the first, a trefoil azure, for difference.

* Jn. Broughton, of Whittington, *wt.* 40 *an.*, 28 Apr., 1664. This trefoyl azure was now ass: and given for a difference.

36. The same arms, without the trefoil.

Sr. Bryan Broughton, of Broughton, Kt. and Bt., *wt.* 43 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

37. Gules, a chevron between three "brockes" argent.

Edward Broughton, of Longdon, Esqr., *wt.* 54 *an.*, 25 Apr., 1664.

38. Quarterly, † 1, Argent, a chevron gules between three morions azure [*Brudenell*]. 2. Ermine, on a chevron gules three escallops argent [*Atte Grove*]. 3. Gyronny of eight or and sable, [*Raan*]. 4. Azure, a bend cottised between six crosses crosslet fitchée or [*Blaket*]. 5. Sable, a buck's head cabossed argent, attired or, between the attires a cross pattée fitchée of the last, in the mouth an arrow bar-ways azure barbed of the second [*Bulstrode*]. 6. Paly of six argent and azure, on a chief sable two swords in saltire of the first hilted and pomelled or [*Knife*]. 7. Sable, three fusils in fesse argent [*Thorne*]. 8. Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three

* John Broughton of "Whatington" was a *disclaimer* in 1583.

† The tinctures are not given in the MS., nor are the quarterings *named*. The requisite information is here supplied from the Visitation of Leicestershire, taken in 1619, published by the Harleian Society.

mullets of the field [*Entwisle*]. Crests: 1st,* A hand holding . . .
2nd, "A sea horse."

Tho. Brudenell, of Whittington, in Co. Staff., Esqr.,
wt. 50 *an.*, 25 Apr., 1664.

39. Sable, two chevrons between three bull's heads cabossed
argent. Ex Sigillo 3 and 4 Ph. et Mariæ.

Jn. Bulkley, of Stanlow, *wt.* 80 *an.*, 29 Apr., 1664

Tho. Bulkley, *wt.* 43 *an.*, 29 Apr., 1664.

40. Argent, a cross flory between four martlets gules, on a
canton azure a mullet or

Anth. Byrd, of Field, *wt.* 61 *an.*, 28 Apr., 1664

Edw. Byrd, *wt.* 25 *an.*, 28 Apr., 1664.

41. Azure, a cross pattée fitchée within an orle of eight estoiles
or. Crest: A cock's head . . . between two wings . . ., in the
beak a cross pattée fitchée. . . .

William Caldwell, of Rolleston, *wt.* 61 *an.*, 31
Mar., 1663. This Coate and Crest were allowed
by Dethick, *Garter* . . .
. . . . [*torn.*]

42. Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the field.

Edward Carey, of Moushall, in Com. Staff., *wt.*
56 *an.*, an^o. 1644. At London, 24 June 1664.

43. Argent, three gemelles sable. Crest: An arm embowed in
"male" proper, in the hand a cross crosslet fitchée (or?). No prooffe
made of these Armes.

Edward Careswell, of Blakeland, in the parish of
Bobbington, in Com. Staff., *wt.* 45 *an.*, 1 Apr.,
1663.

44. Quarterly, 1. Gules, an inescutcheon within an orle of
martlets argent [*Chadwick*]; 2. Gules, three bendlets argent

* In the Leicestershire Visitation the first crest is An arm coupéd at the shoulder
embowed vert, the hand holding a spiked club with sling attached or. No doubt
Dugdale's trick is intended for the same, but it is so rudely sketched that it cannot
be deciphered.

[*Mavesyn*]; 3, Sable, a bow strung in bend between two pheons argent [*Carwarden*]; 4. Ermine, two chevrons azure [*Bagot*]; 5. Argent, three chess-rooks gules [*Handsaere*]; 6. Argent, on a bend cottised azure three [lion's* heads erased of the field, *Love*].

John Chadwick, of Mavisen Ridward, in Com.

Staff, *wt.* 45 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

45. Argent, five eagles displayed in cross sable, a crescent gules for difference. Crest: A demi eagle displayed sable.

Adam Colchough,† of Delfhouse, *wt.* 50 *an.*, 28

Apr., 1664.

46. Same arms and crest; the former differenced by a canton gules, and the latter by a trefoil slipped argent. This canton and Trefoile were assigned for a distinction by W.D.

Jⁿ. Colchough,† of Burslem, *wt.* 40 *an.*, *vel circa*.

47. Quarterly argent and gules, four crosses pattée counter-changed. An escutcheon of pretence: Gules, a fesse between three buck's heads cabossed argent [*Steventon*]. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion gules.

Jⁿ. Chetwood, of Oakeley, = Elean. da. and heir to

Esq^r, *wt.* 64 *an.*, 7 Apr.,
1663.

Wm. Stephenton, of
Dothill, in Com.
Salop.

48. Quarterley, 1 and 4, Sable, a cross pattée fitchée or; 2, Sable, three bugle horns argent, stringed gules [*Dodyngton*]; 3, Barry of six ermine and gules [*Hussey*].‡ Crest: A cross pattée fitchée between two expanded wings all or.

Francis Coliere, of Stone, *wt.* 75 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

49. Same arms, quarterings, and crest.

Xpopher Coliere, of Yarlet, *wt.* 34 *an.*, 27 April,
1664.

50. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron between three battle-axes ["forest bills," in *Harl. MS.*, 6104] argent; 2 and 3, Argent,

* The trick is very rude, and the heads on the bend appear to be leopard's heads erased affrontée. The Coat is, however, undoubtedly intended for *Love*, whose arms are as above blazoned.

† Should be Colclough. Bartholomew Colclough, of "Delphurst," was disclaimed n 1583.

‡ The Quarterings are named from the *Topographer and Genealogist*, iii., 574.

a chevron engrailed between three mullets pierced sable.* On an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of *Fitzherbert*, viz., Argent, a chief vaire or and gules, over all a bend sable.

Richard Congreve, of = Anne, da. of Anth.
 Stretton, *wt.* 53 *an.*, Fitzherbert, of Nor-
 6 Apr, 1663. bury, in Com. Derb.,
 Esqr., and sister and
 coh. to Sr. John Fitz-
 herbert, knt.

51. A blank shield.†

Jonathan Cope, of Raunton Abby, in Co. Staff.,
 youngest son to Sr. Wm. Cope, of Hanwell, *wt.*
 30 *an.*, 8 Apr., 1663.

52. Argent, a bend sable between three pellets. Crest: On a mount vert, an eagle rising or.

Rowland Cotton, of Crakemarsh, Esqr., *wt.* 39 *an.*,
 28 Apr., 1664.

53. A blank shield.

Jn. Cox,‡ of Clent, *wt.* 30 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

54. A blank shield.

Tho. Crompton, of Stone, Esqr., *wt.* 36 *an.*, 7
 Apr., 1663. See the Armes in the last Visit,
 fol. 77^a, 1614.

55. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a chief vert three pheons of the field; 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron ermines between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable [*? Hulme*]. Crest: Out of a mural coronet. . . a "sea horse's" head argent, finned or.

* I cannot name this quartering; but it may be intended for *Stretton* or *Schampion*. The arms of the last-named family (as quartered by *Moseley* at the Visitation of 1583) are Argent, a chevron between three *escallops* sable. But *Erdeswick* states that the chevron and battle axes were the arms of *Campion* or *Schampion*, of *Stretton*, "one of whose daughters and heirs was married to one *William Congreve*, the posterity of whom have both invested themselves into *Campion's* armory" It is observable that the family of *Moseley* bears a somewhat similar coat, viz., a chevron between three *mill-picks*—so called, but occasionally depicted as *axes*.

† Cope, of *Hanwell*, bore Argent, on a chevron azure between three roses gules, stalked and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field. Crest: Out of a fleur-de-lis or, a dragon's head gules.

‡ In *Clent* church is a tablet to this *John Cox*. He died March 3, 1705, aged 75. The arms represented on his monument are Gules, three cocks argent, two and one; impaling *Vernon*, of *Hanbury*.

Jⁿ. Crompton, of *at*. 50 *an.*, 6
Apr., 1663. Sonne of Sr. Tho., Judge of the Court
of Admiralty. No fee payed, nor is it entered.

56. Argent, on a chief vert three pheons or, a canton gules.
Jⁿ. Crompton, of Stone Parke, *at*. 73 *an.*, 7 Apr.,
1663. This canton, &c. (*sic*).

57. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a bend sable, three trefoils
slipped argent; 2 and 3, Argent a lion rampant within a border
engrailed sable. Crest: A lion's head erased. . . . See the
Visit. a^o. 1614, fol. 69^b.*

Jⁿ. Coyney, of Weston-Coyney, Esq^r., *at*. 26 *an.*,
7 Apr., 1663.

58. A blank shield; over it "See in Old Visit."†
Rob^t. Comberford, of Comberford, Esq^r., *at*. 69 *an.*,
30 Mart., 1663.

59. Ermine, a cross patonce sable.
Xpopher Dicken, of Walskall, *at*. 46 *an.*, 30 Mar.,
1663. The prooffe of this Coate (belonging to
Dicken, of Bobington, in Co. Staff.) as belonging
to this family is respited. Descended from
Dicken, of Walton, *juxta* Stone, in Staff.

60. The same arms. Over the shield, "No crest proved. See in
the last Visit., fol. 87^b.; no proof of the crest."

Tho. Dickens, of Leaton. in the parish of Bobbing-
ton, *at*. 65 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

61. Same arms with a canton gules. This canton was added,
&c. (*sic*).

*The coat here quartered by Coyney is attributed by Papworth to "*Bowell*," [he means *Bowett*] "of Rushall, Co. Stafford," but at the Visitation of 1583, the family quartered Argent, a lion rampant guardant ermines, for *Burnell*. [But Query? The true coat of Burnell is Argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or.] In the same Visitation, and also in *Harl. MS.*, 6104, the crest of Coyney is A cubit arm erect, habited sable, slashed argent, cuffed or, in the hand, proper, a falchion argent embued proper, hilt, &c., gold.

† Gules, a talbot passant argent is the coat recorded at the Visitation of 1614 (See *Harl. MS.*, 1439); but at the Visitation of Warwickshire, in 1619, they entered Gules, on a cross engrailed argent five roses of the field, said to be the coat of *Parles*, from an heiress of which family they were descended. The crest is Out of a ducal coronet or, a peacock's head per pale gold and gules charged with six roses in pale counterchanged.

Tomyns Dickins, of Morfe, *wt.* 40 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

62. Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference.

George Digby, of Sandon, in Com. Staff., Esq^{r.}, *wt.* 73 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

63. Azure, the "sun eclipsed," *i.e.* per pale sable and or. Crest : On a mount vert, a lamb passant argent (over the head a *nimbus* or)

Gravener Dison, of the Hollyes, *wt.* 19 *an.*, 1663.

M^a. to insert Grosvenours of the Hollyes his Armes quarterly with these.

64. Or, fretty gules, on a canton azure a cross patonce argent.

Richard Draycote, of Paynesley, Esq^{r.}, =
ob. 12 May, 1662.

Philip Draycote, *wt.* 7 *an.*, 2 Apr., 1663,
now in minority.

65. *Argent, a fesse checky (" *Qu. coler* ") between three roses gules, barbed, &c., or. Crest : A lion rampant supporting an anchor.

Robt. Ducy, of Little Aston, *wt.* 21 *an.*, 30 March, 1663.

66. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a lion rampant double-tailed vert, in the dexter chief a crescent for difference ; 2 and 3, Or, two lions passant in pale azure—the whole debriused by a bendlet sinister gules.

† Dud Dudley, of Tipton, in com. Staff., Colonell of a Regimt. in the Army of K. Ch. the 1st, and Generall of the Ordinance to prince Maurice for his said Maties. service ; *wt.* . . . *an.*, *a^o.* 1663.

* In *Harl. MS.*, 6104, " Or, a fesse checky Inter 3 5-foiles gu. Crest : A lyon ramp. houlding an ankor pendant." In Stowe's *Survey of London*, edit. 1633, the arms of Sir Robert Ducy, Lord Mayor in 1630, are given as " Or, a fesse vaire between three cinque-foils gules." This is stated by Burke to have been granted to Sir Robert by Camden, in 1622, together with the following crest : A sea-lion, the fore-part or, the tail argent, supporting with the dexter paw an anchor azure, fluke gold. Sir Robert was created a baronet in 1629. He gave Little Aston to his younger son Robert.

† This pedigree has been printed by Mr. Bagnall in his reprint of Dud Dudley's well-known *Metallum Martis*.

As so little appears to be known concerning this natural branch of the great house of Sutton-Dudley, I trust I may be excused if I indulge in a somewhat copious foot-

67. Or, a tiger statant sable.

Richard Dyot, of Litchfield, Esqr., *at. 44 an.*, 30
March, 1663.

68. Per fesse sable and gules, an eagle displayed or. No proofe
made of these Armes.

Timothy Edge, of Horton, *at. 44 an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.

69. Argent, a chevron sable between three "partridges proper."
Crest: A hawk rising or, beaked, &c., gules.

Francis Eld, of Syford, *at. 40 an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

70. Argent, on a chevron gules five bezants.

Sampson Erdswick, of Hartley Green
Wolverham, Esqr., *at. 55 an.*,
Apr., 1663. The heire male of the family.

note. I do not pretend to have thoroughly investigated the family, but I am able to give a few details which I believe are not generally known.

The large family, certified by Dud Dudley, were the natural issue of Edward Lord Dudley by Elizabeth Tomlinson, his lordship's "concubine." Dud was the fourth son; he was born about 1599, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He married at St. Helen's Worcester, on the 12th of October, 1626, Eleanor, daughter of Francis Heaton, of Groveley, Co. Worcester (by Mary, his wife, daughter of Francis Dineley, or Dingley, of Charlton, in the same county), but by her, who was buried at St. Helen's on Dec. 3rd, 1675, appears to have left no surviving issue. In his *Metallum Martis* he refers (*inter alios*) to his "kinsman Master Francis Dingley," and to his "brother, Aylmore Folliott, Esq." How the latter was his "brother" I have not been able to discover. He was not the husband of one of Dud's sisters, nor was he the brother of Eleanor his wife.

According to the Visitation pedigree, Dud had three brothers, viz., Robert, of Netherton Hall; John, who "died young;" and Edward, who "died in his youth." Although neither wife nor child is assigned to Robert, the eldest son, he was twice married, and had at least nine children. This I learn from his will, and from the parish registers of Dudley. The former is dated January 28th, 1652, and was proved in London, July 29th, 1653. He is described as "Robert Duddleley, *alias* Tomlinson, of the parish of Dudley, Esquire." He directs his body to be buried "near unto my father," in St. Edmund's Church, Dudley. His brother Dud is not once referred to, but he mentions Edward in the following terms: "Whereas my brother, Edward Duddleley, *alias* Tomlinson, deceased, held an estate tayle of and in divers lands, &c., in Tipton, *al's* Tibbington, in the county of Stafford, to him and the heires of his body, and for want of such heirs to mee and the heirs of my body; and the said Edward having died without issue, and the said estate belonging to me, I give and devise all the said lands in Tipton to my son, William Duddleley, *alias* Tomlinson, and to my daughters, Elizabeth Porter, Alice Jennens, and Jane Duddleley, *alias* Tomlinson, and their heires." To each of his other children he gives twenty shillings. The interest he had in the house wherein he then dwelt, called "Carye's Lodge," and also the interest he had in certain lands in Mereden, Co. Warwick, "lately settled on

71. Sable, a fesse dancettée or, in chief three fleurs-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi ostrich, wings displayed argent, in the beak [gules?] a horse-shoe gold.

Wm. Feake, of Stafford, *at. 40 an.*, an^o. 1664. See these Armes in the Visitation of London [taken in 1633-4.]

72. Per bend dancettée argent and gules. Crest: A garb between two wings expanded or. [Described in *Harl. MS.*, 6104, as "A garbe inter 2 wings expanded or, *pinions gules.*"]

Wm. Fearne, of Crakemersh, *at. 7 an.*, 28 Apr., 1664.

73. Gules, three lions rampant or, a canton of the last.

Robt. Fitzherbert, of Hints, *at. 66 an.*, 30 March, 1663. This distinction of a canton was assigned by me, W.D., *Norroy*.

me for 99 years by a decree in Chancery," he gives to his "dear wife, Ann Duddeley, *al's Tomlinson*," whom he appoints sole executrix. The will is signed "Robert Dudley," and is attested by John Manning, Robt. x Dudley, Rob. x Brookes, and Edw. Parkshouse. It seems that Ann, the widow, also made a will, of which her son Edward was executor; and on 10th May, 1681, Eleanor, relict of the said Edward, obtained administration *de bonis non*. Walter Dudley and Jane Male are mentioned as children of Robert in this administration. The son Edward was a yeoman at Kingswinford. He had died intestate, and administration of his personal estate was granted at Lichfield, on February 11th, 1677-8, to Eleanor Dudley, *alias Tomlinson*, his relict.

The Dudley registers record the burial on January 24th, 1619-20, of "Margaret, the wife of Robert Dudley, Gent." By her he appears to have had issue: 1st, the William referred to in his will (whose baptism I have not found); 2nd, Elizabeth, wife of . . . Porter (probably the daughter of Robert D., who was baptized July 21st, 1614); and, 3rd, Alice, baptized December 24th, 1616, married to . . . Jennens. By Ann, his second wife, he had: 4th, Edward, baptized January 11th, 1625-6; *qq.* 5th, Jane (referred to in his will and then unmarried), wife of . . . Male, in 1681; 6th, Warde ("son of Robert Dudley, Esq."), baptized March 3rd, 1630-1; 7th, Robert ("son of Robert Dudley, Esq."), baptized December 22nd, 1633; 8th, Walter ("son of Robert Dudley, Esq., and Ann"), baptized June 30th, 1636; 9th, Thomas ("son of Robert and Ann Dudley"), baptized July 11th, 1639.

The Dudley registers also contain the following, whom I cannot "place" in the pedigree:—

1653, March 9th: Eleanor, daughter of John Dudley, *alias Tomlinson*, and Elizabeth his wife, baptized.

1655, July 28th: John Tomlinson, *alias Dudley*, buried,

1660, Jan. 10th: Eleanor Dudley, *alias Tomlinson*, buried.

Dud Dudley was buried (on 25th Oct., 1684) in St. Helen's Church, Worcester, where he has a monument, now almost entirely perished.

74. Argent, a bend between three arrows, points to the base, sable.*

Richard Floyer, of Hints, an Utter Barr. of . . .
at. . . . *an.*, 30 March, 1663. No proofe
 made of these Armes.

75. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per pale nebulée or and azure, six martlets, two, two, and two, counterchanged; 2 and 3, Quarterly, i and iv, Argent, three chevronels gules, [*Langton*]; ii and iii, Argent, a cross patonce sable, [*Banastre*.] Crests: 1. A "maidenhead" affrontée, coupéd below the shoulders, vested gules, a ring encircling the head or. 2. A wolf passant regardant argent, charged with . . . gules. Which is the right crest? † I suppose the wolfe.

Sr. Tho. Fleetewood, of Caldwich, Bart., *at.*, 54 *an.*,
 2 Apr., 1663.

76. Argent, on a fesse azure between three crossbows "bent" sable, as many arrows points downwards, or. Crest: A greyhound sejant sable, collared or, resting the dexter paw on a crossbow "bent b." Granted by me, W.D., Norroy.

‡ Tho. Foden, of Fulford, *at.* 58 *an.*, 3 Jan., 1664.

G. p. W.D., N. [*i.e.*, granted by W. Dugdale,
Norroy].

77. Vert, a fleur-de-lis argent. Crest: A dexter arm embowed, vested . . . cuff argent, in the hand proper an arrow or feathered argent.

Ferrers Fowke, of Brewode, *at.* 40 *an.*, 30 March,
 1663.

78. A blank shield.

Walter Fowler, of Penford, *at.* 62 *an.*, 8 Apr. 1663.

79. § Ermine, on a canton gules an owl or. Crest: In a ducal

* This family generally bore a *chevron* between three arrows.

† The "maidenhead" is the crest of *Langton*.

‡ The name of "Hugh Fowden, of Fulford," appears in the list of *Disclaimers* at the Visitation of 1583; and "Thomas Fowden, of Foalford," was returned as *Ignobilis* in 1614.

§ This is really the coat of *Barton*, an heiress of which family was married to Henry Fowler, ancestor of the above Walter. At the Visitation of 1583, Bryan Fowler, of St. Thomas, bore Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent between three lions passant guardant or, as many crosses pattée sable. The same coat is borne by Fowler, of Pendeford.

coronet or, an "owle's head" between two expanded wings argent.

Walter Fowler, of St. Thomas, *wt.* 43 *an.*, 4 Apr., 1663.

80. A blank shield.

Abraham Fowler, of Salt, in Com. Staff., *wt.* 37 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

81. Gules, a chevron between three mullets argent. Crest: A demi man in armour "prop.," his left arm à kimbo, in his right hand à broken tilting spear or.

Robt. Fulwood, of Whittington, *wt.* 53 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

82. Azure, a chevron or between two mullets of the last in chief and a crescent in base argent; a chief gold, charged with a lion passant guardant gules.

Marc Antonio Galliardello, of Walshall, Co. Staff., *wt.* 40 (?) *an.*, 31 March, 1663. This Coate is in the glass windows of the Church of y^e Mineries wth out Aldgate, in the [city?] of London, and under written *Galliardello*.

83. Or, on a chief indented gules three trefoils slipped gold. Crest: A cubit arm vested gules, in the hand, proper, a bunch of three trefoils slipped or.*

Leonard Gamull, of Olton, *ob.* 1662, =

Robert Gamull, *wt.* 23 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

84. Gules, three pheons argent. These Armes were in an old window at Eccleshall.†

John Gaywood, of Bpps. Offley, *wt.* 23 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

85. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a human leg coupéd above the

* A branch of this Cheshire family entered a pedigree at the Visitation of London, 1633-4. The crest is as above, but the arms are Or, three mallets sable (not mullets, as in *Burke*).

† John Gaywood, of Podmore, and Nicholas Gaywood, of Bishop's Offley, were *disclaimed* at the Visitation of 1583; and in 1614 Thomas Gaywood, of Bishop's Offley, was an *Ignobilis*.

knee sable, garnished or, a crescent for difference ; 2 and 3, Per pale argent and sable, a chevron charged with four fleurs-de-lis all counterchanged [*Nelson.*]* Crest: A dexter naked arm embowed sable, holding a dart and cord or, the pheon azure.

Rich. Gilman, of Penford, *wt.* 38 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

86. Azure, three stirrups and leathers or, a mullet for difference. Humfrey Giffard, of Water Eyton, *wt.* 38 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

87. Azure, three stirrups and leathers or. Crest: "A panther's head" coupéd affrontée, spotted of various colours, flames issuant from the mouth proper.

Walter Giffard, of Chillington, Esqr., *wt.* 52 *an.*, 25 Sep., 1663.

88. Argent, a chevron between three annulets gules. No proofe made.

Tho. Goring, of Kingston, *wt.* 16 *an.*, 2 Apr. 1663.

89. Gules, on a fesse argent between three boar's heads coupéd close or, a lion passant azure. Crest: A boar's head coupéd close argent, pierced with a broken spear gules.

Jⁿ. Gough, of Old Fal [lings], Bushbury [*torn*]
. . . *an.*, 1664.

90. Barry of six argent and azure, in chief three torteaux and a label gules, a crescent for difference. For the crest, see that of Henry, Duke of Suffolke, the unicorn passant and in a sun or.

Henry Grey, of Enfield, Esqr., *wt.* 5 . . *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

91. Vert, three harts trippant or, on a chief of the last as many mullets azure. Crest: A hart trippant or, ducally gorged gules.

James Greene, of Stafford, *wt.* 36 *an.*, 1664.

92. Azure, a garb or between three bezants, a canton of the second.

Robt. Grosvenour, of Hungersheath, in the parish of Asheley, *wt.* 37 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

93. The same arms with a canton argent. This canton was assigned, &c.

* Named from the Visitation of London, 1633-4.

Solomon Grosvenour of Hilton, *act.* 57 an., 26 Apr., 1664.

94. Gules, three arrows, points to the base, or. Crest : An arm embowed in armour argent, in the hand proper an arrow or.

Wm. Hale, of Hollyse, *act.* 45 an., 10 Apr., 1663.

95. Or, on a bend engrailed vert, cottised sable, three bezants. Crest : In a mural coronet sable, a demi lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil gules, supporting a battle axe headed or. These bezants were assigned for a distinction.

Francis Hanbury, of Wolverhampton, *act.* 26 an., 25 Apr., 1664.

96. A blank shield.

Alex. Harcourt, of Raunton, Esq^r, *act.* 34 an., 4 Apr., 1663. See the Armes in [last ?] Visit., fol. 79.*

97. Argent, on a fesse nebulée sable three hare's heads coupéd of the field, a canton of the second. Crest : "A hare's head" coupéd or

Edward Harewell, of Wolverhampton, *act.* 64 an., 10 Apr., 1663.

98. Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces or. Crest A griffin's head erased or, armed gules.

† Jⁿ. Haw, of Caldmore, *act.* 47 an., 1663. Proved by severall old Seales at the Visit. of Warwicksh. ‡

99. Quarterly or and gules, a bordure engrailed sable charged with escallops argent. Crest : Out of a ducal coronet per pale or

* Gules, two bars or. Crest : On a ducal coronet or, a peacock close proper. (*Harl. MS.*, 6104, &c.)

† There is no John Haw in *Harl. MS.*, 6104. The pedigree there given is as follows :—

George Haw, de Caldmore, in Com. Staif, =

George Haw = Eliz. fil. Comberford.

George Haw, *act.* 19 yeares, 1663, de Middle Temple.

It may be added that George Hawe, son and heir of George Hawe, "de Cauldmore" (Walsall) was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1632.

‡ See Pedigree of Hawes, of Solihull, in the Visitation of Warwickshire, 1619. *Harl. Society's* copy, p. 405.

and gules, a man's head in profile proper, wearing a conical cap wreathed of the first and second.

Walter Hevingham, of Aston, Esq^r., *at*. 49 *an.*, 7
Apr., 1663. See in the last Visit.

100. Azure, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or, a canton of the last. Crest: A lion rampant argent, pierced through the breast with a broken spear in bend proper.

Jⁿ. Hill, an utter Bar. of Grey's Inn, now residing
at Litchfield; *at*. . . *an.*, 30 March, 1663.

101. A blank shield. See the Armes in the Visit. Booke.*

Sam. Hinton, of Lichfield, Dr. of the Civill Lawe,
at.

102. Quarterly sable and argent, a bordure erminois. Crest: Within an annulet or, a maiden's head and bust proper, crined gold.

† John Hoo, of Bradley, *at*. 58 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.
This Coate was confirmed and the Crest granted
by St. Rich. St. George, *Norroy*, 25 Aug. 1614.

103. . . on a chevron . . between three pistols . . as many
"cinquefoils" . . Crest: A tower in flames proper. No profe
made of these Arms.

Wm. Hopkins, of Wednesbury, in Com. Staff, *at*.
27 *an.*, 30 March, 1663. ‡

104. Barry of six or and azure, on a canton argent a rose gules.
Crest: A lion's head coupé argent, gorged with "a garland of
roses" gules.

Jⁿ. Hulme, of Newgrange, *at*. 40 *an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.
Certified by H. St. George, *Richmond*.

* The Arms are: Per fesse indented sable and or, six fleurs-de-lis counterchanged. See *Harl. MS.*, 6104 fol. 35b, but the name is there written *Huit!* The same mistake occurs in Sir T. Phillipps's privately printed copy. Dr. Hinton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Royston, Herts. He was the son of William Hinton, D.D., Archdeacon of Coventry, and died January 13th, 1668-9. He has a monument in Lichfield Cathedral.

† William *Howe*, of Bradley, was disclaimed in 1583.

‡ Hopkins, of Coventry (from which family this William was descended), bore Sable, on a chevron between three pistols bend-ways or, as many *roses* gules. Crest: A tower per bend indented argent and gules, flames issuant proper. See the pedigree in the *History of Wednesbury*, published by W. Parke, Wolverhampton, 1854.

105. Sable, a fesse between three cinquefoils or. Crest: A hart passant proper, attired or, wounded in the flank with an arrow, gold.

Roger Hurt, of Castern, *wt.* 71 *an.*,
6 Apr., 1663.

Nicholas Hurt, *wt.* 42 *an.*

Nichol., *wt.* 14.

106. Argent, on a chevron azure three escallops of the field, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first. Crest: An eagle's head erased argent.

Francis Hynde, of Pershall, *juxta* Eccleshall, *wt.*
41 *an.*, 8 Apr., 1663.

107. Gules, a fesse or, fretty of the field, between three talbot's heads erased argent. Crest: A talbot's head erased [argent?] collared [gules?] fretty [or?]

John Huntbach, de Seawell, *wt.* 24 *an.*, a°. 1663.*

108. Sable, a chevron ermine between three martlets or. Ex sigillo Rob. Jerveys, 17 July, 17 Eliz.

Wm. Gervys, of Mayford, in Com. Staff., *wt.* 29
an., a°, 1664. †

109. A blank shield.

Jⁿ. Jackman, of Persall, *wt.* 20 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

See Buck. Visit., descending from them at . . .
[illegible]. ‡

110. Azure, a lion rampant argent, on a chief or three hurts. Crest: A demi eagle azure, wings expanded or.

Symon Jasson, of Edyall, *wt.* 30 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

111. Sable, a lion rampant between three scaling ladders or. Crest: On a rock argent, a castle or, charged with a trefoil slipped gules.

* Thomas Huntbach of "Shawell," was *ignobilis* at the Visitation of 1614.

† The name of John Gervys, of Chatkill, occurs in the list of *Disclaimers* at the Visitation of 1583.

‡ The Jackmans of Wing, Bucks., bore Per saltire argent and sable, in chief and in base an eagle displayed counterchanged. Crest: A griffin's head erased sable, guttée d'or. (See Visitation of Huntingdonshire, 1613, *Camd. Soc.*, p. 105, and Visitation of London, 1568, *Harl. Soc.*, p. 72.)

Tho. Jeffreyes, of Uttoxeter, in Com. Staff, *at.* 49
an., 28 Apr., 1664.

112. Or, on a chevron vert three leopard's faces of the field.
Crest: Two "halberts" in saltire argent enfiled with a ducal coronet
or. No prooffe made of the Armes.

W^m. Inge, of Thorpe, in Com. Staff, Esq^r., *at.* 45
an., 30 March, 1663.

113. . . on a bend . . between two shacklebolts . . three
pheons . . , on a chief . . a demi lion rampant issuant .
between two lozenges . . See the Armes in Lincolnsh. Visit. ;
no colours to be found there.

Jⁿ. Johnson, of Moseley, in Com. Staff, *at.* 54 *an.*,
25 Apr., 1664.

114. Sable, on a chevron between three boars passant argent
as many falcon's head erased of the field.

Humphrey Ironmonger,* of Wolverhampton, *at.*
. . . . 16 Apr., 1663. Appeare in the
Visit. of Berksh.

115. Azure, a bend ermine cottised or, between two falcons
rising of the last. [Comes ?] from Newport, in Com. Salop.

Luke? Justice, of and Knighton, in
Com. Staff, *at.* 42 *an.*, 1664. The *Scale?* was
had downe? from London, drawne by some
forging? painter as I suppose; for there's no
prooffe of it in the Heralds' Office.

116. A blank shield.

† Tho. Keeling, of Bemersley, *at.* 58 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

* Mr. Humphrey Ironmonger, of Wolverhampton, is spoken of in *Boscobel* as assisting in the escape of Col. Carlos. He not only procured the Colonel "a pass from some of the rebel commanders, in a disguised name, to go to London, but furnished him with money for his journey, by means whereof he got safe thither, and from thence into Holland, where he brought the first happy news of his Majesty's safety to his royal sister the Princess of Orange." "Mr. Ironmonger, of Chatkill," was summoned by the Heralds in 1614, but does not appear to have recorded a pedigree. The pedigree in the Visitation of Berkshire, commences with "James Ironmonger, of Ridge (Chatkill), in Com. Staff."

† The Pedigrees of Keeling, of Bemersley and Wolstanton are printed in the *Reliquary*, XVI., 190. The arms borne by the Wolstanton family were: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a lion rampant or holding between the fore-paws an escutcheon argent charged with a cross pattée fitchée gules; 2 and 3, Gyronny of eight ermine and sable. Crest: In a mural coronet gules, a demi lion or supporting a shield argent,

117. A blank shield.

Isaack Keeling, of Wolstanton, *ct.* 58 *an.*, 1663.

His ancestors were of Newcastle-under-Line.

See the Coat in Mr. Ashmole's hand.

118. Gyronny of eight gules and sable, an eagle displayed argent. Crest: A Cornish chough sable, legs gules, beak or. No prooffe made of the Armes.*

W^m. Lathorpe, of Uttoxeter, *ct.* 30 *an.*, 28 Apr., 1664. His father Humphrey Lathorpe, of Crake-marsh, *ct.* 78.

119. Sable, three mullets or, on a chief of the last a demi lion rampant issuant gules. Crest: Two lion's gambes erect gules, supporting a mural coronet or.

W^m. Ladkins, of the Shaw, neere Chedle, in Com. Staff., *ct.* 60 *an.*, *et amplius*, 3 Apr., 1663.

120. A blank shield.

Clayton Lea, of Clayton, in Co. Staff., *ct.* 36 *an.*, 17 Apr., 1664. His ancestors come from Nanptwich in Chesh.

121. Ermine, a cross patée throughout [gules]. Crest: A dexter cubit arm erect [vested azure] holding a chaplet [proper]. No prooffe made of the Armes.

Tho. Leacroft, of Walton, *ct.* 66 *an.*, 7[—] Apr., 1663.

Tho., *ct.* 22 *an.*

charged as in the arms. In the same work, XV., 239, is an extract from Ashmole's MSS., stating that the arms, as above blazoned, were "exhibited at Stone 7 April, 1663, in Vellome," with a certificate attached, signed by Sir W^m. Segar, *Garter*, that the coat belonged to "Raylfe Keeling, of Wolstanton, in Staffordshire, gentleman, as it was altered by patent from a lyon with two tayles (being the auncient coate); the which Raylfe was eldest son to Thomas Keeling, who was son to John K., son to Raylfe K., of Wolstanton, Hamsall-Ridwar, and of Black Hall, in the sd. county." This Ralph Keeling, who died in 1630, was the father of Isaac, living in 1663. In Glover's *Ordinary*, the quartering (Gyronny ermine and sable) is ascribed to "Cayling."

* Papworth ascribes this coat to *Lenthorne*. William and Humphrey are not named in the pedigree given in *Harl. MS.*, 6104, which is as follows: John Lathorpe of "ye Priory, neere Lincolne," had issue Thomas, "de Bramshall," who had Nicholas, who had Samuel, who had three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary. Thomas Lathorp, of Leigh, was returned as *Ignobilis* in 1614.

122. Quarterly azure and gules, three sinister hands erect coupéd argent.

Robt. Leveson, of Wolverhampton, *ct.* 27 *an.*, 10
Apr., 1663; and Jⁿ. Leveson, of Willenhall, *ct.*
50 *an.*

123. Or, a tiger passant gules, a canton of the last. Crest: A tiger's head erased gules, charged with a crescent or. This canton &c.

Jⁿ. Lutwich, of Blacklow, *juxta* Swinerton, *ct.* 50
an., a^o. 1663.

124. *Gules, a fesse erminois between three wolf's heads erased or, langued azure. Crest: A wolf's head erased per pale erminois and gules. [In *Harl. MS.*, 6104, A wolf's head erased erminois, collared gules.

Edw. Lyddyeat, of Himley, *ct.* 66 *an.*, 25 Apr., 1664.
Jⁿ. Lydiatt, of Envile, *ct.* 34 *an.*, 25 Apr., 1664.

125. Gules, a cross engrailed ermine. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet . . . a ram's head ermine horned or, in the mouth a green twig.

Tho. Maklesfield, of the Mare, *ct.* 52 *an.*, 7 Apr.,
1663.

126. Argent, two bars gules, a canton "varry or and gules."

Henry Manwaring, of Coton, *ct.* 21 *an.*, 10 Apr.,
1663.

127. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, two bars gules; 2 and 3, Gules, a scythe argent [*Praers*]. Crest: An ass's head "russett," haltered argent.

Edw. Manwaring, of Whitmore, Esq^r., *ct.* 60 *an.*,
Apr., 1663.

128. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a dexter hand coupéd and erect sable within a bordure engrailed of the last; 2 and 3, Or on two bars gules three water bougets argent, two on the first and one on the second bar [*Willoughby*].

* These bearings were granted to John Lydeate by St. George, *Norroy*, October 19, 1614. (*Harl. MS.*, 1052.) The family also recorded a pedigree at the Visitation of Worcestershire, taken in 1634.

Willoughby Manley, of Thorney Hill, in the parish
of Hanbury, *wt.* 47 *an.*, *no.* 1664.

129. Azure, a chevron ermine between three anchors or. Crest: Out of a mural coronet gules, a cubit arm vested ermine holding a sword, blade wavy argent, hilt or. Attested by Sr. Rich. St. George, *Norroy*, 1614.

Alexander Manlove, of Kingston, *wt.* 56? *an.*,
28 Apr., 1664.

130. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a fesse argent between three plates; 2 and 3, Per bend or and azure, an eagle displayed counter-changed [*Blackenhall*]. Crest: A cubit arm proper, the hand grasping a lion's gamb erased sable.

Tho. Minors, of Litchfield, *wt.*

131. Gules, a fesse argent between three plates, a canton or. A canton or assigned by me, W.D., *Norroy*.

Richard Minors, of Uttoxeter, *wt.* 62 *an.*, 2 Apr.,
1663.

132. Quarterly; 1, Argent, a chevron between three square buckles sable; 2, Quarterly i. and iv. Ermine; ii. and iii. Paly of six or and gules, within a bordure azure [*Knightley*]; 3, Azure, a buck's head cabossed or [*Colover*]; 4, Argent, on a saltire sable five ducks of the field [*Brugh*]. Crest: A demi moor-cock or, combed, &c., gules, between two wings azure.

Mathew Moreton, of Ingleton, Esqr., *wt.* 75 *an.*, 6
Apr., 1663.

133. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, on a chevron between three mill-picks argent, as many mullets gules; 2 and 3, Argent, on a fesse sable three escallops or [*Blythe*].

John Moseley, of Moseley, in Com. Staff, *wt.* 30
an., 10 Apr., 1663.

134. Bendy or and azure. Crest: A plume of ostrich feathers argent.

Wm. Mountfort, of=
Walshall, 4 son |

Simon Mountfort, of
Bescot, Esqr., *wt.* 54
an., 30 March, 1663.

Simon Mountfort, of
Clifford's Inne, *wt.*
30 *an.*, 30 March, 1663.

[It would seem from the *position* of William and Simon in the above "table" that they were brothers; but according to the pedigree in *Harl. MS.*, 6104, Simon, of Bescot, *ct.* 54, was son of Sir Edward, of the same place, which Sir Edward was brother of William, of Walsall, father of the other Simon.]

135. Or, on a fesse gules between two lions passant sable, three bezants. Crest: A demi greyhound gules, pierced with an arrow in bend argent. Approved by Sr. H. St. George, *Norroy*.

*Jⁿ. Noble, of Chorley, *ct.* 41 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

136. †Quarterly; 1, Argent, on a cross fleurettée azure a lion passant guardant or; 2, Azure, a chevron between two eagles displayed in chief or, and a lion passant in base of the last [*Nichells*]; 3, Argent, a chevron gules between three plummetts sable [*Jennings*]; 4, Azure, a tiger statant or. Crest: A demi lion rampant guardant or, holding an "ollive" branch vert, fructed gold.

John Offley, Esqr., *ct.* 13 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

137. Azure, an eagle displayed between three battle axes or. Crest: A dolphin embowed azure pierced with a spear or. Motto: "*Nil nisi bonum.*"

Wm. Orme, of Hanse Hall, *ct.* 49 *an.*, =
31 March, 1663.

Th. Orme, *ct.* 25 *an.*

138. Barry of four or and sable, three mascles counterchanged, a canton gules. Crest: A dexter arm embowed vested per pale or and sable, in the hand "prop." a covered cup or. This canton, &c.

* See a note from "an original Visitation, by Dugdale, *Norroy*," in Harwood's *Erdeswick*, pp. 239-40.

† In the Visitation of London, 1568 (*Harleian Society's* edition, p. 64), Offley bears Argent, on a cross flory azure between four Cornish choughs sable, beaked and legged gules, a lion passant guardant or. Crest: A demi lion rampant per pale or, and azure, collared counterchanged, holding in his paws an olive branch vert, fructed gold. In the same Visitation, the arms of Joan, wife of Sir Thomas Offley, and daughter and heiress of John Nichells, are given as Azure, on a chevron or between two eagles displayed in chief and a lion passant in base of the last, a hurt charged with a leopard's head argent enclosed by two torteaux, each charged with an escallop of the third; quartering *Jennings*.

Robt. Pargiter, of King's Sutton, in Com. =
Northton., *wt.* 80 *an.*, *vel circa.*

Wm. Pargiter, of Maveson Ridware, *wt.*
51 *an.*, 31 March, 1663.

139. Sable, a fesse erminois between three buck's heads coupéd or. Crest: An "oake" tree vert fructed or, among the branches a squirrel proper. See Visitation fol. 95*b*.*

John Parkes, of Willingsworth, *wt.* 16 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

140. . . . a chevron . . . between three buck's heads cabossed . . . No Proofs made of these Armes.

Rich. Parker, of Audley, *wt.* 58 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

141. . . . a chevron between three leopard's faces. . . . Crest: A leopard's head . . . in a coronet? No proofs made.

George Parker, of Parke Hall, in the parish of Caverswall, *wt.* 71 *an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.†

[In the original Visitation Book is this note:—"It being made evident to me that these parties were descended from Parker, of Norton Lees, in Co. Derb., and that the male line of that house is extinct, I allowed these arms, viz., Gules, a chevron betwixt three leopard's heads or, to George Parker, now of Park Hall. W. Dugdale, *N.*" The correct blazon of the crest is, A leopard's head erased affrontée or, ducally gorged gules.]

142. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a pile azure a stag's head cabossed or; 2 and 3, Argent, a lion rampant purpure, for "Deane of Woodhall." Crest: A greyhound sejant "prop.," collared sable, resting the dexter paw on a caltrap argent. [Underneath the shield is written, "Q. for better certainty of these Armes?" but it has been struck out.]

Edw. Persehouse, of Woodhall, *wt.* 37 *an.*, 8 Apr., 1663.

143. Same coat and crest, no quartering.

Jⁿ. Persehouse, of Reynald's Hall, Esqr., *wt.*, 36 *an.*, 30 March, 1663. ‡

* Dugdale means the *previous* Visitation, taken in 1614. The arms were granted to Richard Parkes by St. George, *Norroy*, on 4th February, 12 James I.

† Grandfather of the first Earl of Macclesfield.

‡ John Parshouse, of Walsall, was *disclaimed* in 1583. The above arms were granted by St. George, in 1614.

144. Same coat and crest, the former differenced by a canton gules, and the latter by a trefoil slipped also gules.

Edw. Persehouse, of Guarnall, in ^{y^e} parish of Sedgley, *at. 53 an.*, 1664. Now one of the coroners in the County.

145. Argent, a chevron gules between three bugle-horns sable. Walter Petit, of Walshall, *at. 56 an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.*

146. Vert, semée of crosses crosslet or, two organ pipes pileways of the last. Crest: A . . . head argent, crowned or, issuant from the crown a plume of five feathers also or.

Sam. Pipe, of Bilston, Esqr., *at. 22 an.*, 25 Apr., 1664.

147. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a fesse engrailed between three "falcons" † each holding in its bill a cross crosslet fitchée or; 2, Or, an eagle displayed azure [*Montgomery?*]; 3, Ermine, on a bordure gules eight horse shoes or [*Montgomery*]. Crest: A "falcon" with a cross crosslet fitchée in the bill or.

John Port, of Ilam, Esqr., *at. 11 (sic) an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.

148. Sable, three church bells argent, a canton ermine. Crest: A portcullis—Q. the color. No prooffe made of ^{y^e} Armes nor any fee payed, therefore not ent^d.

Raphe Porter, of Stallington, *at. 79 an.*, 7 Apr., 1663. ‡

149. Vert a chevron between three mullets or, a canton argent. Crest: "A catt of the mountaine" guardant "pp." This Canton, &c. Tho. Pudsey, of Seisdon, *at. 54 an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.

150. A blank shield. See in the Visitation of Shropshire.

Richard Purcell, of Little Bloxwich, *at. 70 an.*, 30 March, 1663.

[The arms are thus blazoned in *Harl. M.S.*, 6104, "Barry wavy of 6 pieces ar. and gu., on a \ sa. 3 bore's heads argent."]

* I may as well note here that the Petits mentioned by Harwood in his edition of *Erdeswick* (1844), were *not* descended from the above family; but derived their descent from Louis Petit, a French protestant refugee, who settled in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nants. See pedigree in Dr. Howard's *Mis. Gen. et Her.*, Vol. IV., p. 13.

† "Storkes" in *Harl. M.S.*, 6104. John Porte, of Ilam, was *disclaimed* in 1583.

‡ "Mr. Porter, of Stallington," was returned as *Ignobilis* at the Visitation of 1614.

151. Azure, on a fesse or a lion passant gules, in chief three bezants.

Rich. Pyot, of Streethay, *wt.* 74 *an.*, 1663.*

152. Argent, two trefoils slipped in fesse sable, a chief gules. Crest: A "wolfe's" head coupéd sable collared argent, charged with a trefoil slipped or. [In *Harl. MS.*, 6104, the crest is blazoned thus, A "tiger's head collared argt., ch. with a 3 foile or.]

Wm. Rode, of Rushton-James, *wt.* 5 . . *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

153. Argent, fretty (formed by perpendicular and horizontal lines) sable, on a canton gules a rose or. Crest: A leopard's face argent.

Tho. Rudyard, of Rudyard, Esqr., *wt.* 36 *an.*, 28 Apr., 1664.

154. Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, a trefoil azure for distinction. Crest: On the top of a "ship-mast" a beacon fired, behind it four arrows in saltire, and two ladders resting against it. [Thus blazoned in *Harl. MS.*, 6104: "A becon fired and mounted with 4 laders and 4 arrows in saltier."]

Tho. Rugeley, of Stafford, *wt.* 44 *an.*, 4 Apr., 1663.

155. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron ermine between three bull's heads cabossed argent; 2 and 3, . . . a chevron between three owls? . . . Over all a crescent for difference. Crest: A demi bull rampant erased gules, charged with a rose or, and a crescent for difference.

2. Daniel Sanders, of
Bramston, borne
24 May, 1620.

3. Joseph (?) Sanders,
of Barton under
Needwood, borne
5 Dec., 1626.

156. Argent, on a fesse gules cottised azure between three Catherine wheels sable, as many lambs passant of the field. Crest: A beacon sable, fired proper, ladder gules.

Tho Scott, of Great Barr, *wt.* 49 *an.*, 30 Apr., 1663.

157. Argent, a chevron between three dolphins embowed sable.

Jⁿ. Sergeant, of Millmeese, *wt.* 45 *an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.

James Sergeant, of Uttoxeter, uncle to John, *wt.*

66 *an.*, 20 Apr., 1663—2nd son.

* Thomas Pyot, of Cheadle, was *disclaimed* in 1583.

158. Sable, three escallops argent. No proofe of the Armes.
John Shelton, of West Bromwich, Esqr., *ct.* 47
an., 30 March, 1663.

159. Azure, a griffin segreant argent between three estoiles or.
Crest: A demi griffin segreant between two expanded wings *azure*?
the latter semée of estoiles *argent*?
Edw. Short, of Mayford, *ct.*, 34 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

160. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a lion rampant or, within a
bordure vaire; 2 and 3, Azure, a chevron between three ("bees," in
Harl. MS., 6104*), argent [*Muschamp*]. Crest: A demi man in
armour affrontée coupé at the waist proper, holding in his right
hand a sword reclining on his shoulder argent, pomel and hilt or,
on his sinister arm a round buckler gules.

Gerard Skrymshire, of Aquilate, Esqr., *ct.* 58 *an.*,
6 Apr., 1663. See in the last Visitation for the
Armes that were granted 13 Apr., 1584, to the
Skrimsh. of Aquilate.

161. Same arms and quartering. "Same crest with a U."
Jⁿ. Skrimshire, of Brockton Grange, *ct.* 40 *an.*, 6
Apr., 1663.

162. Same arms, quartering, and crest.
Jⁿ. Skrymshire, of Norbury, Esqr., *ct.* 64 *an.*, Dec.,
1664.

"See at the end concerning this family." [*Post*, p. 59.]

163. Argent, a scythe and snead in bend sinister sable, in the
fesse point a fleur-de-lis of the last. Crest: A lion passant
guardant : . . .

W^m. Sneade, of Keele=

└─┬─┘
Raphé Sneade, *ct.* 22 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

164. Vert, a stag trippant proper within a bordure engrailed
argent.
Jⁿ. Somerford, Esqr., *ct.* 62 *an.*, 6 Apr., 1663.

* These charges are by some authorities called *butterflies*, and by others *beetles*, but
it seems more probable that they are *flies* (Lat. *muscæ*) in allusion to the name
Muschamp.

165. Argent, on a bend between six mullets azure, three buck's heads cabossed or. This distinction of y^e six mullets, &c. (*sic*).

Charles Stanley, of Handsworth, *at.* 62 *an.*, 30
March, 1663.

166. Argent, three bars azure, a canton or thereon a fesse and in chief three mascles sable. Crest: A gauntlet or, grasping a broken sword argent, hilt, &c., sable. This Coate and Crest was granted to Sr. Wm. Staunford, by the name of William Staunford, of Holliwell,* in Com. Middlesex, gent., 2 May, 34 H. 8, by Xpopher Barker, Esq^r, *Garter*.

Jⁿ. Staunford, of Handsworth, *at.* 39 *an.*, 30
March, 1663.

167. Quarterly, 1, Gules, three "lapwings" [in *Harl. MS.*, 6104 "seagulls"] or within a bordure argent; 2, Gules, a chief indented or; 3, Or, an eagle's leg erased à la cuisse gules, on a chief indented azure three plates [*Tarbock*]; 4, Barry azure and argent, a bend sable, in chief a mullet or [? for distinction]. An escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly . . . [cannot be deciphered.]

2. Samuel Terrick, of Clayton Griffiths, *at.* 20 *an.*,
1663.

1. Richard Terrick, *at.* 29 *an.*, 7 Apr., 1663.

168. Ermine fretty gules, a chief of the last. No prooffe made. Benjamin Thornborough, of †. . . house, in Com. Staff, Dr. in Phisick, *at.* 36 *an.*, 2 Apr., 1663.

169. Argent, a griffin segreant gules, a crescent for difference.

W^m. Trafford, of Swythemley, Esq^r, *at.* 47 *an.*, 2
Apr., 1663.

170. Argent, ten trefoils slipped vert, a canton gules. Crest: Out of a mural coronet per pale argent and vert, an arm habited of the last holding a flag-staff or, thereon a flag per fesse ‡ of the first and second.

W^m. Turton, of West Bromwich, *at.* 36 *an.*, 30,
1663.

* Should be *Hadley*. See *Harl. MS.*, 1077, p. 61, and Visitation of 1583, in William Salt Library.

† According to Blome's *Britannia* (1673), "Dr. Benj. Thornbury" lived at *Seighford*.

‡ Or, as the flag hangs, per *pale*.

171. Same arms (without the canton) and crest.

W^m. Turton, of Alrewas, *at. 63 an.*,
30 March, 1663.

W^m. Turton, of Alrewas, *at. 26 an.*

172. Argent, a cross gules thereon four escallops or, a canton of the second. Crest: A demi lion rampant. . . This Canton &c. (*sic*).

Edw. Villiers, of Hanbury, *at. 88 an.*,
31 March, 1663.

Tho., *at. 47 an.*

173. Argent, a buck's head cabossed sable, between the attires a plain cross of the last. "No Crest."

Humphrey Vyse, of Staundon, *at. 67 an.*,
vel circa, 8 Apr., 1663.

Edw. [*Andrew*, in *Harl. MS.*, 6104] Vyse, of
Walton, *at. 48 an.*

Jn. Vyse, *at. 23.*

174. A blank shield.

Symon Unwyn,* of the Cloughouse, *at. 44 an.*, 7
Apr., 1663. No fee payed, no armes proved,
therefore not entred.

* The arms of Symon Unwyn are thus blazoned in the *Harl. MS.*, 6104: "B, a crescent arg. Int. 3 fleurs-de-lis or, in a Bordure engr. of y^e 2d." The pedigree there given states him to be the son of "Symon Unwyne, de Haurton, in Com. Wilts." He married "Barbara fil. Jo. Davénport," and had issue a son Symon "*at. 12, 1663,*" and (it may be added) a daughter Hannah, aged 45 in 1704, married to Walter Noel, of Hilcot. At the Visitation of 1583, Thomas Unwyn, of Clough, entered and signed a pedigree wherein he is stated to be fifth in descent from Jchn Unwyn, of Clough, second son of William Unwyn, of Chatterley, to which family the above arms are stated to have been "confirmed" in 1581 (24 Eliz.). But the Symon Unwyn who lived at the Clough House in 1663 was of a different family. He was descended from a family seated for several generations at Horton, Co. Wilts, of which a long pedigree (without arms) will be found in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 59. See also Howard's *Miscellanea*, ii. (N.S.) p. 353, where is a pedigree (certified in 1704 by Crompt, York Herald) shewing the

175. Argent, on a chevron, ringed at the point, between three crescents sable, two plates. Crest: A greyhound passant argent, collared sable.

Humphrey Walker, of Salt, *et. 25 an.*, 8 Apr., 1663.

176. A blank shield. To see for the Armes in last Visit.
Clement Wakelin, of Tatenhill, *et. 44 an.*, 31
March, 1663.

177. A blank shield.

Daniell Watson, of Burton-upon-Trent, =
Steward of Litchfield.

Daniell, *et. 6 an.*, 1663.

178. Gules, four mullets in cross and a canton argent. Crest: On a ducal coronet a lion passant all argent.

Wm. Wegewood, of Harracles, Esqr., *et. 28 an.*, 20.
Apr., 1663.

179. Quarterly, 1, Sable, a buck's head cabossed or; 2, Argent, a fesse sable charged with a mullet or, in chief three lozenges of the second [*Aston*]; 3, Argent, a chief vaire or and gules, over all a bend sable [*Fitzherbert*]; 4, Ermine (?) on a chief gules three bezants. Crest: [cannot be deciphered, but inscribed "a holly bush."*]

Thomas Wellys, of Whorecrosse, Esqr., *et. 57 an.*,
1 Apr., 1663.

180. Azure, on a cross quarter-pierced or, four chevrons gules; in the first quarter a trefoil slipped argent. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet gules, a demi "antelope" or, charged with a trefoil slipped . . .

Tho. Whitgreave, of Moseley, *et. 38 an.*, 1^o. Apr.,
1663.

181. "The same without a trefoile: see in the last Visit."

descent of the Noels, through Unwin, from a sister of William Frost, one of the benefactors of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; copied by the present writer from the original in the possession of Charles Perrott Noel, Esq., of Bell Hall, Worcestershire, the representatives of the Noels of Hilcot.

* In *Harl. MS.*, 6104, the crest is "Six oakes vt., tied together with a garter gu."

Tho. Whitgreave of Bridgford, in Co. Staff., Kt., *at.*
37, 4 Apr., 1663.

182. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse chequy gules and sable between three helmets azure; 2, Per fesse or and azure, three piles issuant from the chief and as many from the base all counter-changed, for "*Sharpclift*;" 3, . . . a fesse . . . in chief four crosses crosslet fitchée . . . * On an escutcheon of pretence Argent, a fesse and in chief three lozenges sable [*Aston*]. Crest: A plume of two rows, one argent and the other azure, banded chequy gules and sable.

John Whitehall, of	=	Eliz.† sole da. and h.
Parkehall, neere		of W ^m . Aston, of
Leeke, Esqr., <i>at.</i>		Parkehall, in Co.
39 <i>an.</i> , 2 Apr.,		Staff.,
1663.		[<i>torn</i>].

183. Quarterly, 1, Azure, on a chevron argent between three pheons or, as many crosses pattée gules; 2, Argent, three boar's heads coupéd close sable, a chief indented of the last [*Jenkes*]; 3, Azure, a garb or between three bezants [*Grosvenor*]. Crest: A demi tiger supporting a pheon. Q. the colours?

‡ 1, Francis Wightwick, of Whitwick, an utter Bar.
of the Inner Temple, *at.* 45 *an.*, 10 Apr., 1663.
2, *Jenkes*. 3, *Gravenor*.

184. Argent, three bends wavy azure. On an escutcheon of pretence Per pale gules and azure, an eagle displayed or, within a bordure engrailed of the last [for *Mitton*]. Crest: A "wolfe's head [erased] prop."

Sr. Tho. Wilbraham, =	Eliz. da. and so. h.
of Weston, Bt.,	to Edw. Mitton,
<i>at.</i> 38 <i>an.</i> , 23	of Weston <i>sub-</i>
Sep., 1663.	<i>tus</i> Lizard.

185. § Paly . . . and . . . , on a chief . . . three lozenges . . . Ex sigillo antiquo. Q. the colours?

* Query if intended for *Hollyns* who bore Argent, a chevron and in chief three crosses formée fitchée azure. See Sleight's *History of Leek*, pp. 199, 211, 215.

† Should be *Frances*. *Ib.* 210, 215.

‡ "Humphrey Wightwyke, of Whitweke," was *disclaimed* in 1583.

§ Paly of eight or and gules, on a chief argent three lozenges of the second. "The coate altered by Sr. Edw. Walker; and for y^e 3 lozenges 3 roses gu." (*Harl. MS.*, 6104).

Rich. Wilkes, of Wilenhall, *wt.* 76 *an.*, 10 Apr.,
1663.

186. Argent, three mullets pierced sable. Crest: Out of a mural coronet or, a demi griffin argent holding a mullet sable.

John Wollaston, of Walshall, borne 5 May, 1617; *wt.* 46 *an.*, 3 Apr., 1663.

Tho., *wt.* 19 *an.*

187. Argent, a talbot passant gules.

Sr. Charles Wolsley, of Wolsley, Bt., *wt.* 33 *an.*, 3
Apr., 1663.

188. Gules, a chevron between three "mallards" volant proper. No prooffe made of the armes—descended from Wolrich, of Dudmaston in Shropsh.

Gorway Wolrich, of Coppice Hall, *wt.* 34 *an.*, 30
Aug., 1663.

189. Sable, a fesse wavy humettée between three wolf's heads erased sable. Crest: Under a tree proper, a "wolfe" statant or. No prooffe made.

Francis Wolveston, of Stotfold, *wt.* 34 *an.*, *vel circa*,
31 March, 1663.

190. Sable, on a bend argent three fleurs-de-lis of the field. Crest: A wolf's head erased sable, collared or. No prooffe made.

James Wood, of Uttoxeter, *wt.* 45 *an.*, 29 Apr.,
1664.

191. Gules, a cross between twelve crosses crosslet or. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a mount vert, issuant therefrom a cross, the ends pattée, gold.

In glass at the church of Womburne, and painted antiently on the Seate there belonging to this family.

Edw. Woodhouse, of the Woodhouse, in the parish
of Womburne, *wt.* 40 *an.*, 1664.

192. Argent, a cross voided sable. Qy. the quartg.?

Jonathan Woodnath, of Rowcester, Esqr., *wt.* 46
an., 2 Apr., 1663.

193. Or, three piles sable, a canton ermine. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, a boar's head ermine.

Sr. Walter Wrotsley, of Wrotsley, Bart., *et. 32 an.*,
8 Apr., 1663.

194. Per pale . . and . . , a bend engrailed. . . Crest: A leopard's face . . crowned . . No prooffe made.

Mathew Wright, of Frodswall, *et. 45 an.*, 19 Oct.,
1664.

195. Argent, three bugle-horns sable stringed vert. Crest: In a ducal coronet or, two wings endorsed argent. Motto: "*A plesance.*"

Sr. John Wyrley, of Hampstead, knighted by K.
Ch. the 1st, at Whitehall, 4 June, 1641; *et. . .*
an., 11 Apr., 1663.

196. Azure, a cross pattée or, a canton argent. Crest: A martlet sable guttée d'or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis argent.

Tho. Warde, of Shenston partie, *et. 33*
an., a^o. 1664.

Wm., *et. 28 an.*, (*sic*).

[There is some mistake here. The pedigree, as given in *Hart. MS.*, 6104, is as follows:—

Thom. Ward, de . . . =
|
Allexander =
|
Thomas, *et. 33*, 1664 =
|
Allexander, *et. 9*, 1664.]

197. Or, an eagle displayed regardant sable.

Philip Weston, of Rugeley, Esqr., *et. 27 an.*, a^o.
1664.

CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF SKRIMSHIRE.

[See No. 162.]

The originall and paternall progenitor of ye descendants, as is to be proved by antient records, was that famous and renowned kt̄,

Sr. Alexander Caron, standard bearer to Alexand', the first of that name, K. of Scotland; which worthy gentleman being sent in the year 1100 by the King, his master, against a seditious crew of rebels that had long disturbed the quiet of the realme, made toward them with all possible expedition. How bee it the enemy, that was backt wth sundry great barons and peeres of the realme, had assembled so huge an armie that the King's party in comparison of them was but a few; yet, nevertheless, Sr. Alex., being no whit daunted wth their multitude, gave so corragious and valiant an onset as he not only put y^{em} to flight, but tooke many of them in y^e chase and deprived y^{em} of life as yey had deserved; in so much as after this . . . the realme continued in peace for many years. Wherefore he was highly rewarded at the King's hands, and at that time named *Skringeour*, that is to say, a hardy fighter, which name is vulgarly written *Skrymshire*, and the coate of armes of the said Alexander, which is still continued to posterity, viz., Gules, a lyon ramp. or, within a bordure vary ar. and b., he had then added to it for his crest A lyon ramp. holding a crooked sword, which being in use in those days was the fashion of y^e sword Sr Alex. fought with all in that memorable victory nere the river of Spane. The first of the name that planted himselfe in England was Patrick Skrymgeour, or Shrymsher, a younger brother of the famyly, who attended David 2^d., son of Edgar,* K. of Scotts at such time as he made his abode in the English Court wth Maude his sister, wife of Henry the 1st, K. of England; which David espoused for wife the daughter of Waldofe, Earle of North' and Huntingdon, and in her right was Earle of North' and Huntingdon, and had issue Henry, by whome the Earldome was annexed to the Crowne of Scotland. The above-named Patrick Skrymshire, being highly in grace wth David, obtained by his meanes many large possessions in the north partes of this realme.

* Edgar, King of Scotland, died without issue, David was his *brother*; and they (as well as Alexander I. and Maud, or Matilda, wife of King Henry I.) were children of Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

THE NAMES OF THE PARTICULAR PERSONS RESIDING WITH IN YE SEVERALL HUNDREDS IN STAFFORDSH., AS WERE DISCLAYMED AT YE PUBLIQUE ASSIZES HELDE AT STAFFORD, ULT. AUG., 1664.

PIREHILL HUNDRED.

THE NORTH-EASTERN PART.

Audley	Tho. Kelsall	Little Chell . .	W ^m . Bourne
Acton-Trussell	Fran. Dovy	Longton	Rich. Foley †
Amerton. . . .	J ⁿ . Swan	Marston, <i>juxta</i>	} Thomas Palmer
Baddiley. . . .	J ⁿ . Cookes	Stafford. . . .	
Barlaston	{ Tho. Turton	Mayford. . . .	{ Tho. Daintrey
	{ Tho. Procter		{ J ⁿ . Biddulph
Balterley	Rich. Kelsall	Milwich	W ^m . Hurlbutt
Burslem	Balthazar Ben *	Mayre	Rob. Picken
Clayton	Rich. Lovett	Newcastle-	} Randle Lovett
Cotwalton	Tho. Cotton	under-Line	
Chatwall. . . .	W ^m . Adams	Oulton.	Tho. Shelley
Darlaston	Cooknidge (<i>sic</i>)	Sareley Greene	Robt. Porter
	{ Tho. Fenton	Shelton	J ⁿ . Lovet
Fenton-Cul-	{ Rich. Nichols	Shelton in	} W ^m . Lovet
vert	{ Tho. Browne	Penkhull . . .	
Forton	Rich. Lowe	Stone.	{ Raph Smith
Fenton-Vivian	Robt. Bagnall		{ Tho. Challoner
Hardwick	{ James Launder	Rowley, <i>al's</i>	} W ^m . Rowley
	{ Tho. Launder	Turnhurst . .	
Hondford	{ Tho. Bere . . .		
	{ Tho. Corbet		

* "The family of *Bell*," says Mr. Ward, in his *History of Stoke-upon-Trent* (p. 411), "attained some consideration in the middle of the seventeenth century; the then head of it was *Balthazar Bell*, gentleman, who was one of the overseers of the poor of Stoke in 1648, and was summoned at the Heralds' Visitation at Stafford in 1664, to show by what right he claimed the distinction of bearing a coat of arms; *an honour he chose rather to disclaim than to incur the risk or expense of maintaining.*" On what authority Mr. Ward asserts that Mr. Bell *voluntarily* disclaimed "the distinction of bearing a coat of arms" does not appear.

† This Richard Foley was the eldest son of Richard Foley, of Stourbridge, who was disclaimed at the Visitation of Worcestershire in 1634. The latter is generally stated to have been a native of Stourbridge, and the son of one Edward Foley of that place. But that is not the fact. He was the son of Richard Foley, of *Dudley*, where he was born, in 1580, and where he resided till about the year 1630, when he removed to Stourbridge. Notwithstanding his "disclaimer," Richard Foley, sen., sealed a deed (*penes me*) dated 1646, with the following arms: Argent, a fesse engrailed between three cinquefoils sable, a plain bordure of the last; impaling (in right of his second wife, Alice, sister of George Brindley, of the *Hyde*, Kinver), Per pale or and sable, a chevron

THE SOUTH-WEST PART.

Bishton	Rich. Baker	} Stafford	} George Fowler								
Bromley-Hurst	Wm. Alport			} Simon Fowler							
Chartley. . . .	Wm. Henworth				} Tho. Palmer						
Eccleshall. . . .	Rob. Boswell *					} John Wilson					
	Wm. Martin						} Edw. Wilson				
High Offley. . . .	Rob. Ithell †							} James Greene			
	Dutton Hill								} Tho. Davenport		
Heywood	Edw. Cooke									Sugnell	Char. Bradock
Paget's Brom- ley.	} Tho. (Howard ?)									} Weston <i>sup'</i>	} Rich. Squire
Salt	Wm. Robin	Whitgreve. . .	Rich. Wolrich								

SEISDON HUNDRED.

Amblecott. . .	George Gibbons	} Rowley. . . .	} Tho. Groves §		
Bilston.	John Tomkys			} Rich. Russell	
	John Perry				} Henry Haddon ¶
Codsall	Rich. Sheldon				
Penne	Wm. Bache	} George Brindley**			
				} John Parrot	

between three escallops counterchanged. Richard Foley, of Longton, was baptized at Dudley, March 27th, 1608; he married Margaret Brindley, the sister of his father's second wife, and is stated to have subsequently married two other wives, but at the Worcestershire Visitation of 1682, he had no surviving male issue.

* The arms borne by *Bosville*, of Eccleshall, as engraved in the margin of Plot's map were Argent, five lozenges in fesse gules, in chief three bear's heads erased sable muzzled of the field. "Robert Bosville, Esq.," was a subscriber to Plot's work.

† John *Ethyll*, of High Offley, was returned as *ignobilis* at the Visitation of 1614.

‡ Walter Foxe, of Salt, was *ignobilis* in 1614.

§ The arms used by Grove, of Rowley-Regis, were: Argent, a chevron between three leaves vert, on a canton gules as many crescents of the field (*M.I.* at Aldridge).

¶ This family sealed with Argent, a human leg couped at the thigh and embowed azure. Crest: A cubit arm in armour holding an arrow. A variation of this coat has been recently granted to a descendant of the family.

|| Jordan, of Dunsley, Kinver, sealed with Sable, an eagle displayed in bend between two cottises argent, a sinister canton or. The same arms are engraved for the family in the margin of Plot's map.

** George Brindley, son of William Brindley of Willenhall, was an ironmaster at the "Hyde," Kinver, and a Justice of the Peace. In the *Harl. MS.*, 2119, is a pedigree of the family, drawn up by Randle Holme in 1637, in which the descent is traced, or rather *suggested*, from the Brindleys of Wistaston, Co. Chester, who bore Per pale or and sable, a chevron between three escallops counterchanged. One of the family recorded a pedigree at the Visitation of London taken in 1633-4, but the arms were "respited." Dr. Wilkes, speaking of the *Hyde*, says: "Here was the first mill for rolling and splitting iron that was erected in England. One Brindley,

Sedgley	{ John Bradley, of the Wood	Tresell and Seisdon	{ Tho. Doleman
Oken	{ Capt. Rog. Hick- man *	Wolverham- ton	{ Wm. Pinson Rog. Birch

T O T M O N S L O W H U N D R E D .

Bradnays . . .	Mich. Nickins	Bagnoll	Mr. Murrell
Cheadle-Eaves	Rich. Mountford	Bradshaw,	{ Mr. Rode
Coltsmore . . .	Mich. Nichole	<i>juxta</i> Horton	
Finney Lane . .	Wm. Finney †	Butterton . . .	Samp. Stubbs
Grendon	Xpopher Turner	Cauldon	J ⁿ . Finney
Hillhouse . . .	Tho. Weston	Cundon	Tho. Leake
Ipstones	James Jenney	Colepit.	Francis Finney
Evaston	Tho. Wood	Lynhouse,	{ J ⁿ . Leake
Leeke	Tho. Jodrell ‡	<i>juxta</i> Horton	

whose posterity enjoyed it till about twenty years ago, went into Germany, there acted the part of a fool, and from thence brought this excellent machine, which has been so serviceable, and has brought so much money to this country." Richard Foley, who married George Brindley's sister, is generally said to be the hero of this story.

* On 1st February, 1708, Nathan Hickman, of Oken, had a grant of the following arms to him and his descendants, and the descendants of his grandfather Richard Hickman, of the same place: Per pale indented or and azure, two fleurs-de-lis in fesse counterchanged. Crest: A spaniel dog couchant argent, spotted sable, collared gules. (*Add. MS., B.M., 14831.*)

† An obituary notice of a Mrs. Sarah Fynney, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1781, gave rise to an angry correspondence in that venerable periodical. The lady in question was described as the widow of Samuel Fynney, of Fynney, in the county of Stafford, Esq., "who was descended by the greatest line by birth from John Baron Fenis, kinsman to William the Conqueror." In the next magazine, a correspondent wrote that he had searched the College of Arms "expecting a great fund of entertainment from the perusal of the genealogy of so eminent a family," but to his surprise he could there find "no trace of either name or arms." This elicited a rejoinder from some member of the family, who asserted that the Fynneys were a branch of the great house of Fiennes; their immediate ancestor being William, a younger brother of Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre. This William, it is stated, "inherited the Fynney estate in Staffordshire," and died in 1584, having had (with other issue) a son, William Fynney, "who was seated at Cannock or Canke." The whole pedigree will be found in Mr. Sleight's *History of Leek*, p. 101 *et seq.*, but it is right to add that that gentleman does not vouch for the authenticity of the genealogy; he merely states that it is copied from "Jacob's *Peerage*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and other sources." How is this illustrious descent to be reconciled with the facts that "William Fynney, of Canke," was disclaimed by Glover, at Stafford, on 21st Aug., 1583; that another William Fynney, also of "Canke," is described as *ignobilis* in the list of persons summoned to appear at the Visitation of 1614; and that three members of the same family were disclaimed by Dugdale in 1664?

‡ The arms engraved in Plot's map for Jodrell, of Moorhouse, Leek, are Sable, three buckles argent.

Narrow-dale . . .	John Bagshaw	Longner	Geo. Goodwin
Oncot, <i>juxta</i> {	Tho Sutton	Rushton	{ Tho. Hickin-
Alton	{ Wm. Bagnall		bothom *
Park-helme . . .	Rich. Heath	Stanshope . . .	Phil. Jackson†
	{ Peter Lightfoot	Stanley	Jn. Fearnihogh
	{ Dan. Spateman	Winyates, {	John Brough ‡
Uttoxeter . . .	{ Wm. Gilbert	Leeke-Frith }	
	{ George Bowyer		
	{ George Butler		

OFFLOW HUNDRED.

THE SOUTH PART.

Aldritch	{ Raph Devell	Hamerwich . .	Wm. Heath
	{ John Harrison	Hints	John Devell
Calingwood . .	Hen. Milward	Pelshall	Rob. Orme
Delves	Wm. Smalewood	Rushall and {	John Birch
Drayton-Bas-	{ Wm. Pretty	Goscote	{ Tho. Woorsey
set.		Tipton	Edw. Nitingale
Dunstall	Jn. Bott §		{ Hen. Stone
Great Barr and	{ Jn. Freeman	Walshall, {	Tho. Shepheard
Aldrich	{ Tho. Addes	Burrough . . .	{ Wm. Smith
	{ Wm. Piddock		{ George Hill
Handsworth . .	{ Rich. Smallbroke	Walshall, {	Tho. Ball
	{ Hen. Cookes ¶	Forreine . . .	{ Jn. Hawkes, of
Great Blox-	{ Rich. Parker	Wednesfield . .	Shelfield
wich.		Wednesbury . .	Walt. Lane
	{ Wm. Hunt	West Brom-	{ Josiah Freeman
Harbourn and	{ Wm. Birch	wich and {	Tho. Jesson
Smethwick . . .	{ Tho. Parker	Sandwell . . .	
	{ Mr. Rawton	Willenhall . .	Jn. Tunkys
	{ Tho. Milward		

* John Higginbotham, of Rushton, was disclaimed in 1583.

† Jackson, of Stansop, bore, according to Plot's map, Argent, a lion passant gules, on a chief of the last three battle-axes of the first.

‡ *Burgh*, of Winyates, bore Argent, on a saltire sable five swans proper. (*Plot.*)

§ Bott, of Dunstall, Or, a chevron ermine between three mullets pierced sable. (*Plot's map.*)

¶ This family entered a pedigree at the Visitation of Warwickshire taken in 1682, and claimed to bear a chevron between three attires of a stag, which, being the coat of *Cocks*, of Worcestershire, was not allowed. At the date of this Visitation Henry Cookes, of Handsworth, was dead, *s.p.*, and the line was carried on by his brother, John Cookes, of Harbury, Co. Warwick.

THE NORTH PART.

Ashenbrooke .	Hen. Sprott *	Handsaker . . .	{ Edw. Wescote
	{ Richd. Bull		{ Mr. Bayley
Barton-under-	{ Wm. Holland,	Longdon. . . .	{ Jn. Sneade
Needwood . .	{ senior	Marchington .	{ Jn. Gilbert
	{ Wm. Holland,	Pipe <i>cu'</i>	{ Wm. Hamersley
	{ junr.	<i>membris.</i> . . .	
Burton <i>sup'</i>	{ Jn. Penifather		{ Tho. Rodes
Trent	{ John Cox	Tamworth. . .	{ Ric. Eggington
	{ Q. if his son be		{ Tho. Gilbert
	{ of Stapenhill?		{ Walt. Ashmore
Farewell. . . .	Mr. Briscow	Tamhorne . . .	Walt. Astley
Fradley	{ Humph. Gilbert	Wiggington. .	{ Jn. Darlaston
	{ Jn. Allen		

CUDLESTON HUNDRED.

Acton-Trussell	{ Francis Dovy	Hatherton. . .	{ Jn. Nickyns
	{ Lewis Dickenson	Lynehill. . . .	{ Jn. Fletcher
Butterton . . .	{ Humphrey Kel-	Penkridge. . .	{ Rob. Phillips
	{ sall		{ Wm. Southill
Brockton . . .	Walter Brindley	Robaston . . .	{ Jn. Eggington †
Brewood. . . .	{ Tho. Staunton	Meere and	{ Rich. Lowe
	{ Tho. James	Forton	
Burton and	{ Rich. Wilson	Sardon Magna	{ Tho. Kempson
Richardscote			{ Mich. Nickins
Cowley	Jn. Fowke		{ Tho. Launder
Chillington . .	Wm. Smith	Rugeley	{ Rob. Everard
Gnowsall . . .	Wm. Adams		{ Rich. Persell

* "Edward Spratt, of Ashmeerbroke," was disclaimed in 1583.

† John Egginton, of "Roberson," was disclaimed in 1583.

THE MANOR & PARISH OF BLYMHILL

(Continued from Vol. I., page 384).

ERRATA.

VOL. I.

- Page 292, line 33, leave out the comma at the end of the line.
- „ 293, line 1, *for* heiress *read* coheiress.
- „ the last three full lines are defective; *for* remembrancer *read* remembrancer's; *for* 1 *read* 19; and *for* Newp *read* Newport.
- „ 295, line 14, *for* 1250 *read* 1259.
- „ 298, note, last line but 10 insert *inq.* before 4 Edw. III.
last line but one, before *Nomina* insert the reference number 6.
- „ 301, last line but 5, at the end of the line, instead of full stop *read* comma.
- „ 304, note, *for* Ormerod *read* Ormerod's.
- „ 313, line 14, *for* 1826 *read* 1256.
- „ 326, Lane Pedigree, 2nd portion, line 1, *for* Margaret *read* Catherine, and in last line but 2, *for* Thos. Amler *read* John Amler.
- „ 329, *instead* of lines 23, 24 *read*, His Majesty likewise acknowledged the services of her brother Colonel John Lane, of Bentley, by settling a pension of £500 *per annum* upon him for life, and further honoured his memory after his death by a grant of augmentation of &c.
- „ 334, line 35, *for* 1332 *read* 1339.
- „ 383, note, line 6, *for* 1487 *read* 1486.

VOL. II.

- Page 78, line 17, *for* 1680 *read* 1630.

I suppose this Eleanor to have been the second wife of Sir Thomas Harcourt, Knight, son of Sir Thomas, and grandson of Sir William Harcourt, Knights, and ancestor by his first wife of the extinct Earls Harcourt; and I suppose her to have been the daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor, Knight, the son of Joane D'Oyley (heiress of Raunton), and the sister of Sir Thomas Lewknor, who carried on the line. Her son, John Harcourt, will have inherited Raunton, and probably other Harcourt estates in Staffordshire, by virtue of a fine levied by her nephew, Sir Roger Lewknor, the son of Sir Thomas, in 13 Edw. IV. (1473), whereby he settled the Manor of Raunton on (his cousin) John Harcourt, Esq.

John Harcourt, of Raunton, Co. Stafford, Esq., the son of Eleanor, who thus succeeded to Raunton, Wiverston, and, as I suppose, also a share of the manor of Blymhill, presented to the church of Blymhill, in conjunction with others, in 1485.

By virtue of this entail the manor of Raunton will have devolved on Sir Roger Lewknor the son of Joane D'Oyley. This Roger Lewknor, who resided at Bradhurst, Co. Sussex, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Carew, of Molesford, Co. Bucks, Knight, and died in 1401. Their eldest son, Thomas Lewknor, was then 19 years of age. They had also a younger son, John, from whom the Lewknors of Acrise, Co. Kent, were descended, and I suppose Eleanor Harcourt to have been the daughter of the same Sir Roger. Sir Thomas Lewknor, the eldest son, was, in 1403, found heir, through his grandmother, Joane D'Oyley, to the extensive estates of the Tregoze family, at Goring, Co. Sussex, and elsewhere in that county, and removed his seat to Goring. He was thrice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Carew, of Beddington, Co. Surrey, by whom he had no issue; secondly to Phelippa, relict of Sir Richard Berners, and daughter and eventual heiress of Walter Dalyngrigge, son of Sir Roger Dalyngrigge, of Bodeham Castle, Co. Sussex, Knight. His last wife, Catherine, survived him, and her inquisition p. m. was held in 21 Edw. IV. Sir Thomas Lewknor left six sons, between whom his large estates were divided. The eldest son, Sir Roger Lewknor, however, succeeded to Stoke D'Oyley and the principal estates, and died in 1475, leaving six sons and three daughters, of whom Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded to Stoke D'Oyley. In the meantime the manor of Raunton, after the death of John de Knightley, who held it for life, appears to have been given by Roger Lewknor (the son of Joane D'Oyley) to his kinsman, Thomas D'Oyley, heir male of the D'Oyleys, to support his dignity; and with him and his issue it remained, by favour of the Lewknors, for several years, until John D'Oyley, Esq., the son of Edward and grandson of the said Thomas D'Oyley, having inherited, through his mother, considerable estates in Suffolk and removing to that county, Sir Roger Lewknor (son of Sir Thomas), in whom the reversion was vested, determined that after John D'Oyley's death it should return to his own family. Accordingly a fine was levied of Raunton manor (Ped. Fin., 13 Edw. IV.) whereby it was arranged that after John D'Oyley's death it should pass to John Harcourt, Esq., a younger son of the house of Staunton Harcourt, and grandson maternally of (the elder) Sir Roger Lewknor (House of D'Oyley, p. 100).

He is said to have married Margaret Bracy,¹ by whom he had a son, Thomas. The said Thomas Harcourt, of Raunton, Esq., died Feb. 20th, 1487. He held the Vill of Raunton, the manor of Milnemeese, and lands, &c., in Worseton and Ellnall of Simon Harcourt, Esq., lands and tenements in Epanhall, Harkedon Hill, Durslow, and Eccleshall of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, a messuage in Bussecote of Thomas Willoughby, Lord de Broke, by the service of fealty and the payment of a rent of 6s., of which the annual value is 30s., lands &c., in Horseley, of the Rector of Eccleshall, lands in Willabrig, of . . . Corbet, and divers lands and tenements in Covyn, Blymhall, and Chorleton, of Elen Brigg,² widow, by fealty and a rent of 1d., of which the annual value is 40s. John Harecourt is his son and heir, aged 23 at the date of the inquisition, which was taken on October 12th, 1487.³ The said Thomas Harcourt married Isabel, daughter of Hugh Egerton, of Wrinehill, Esq., and had by her two sons, namely John, who succeeded him at Raunton, and Richard Harcourt, of Church Eaton, in the County of Stafford, whose son, Walter Harcourt, was of Tamworth in 1583, where he was buried 8th January, 1598. Walter Harcourt married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Comberford, by whom he had a son, Edward, buried at Tamworth 4th September, 1609, where this branch of the family remained in decay a little longer.⁴

John Harcourt, of Raunton, Esq., the elder son of Thomas, occurs as one of the joint patrons of Blymhill Church in 1544.⁵ He married Ann (or Joan) daughter of Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas, Knight, by whom he had Robert, Simon, and several other children.

Robert Harcourt, of Raunton, Esq., the elder son, married a daughter of . . . Scryven, of Shropshire, but died without

¹ She is called the daughter of William Bracy, of Pembridge, Co. Hereford, in the Herald's Visitation, as also in a pedigree given by Nichols in his History of Leicestershire (Vol. IV., p. 1025) but in a note to Vol. IV., p. 519,* he says: "By a record, given by Chetwynd, (p. 274, of Mich. 28 Hen. VI., Co. Banc. rot. 451,) compared with Erdeswick (art. Gayton) this Margaret seems to have been the daughter and coheir of William Burley, of Bromscroft, Co. Salop, and relict of Bracy." ² I am unable to account for the tenure of Coven and Blymhill by Elen Brigg, widow, in 1487. There is no mention of any mesne lord between the Harcourts and Staffords in the inquisition of 1560. ³ Inq. p.m., 3 Hen. VII., No. 114. ⁴ Nichols' Leicestershire, Vol. IV., p. 520.* ⁵ The Rector was admitted on the presentation of William Stanford, and Thomas Shedulton, clerk, by the concession of Edward Mytton, of Weston-under-Lyziard, John Lane, of Hyde, John Harecourt, of Raunton, and James Moreton, of Turnehill, Esquires, rightful patrons for this turn.

Arms: gules, two bars or.

PEDIGREE OF HARCOURT OF RAUNTON. (TABLE I).

Richard de Harcourt, 1278. = Margaret dau. and coheir of John Beke of Eresby.

This pedigree is principally taken from Nichols' History of Leicestershire, vol. I, p. 519*

John de Harcourt, of Bosworth 1298, living 1318. = Eleanor, dau. of Zouch.

Sir William Harcourt, Knight, 1st husband; = Joan, sister of Richard Lord Grey of Codnor, remarried to Ralph de Ferrers, whose widow she was husband of Joan 1318 (Chetwynd p. 139). in 1351; dead 1371 (Chetwynd p. 134). Ralph de Ferrers, Knight, was seized of Ellenhall for life in 1377 (Chetwynd pp. 130, 140).

1. Richard Harcourt, dead = 2. Sir Thomas Harcourt, Knight, 1376 and = Alice, dau. of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield. 1407; survived till Ap. 12, 1417 (Chetw. p. 135) nearly 99 years after his mother was married.

Katherine, unmarried 1351.

Elizabeth, unmar. 1351, wife of Thos. Asteley, Jun. 1371.

Joan, dau. of Robert Francis of Foremark, co. Derby, 1407; 1st wife.

Sir Thomas Harcourt, Knight, born 1377; a Knight in 1417; died 1420.

Sir Roger Lewknor, Knight, and sister of Sir Thomas Lewknor, Knight.

Richard Harcourt, = Margaret, dau. of Little Sardon; in Ellenhall settlement after his four nephews, 1430, 1. (Chetw. pp. 133, 135).

1. Sir Robert Harcourt of Bosworth, K. G., 1441.

Edith, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas St. Clere; 1st wife.

2. Sir Richard Harcourt of Witham, co. Becks, at date of Will Sept. 25, proved Oct. 25, 1486.

Catherine, relict of Sir Miles Stapleton, last will Sept. 5, proved Jan. 23, 1488; 2nd wife.

3. John Harcourt, of Raunton, co. Staff. Esq., living Dec. 8, 1485.

Margaret Bracy.

Sir William Harcourt, Knight; in Ellenhall settlement after his brothers Robert and Richard 1430, 1 (Chetwynd, 129); testament Jan. 4, 1481; proved May 2, 1494; to be buried at Aston juxta Birmingham (Dugdale's Warw: vol. ii. p. 891).

John Harcourt = Anne, dau. of J. Norris

Christopher Harcourt, d. v.p.

William Harcourt of Cornbury Park, co. Oxon.

Thomas Harcourt, Esq., died Feb. 20, 1487.

Sir Robert Harcourt, Kt. of the body to K. Henry VII., 1501.

Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton, Knt.; from whom descended the extinct Earls Harcourt.

Miles Harcourt d. unmarried.

Richard Harcourt *1604/1638* son, living 1512-3.

John Harcourt, of Randon, Esq., 1529, 1544. Knight.

Richard Harcourt, of Church Eaton co. Staff. 2nd son.

John Harcourt died s.p.m.

Simon Harcourt, *at. 34*, Jan. 1560; 2nd son, and heir in blood to his brother Robert.

Richard Harcourt 3rd son; married

Anthony Harcourt, 4th son.

William Harcourt, of Wincham, co. Cest.

Margaret Harcourt, daughter and heir of Leftwich of Wincham.

Robert Harcourt of Raunton, Esq., mar: dau. of Stryven, but d. June 20, 1558, s.p.l.

Michael Ludford, = Elizabeth, remarried of Anasley; d. 34 to Clement Throckmorton, living 1605. Leicester. 1st husb.

Richard Harcourt, = of Wincham.

Robert Anthony Edmund Robert

Edward Harcourt.

John Harcourt died s.p.m.

George Ludford, of Anasley, son and heir, bapt. 1583.

John Harcourt, of Wincham.

Robert John Robert

Thomas Harcourt d.s.p.

John Harcourt died s.p.m.

Robert Harcourt of Raunton, Esq., mar: dau. of Stryven, but d. June 20, 1558, s.p.l.

Richard Harcourt, = of Wincham.

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George Ludford, of Anasley, son and heir, bapt. 1583.

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John Harcourt died s.p.m.

George Ludford, of Anasley, son and heir, bapt. 1583.

John Harcourt, of Wincham.

Robert John Robert

Edward Harcourt.

John Harcourt died s.p.m.

George Ludford, of Anasley, son and heir, bapt. 1583.

John Harcourt, of Wincham.

Robert John Robert

Edward Harcourt.

legitimate issue. At the inquisition taken after his death, which was held 2nd January, 2 Eliz. (1560), it was found that a certain John Harecourt, Esq., father of the Robert Harecourt named in the Queen's writ, was seized (*inter alios*) of and in the manors of Bessecote, Milne, and Ronton, in the County of Stafford, as also of certain lands and tenements in Blymghyll, in the same County, which last were held of the *Lord Stafford* by fealty and a rent of 1s. *per annum*, and were of the annual value of thirteen shillings and fourpence. Robert was the son and heir male of the said John Harecourt. The said Robert died at Fawesley, in the County of Northampton, 20th June, 5 Phil. and Mary (1558). Simon, son of the aforesaid John Harecourt, is brother and nearest heir of Robert, and is now thirty-four years of age and more.¹ The said Robert died, as has been stated without lawful issue, but he had several illegitimate children to whom he bequeathed his estates, including those at Blymhill, and Coven.

His will was disputed by his brother, Simon Harcourt, but unsuccessfully, as appears by the following record of proceedings in chancery, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, between George Vyes, plaintiff, and Cassandra Cook, executrix of the will of Robert Harcourt, defendant, for performance of agreement:—"Premisses, Robert Harcourt being seized of the manors of Ronton and Freeford, and of lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Ronton, Ecclesal, Croxton, Elnall, Blymhill, Coven, Whittington, Freforde, Morfall, Longdon, and Strehaye, in the County of Stafford, and in the City of Lichfield, and of other lands, &c., in the County of Warwick, devised the same by his will, or most part thereof, to the defendant for her life, with remainder to her children, illegitimately born and begotten between them, upon which Simon Harcourt, wishing to overthrow the said will, prosecuted divers long and tedious suits against her; when she applied to the plaintiff to undertake her defence and get the will established, promising him a lease of part of the said estates. The plaintiff established the said will, and the defendant refuses to perform her agreement."²

It is stated in a Chetwynd MS., written in 1680 and now in the Salt Library at Stafford, as some excuse for this licentious life and shameful alienation of the family estates, that Robert Harcourt married his wife only in obedience to his father's commands and with great aversion, being before engaged, both by his promise

¹ Inq. p.m. 2 Eliz. 1. ps., No. 132. ² Proceedings in Chancery, *temp.* Q. Eliz., Vol. III., p. 199.

and affections, to Cassandra Cook. The controversy concerning the inheritance of his estates was carried on for many years, and finally determined by the award and arbitrement of John Grey, of Enville, and Robert Harcourt, of Ronton Abbey, Esquires, by which it was settled that all the tenements of which the said Robert died seized in Grendon, Dorden, Whittington, and Waverton in the county of Warwick (which, together with the manor of Freeford and certain messuages and tenements in Lichfield, and in Serle and Lullington, in the counties of Derby and Leicester, came to the Harcourts through Margaret Bracy), should go to Michael Ludford, of Wetherley, co. Leicester, Esqr., and Elizabeth his wife (the daughter and heiress of Simon Harcourt) and their heirs, and all the lands in Staffordshire, which included Raunton, Seighford, Milnmeese, Bessecote, Blymhill, and Coven, should descend to John Harcourt and his heirs male lawfully begotten, and for want of such issue to his younger brothers successively in like manner.

John Harcourt, who was the eldest son of Robert Harcourt by Cassandra Cook, accordingly succeeded to these estates. He was of Raunton in 1583, and was then married to Margaret, daughter of Anthony Gibson, of Ridgeley, Co. Stafford, by whom he had a son, Humphrey, then 16 years of age, and three daughters.¹

By indenture, made 20th December, 29 Eliz. (1586), between John Harecourt, of Ronton Hall, Co. Stafford, Esqr., of one part and Walter Giffard, of High On, Co. Stafford, Esqr., of the other part, the said John Harecourt sells to the said Walter Giffard all that his manor, messuage, or farm at Blymhill, in the aforesaid County, wherein one William Rutter now dwelleth, and all and singular the lands, grounds, meadows, leasowes, pastures, fishings, realties, court barons, leets, views of frank pledges, franchises, liberties; privileges and warrens, and all issues, &c., whatsoever of him the said John Harecourt in Bryneton and Blymhill, or in either of them, together with the advowson, donation, presentation, right of patronage and free disposition of the Rectory, church or parsonage of Blymhill aforesaid.² To secure this purchase a fine was levied in the Queen's Court at Westminster, in the octave of St. Hillary, 29 Eliz. (1587), between Walter Giffard, Esqr., plaintiff, and John Harecourt, Esqr., and Margaret his wife, and Robert Harecourt, gent., deforciant, concerning one messuage, 100 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow

¹ Vincent's Collections for Staffordshire at the Heralds' College. ² Bradford Evidences.

Arms: Gules, two bars or, with a crescent in centre for a difference.

PEDIGREE OF HARCOURT OF RAUNTON (TABLE II.)

John Harcourt, natural son of Robert Harcourt; of Raunton Hall, Esq., = Margaret, daughter of Anthony Gibson, of Ridgeley, co. Stafford. 1583 and 1614; sold the Blymhill estate, in 1586.

Humphrey Harcourt, of Milheese, co. Stafford, *æt.* 16, 1583, ob. v. p. = Bridget, daughter of Francis Biddulph, of Biddulph, co. Stafford.

1 Francis Harcourt, = Dorothy, dau. of of Raunton, Esq., Sir Alexander <i>æt.</i> 22, in 1614; Brett, of died 1648. co. Somerset.	2 Lawrence	3 Humphrey Harcourt living in Cotton Hill, co. Stafford.	4 Bennett	5 Oliver, all died s.p.	6 Valentine	1 Wilgifford, wife of Brian Lane, of Cotton Hill, co. Stafford.	2 Lucy	3 Anne	4 Dorothy	5 Bridget wife of Robert Davies.
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Alexander Harcourt, of Raunton, Esq., <i>æt.</i> 24, 4 April, 1663.	= Mary, dau. of William Berington, of Motchall, co. Salop.	Francis Harcourt, 2nd son, d'ed s.p. 37 4 April, 1663.	Anne, Lady Abbess of the Teresians at Antwerp; <i>æt.</i> 4 April, 1663.	Mary, <i>æt.</i> 35, 4 April, 1663.
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Francis Harcourt <i>æt.</i> 12, <i>an.</i> 4 April, 1663.	Valentine Harcourt. <i>æt.</i> 8, <i>an.</i> 4 April, 1663.	Magdalen, <i>æt.</i> 9, <i>an.</i> 4 April, 1663.
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and 16 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Blymhill and Bryneton and the advowson of the Church of Blymhill; whence was plea of convention.¹

Walter Giffard, of High Onn, Esqr., who was thus for a short time in possession of the Harcourt's share of Blymhill, was, doubtless, the eldest son and heir apparent of John Giffard, of Chillington, co. Stafford, Esqr., who died at an advanced age in 1612, when Chillington and the other family estates descended to the said Walter. This Walter Giffard died in 1632, leaving by his wife Philippa, the daughter and co-heiress of Edward White, of South Warnborough, co. Hants., an elder son, Peter Giffard, Esqr., from whom Walter Giffard, Esqr., the present Squire of Chillington, is descended.

In the meantime, namely, on January 6th, 33 Eliz. (1591), Walter Giffard, of High On, Esqr., sells to John Mitton, of Weston, Esqr., all that his manor, messuage, or ferme in Blymhill wherein William Rutter now dwelleth, with the advowson of the church, &c. (as before), excepting only one grant of the next advowson of the said patronage, heretofore made by the said Walter and others, and the chief rents and services due to the chief Lords of the fee.² From this time forward the Harcourt-Wyverston portion of the manor and advowson of the church will have passed with the Park or De Weston portion, so that when the Pendeford or Hyde portion was afterwards purchased from the Dickensons, in 1766, by the heirs of the said John Mytton, either the whole or five sixths of Coven's share became reunited in the tenure of the Earl of Bradford.

It is not improbable, however, from the fact that Moreton had apparently a joint share with Harcourt in presenting to the church of Blymhill in 1485, and again in 1544, that the Wyverston share may have been at one time divided into two.

By indentures, dated on Wednesday, the feast of St. Michael, 30 Henry VI. (Sept. 29th, 1451), Robert Pakenham, Esqr., and Margaret his wife, of Shropham, in the County of Norfolk, conceded and to farm demised to Geoffrey Midilton, of Chatirlee, in the County of Stafford, yeoman, one manor called Wyverston and another manor called Bescote, with all the lands and tenements, fields, meadows, pastures, woods, rents and services, and all other commodities and appurtenances to the aforesaid manors belonging, in the said County of Stafford, excepting the advowson of the church of Blomenhull, courts, reliefs, heriots, homages, escheats,

¹ & ² Bradford Evidences.

trees, and underwood there to the aforesaid Robert and Margaret reserved, save so much of the timber growing within the wood of the said manor of Bescote as shall be reasonably sufficient for the repairs of the houses, enclosures, mills, and tenements of the aforesaid manors, reserving to the same Robert and Margaret, their assigns and servants, a free ingress and egress to and from the trees and underwood there growing, to cut down and carry away at their will, save so much of the said underwood as shall be reasonably sufficient for the of the aforesaid Geoffrey for the prescribed term; to have and to hold to the said Geoffrey for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of ten marks. The tenant is bound to do the repairs at his own expense.¹

This Robert Pakenham, of Shropham, Esq., was the son of Henry de Pakenham, who inherited Shropham from his mother Agnes, sister and coheir of Henry le Breton, Lord of Shropham in 1367. The said Henry de Pakenham died in 1445, leaving Robert his son and heir, then 30 years of age.² The said Robert Pakenham died in 1463, and was buried, according to his will, in the chapel of St. Catherine, at the east end of the north isle of St. Peter's Church in Shropham; he gave his horse to the priest for his mortuary; to the high altar 3s. 4d.; to repair the church 6s. 8d.; and to repair St. Andrew's 3s. 4d.; he gave the manor of Shropham (Co. Norfolk) to Henry his son, and gave to Margaret his wife for her life the manor of Garboldesham (Co. Norfolk, which had been settled upon him by his cousin, Henry Pakenham, who had also assigned to Margaret a life interest therein), *with all his manors in Staffordshire*; he ordered 200 marks to be paid out of Pakenham's manor (in Shropham) to his daughter Margery, and would have a trental celebrated for his soul after his death.³ His son, Henry Pakenham, died seized, in 1495, of the manors of Shropham and Honyng, in the County of Norfolk, and of divers free tenements and lands in Honyng, North Walsham, Worsted, Crostweyth, and Witton, called Drake's, Wale's, and Lombe's. He left two daughters, his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth married John Sturges, senior, and having inherited one moiety of the manor of Shropham, purchased the other

¹ Stafford MS. (Cartulary) *penes* Lord Bagot. ² Blomefield's History of Norfolk, Vol. I., p. 456. ³ *Ibid.* autograph *penes* Blomefield. Henry Pakenham had settled his manor, called Ladies' manor in Rockland Tofts, on his wife Elizabeth, who had been the wife of Sir Ralph Bigot, Knight. She took to her third husband, Thomas Manning, to whom, by her will, dated in 1463, she left Ladies' manor with all her manors and lands in Great Elingham and Attleburgh.

moiety from her sister, Anne Dobbes, to whom she sold her moiety of Garboldesham. In 1529, John Sturges, senior, of Cranworth, and Elizabeth, his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Pakenham's, otherwise called Breton's, to Humphrey Wingfield, in trust; and in 1533, Sturges had licence to alien it to Nicholas Sywhat and his heirs.¹ Anne, the other daughter of Henry Pakenham, married John Dobbes or Dowbes, of Garboldesham, Esqr., who was Lord of Pakenham's manor in Garboldesham in 1526. He left an only daughter, Anne, married to Sir William Barwick, who was knighted by King James, May 30th, 1604, and they sold Pakenham's manor in 1607.²

Whether these daughters of Henry Pakenham, or either of them, inherited any interest in Blymhill, or whether the *Staffordshire manors* bequeathed to Margaret Pakenham by her husband, in 1463, were alienated by their father or their grandmother, Margaret, I am unable to say; but it is not improbable that Pakenham's interest in Blymhill was that which was in possession of the Moretons in 1485. These Moretons, who seem to have shared with the Harcourts a fractional right to present to the church in Coven's turn, were represented by a James Moreton in 1485, and by James Moreton, of Turnehill, Esqr., in 1544.

I believe them to have been the same with the Moretons, of Moreton and Wilbrihton, in the County of Stafford, who were, descended, as I suppose, from that Hemming de Moreton who held Moreton under William Fitzalan in 1166,³ Of this family, John de Moreton was Lord of Moreton in 9 Edw. II. (1315-16),⁴ and his son Edmund acquired the forfeited estate of Archibald Douglas in Wilbrihton, which was conceded to him by the King in 4 Edw. III.⁵ This Edmund de Moreton died in 1341. The writ of *diem clausit extremum* was issued on the 26th of October in that year, and the inquisition was held at Wylbrytton on 6th November following (Adam de Moreton being the foreman of the jury). It was found that he held in demesne as of fee one messuage, half a virgate of land, a certain wood, and one vivary at Wylbrytton, of the King *in capite*, by the service of 20s. a year, to be rendered to the King's Exchequer by the hand of the Sheriff of Staffordshire; the aforesaid tenements were worth nothing a year beyond the service aforesaid,

¹ Blomefield's Norfolk, Vol. I., p. 456. ² *Ibid.* p. 256. ³ See Collections for Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 214. ⁴ Erdeswick, p. 175; Returns of the lords of townships, &c., for military service, ordered in the Parliament at Lincoln, 9 Edw. II. (Harl. MSS., 2195, 4219). ⁵ Pedigree inter Hadfield's MSS.

because the said tenements were not wont to pay more than 16s. by the year until the said Edmund took them at 4s. a year more, and there are no profits there, and the said land is uncultivated and in common, and the buildings are ruinous. The same Edmund held also one messuage and half a virgate of land, with the appurtenances in Woodcote, of Master Henry de Percy, by the service of 40d. a year, the messuage being worth 12d., and the half virgate of land worth 40d. and no more, because the land is poor and sandy. John de Moreton is his son and heir, and he was 26 years of age at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist last past (June 24th);¹ which John did homage for his lands in Wilbrihton in the same year.²

The next of the same family I meet with is James de Moreton, who, according to a pedigree in a Hadfield MS., was Lord of Moreton and Wilbrihton, and the inquisition after whose death was taken in 1 Hen. V. (1413-14).³ He left a son and heir, but I have not discovered his name nor that of his immediate successors.

I suppose that the James Moreton who presented to Blymhill in 1485, was the then representative of the Moretons of Moreton and Wilbrihton.

Another James Moreton seems to have been the chief of the family, 28th October, 1527, when John Cotes was found by inquisition to have held certain lands and rents of him in Wilbrihton, which were valued at 40s.⁵ This last James Moreton, whom I take to have been the James Moreton, of Turnehill, Esq., who presented to Blymhill as one of the joint patrons in 1544, was the eldest son and heir of Matthew Moreton, of Moreton and Wilbrihton, Esqr., (who was living in 1504), by his wife Isabel, daughter of Robert Knightley, of Engleton.⁶ James Moreton died before 1566, leaving, by his wife Jane, daughter of . . . Doone (or Done), of

¹ Inq., 15 Edw. III., No. 16. ² ³ & ⁴ Pedigree in a Hadfield's MS. ⁵ Abbrev. Inq., 19 Hen. VIII., No. 114 (Salt's MSS). In 1559 it was found that Richard Wilbraham, Esq., died seized (*inter alios*) of lands, rents, &c., in Wilbrihton, which he held of Francis Moreton. (Abb. Inq., p.m., 1 Eliz., No. 176.) He was probably a younger son of Matthew Moreton, of Moreton and Wilbrihton. Mr. Parkes, in a pedigree of the Moretons, which he gives in his History of Brewood, gives a second son of that name. He probably died s.p. which would account for Thomas Moreton, there called third son, being called second son in a later inquisition, which will be quoted hereafter. ⁶ Parkes' History of Brewood. I am inclined to think that it was by this marriage that the Moretons acquired the property at Engleton, and not by a marriage with an Engleton as conjectured by Shaw and others; for they did not hold the *manor* of Engleton, and part of their lands in Engleton were called Knightley's lands. This property went to Thomas, a younger son of Matthew Engleton and Isabel Knightley, whose grandson eventually succeeded to the representation of the family.

Flaxyards, co. Chester, a son, Thomas Moreton, Esq^r., who appears as chief Lord of Wilbrighton 20th March, 1559, when Elinor Basset, widow, late wife of William Basset, and formerly wife of John Cotes, Esq^r., was found to have held certain lands and tenements of him there, of the value of 8s. a year.¹ Thomas Moreton, Esq^r., died 10th June, 1582. He held five messuages in Moreton of Sir Rowland Heyward, Knight, as of his manor of Clun for the fourth part of a knight's fee, one capital messuage, two other messuages, and two cottages in Wilbrighton, of the Baron of Stafford, one messuage in Coton, of Thomas Knightley, Esq^r., *one messuage and 2d. of rent in Blimhill and Brinton, of the Baron of Stafford*, two messuages and 27s. of rent in Apeton, of Thomas Knightley, and divers messuages in Church Eyton and Wood Eyton, of the Baron of Stafford, by knight's service; he held, also, divers messuages, &c., in Whithall, and in Co. Salop, of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, by knight's service.² Adam, his son and heir, was then 28 years of age.

The said Adam Moreton, gent., died 3rd March, 1614-15, seized of Moreton manor, five messuages, 590 acres of land, &c., in Moreton of the Lord of Clun, and five messuages, three cottages, and 1,200 acres of land in Wilbrighton, of the Baron of Stafford, by knight's service. Edward Moreton, gent., son of Matthew Moreton, gent., son of Thomas, second son of Matthew Moreton, Esq^r., great grandfather of the said Adam, was found to be his cousin and heir, aged 62.³

Thomas Moreton, the grandfather of this Edward, who was found heir to his cousin Adam, was of Engleton. He died in 1558, having married Margery, daughter of Shepherd, of Oakley, Co. Stafford, by whom he had, with an elder son John, who died without issue during his father's lifetime, a son and heir, Matthew Moreton, of Engleton, gent., who married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Dickens, by whom he had a son, Edward.⁴ Matthew Moreton, died 10th August, 1582, leaving Edward, his son and heir, then 30 years of age. He held of the Queen *in capite* divers lands and pastures

¹ Cal. Inq., p.m., 1 Eliz., No. 180 (Salt's MSS.). ² Abbrev. Inq., p.m., 24 Eliz. (Salt's MSS.) It is observable that Wilbrighton is here found to be held of the Baron of Stafford, whereas it was originally held by the Moretons of the King *in capite*. The tenure of lands in Blymhill and Brineton is, I think, sufficient to identify this family with the Moretons who formerly presented to the church. ³ Abb. Inq., 12 Jac. (Salt's MSS). Parkes assigns to Adam Moreton, a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Littleton, but the inquisition proves that he had no legitimate surviving issue at the time of his death. ⁴ Parkes' History of Brewood.

called the fields, the moor, &c., which had formerly belonged to the monastery of the Black Nuns; he held also divers lands, &c., in Brewood, in socage, and one messuage, &c., called Buckingham's land in Engleton by knight's service and 2d. rent, of the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, as of his manor of Brewood; one messuage, &c., called Knightley's lands and two other messuages called Gough's lands in Engleton, Somerford, and Brewood; one messuage called Gough's lands in Horsebrook of Roger Fouke, gent., as of his manor of Engleton; one messuage, &c., called Gough's lands in Engleton, of Geof. Somerford, gent., at a rent of 9s. 4d.; Littlemore meadow and one selion of land in Water Eyton, of John Aston, Esqr., as of his manor of Water Eyton; three messuages and Swane lane meadow in Aston, Bedenhall, Dunston, and Penkridge, of the Baron of Stafford by knight's service, and two-thirds of the herbage and pannage in Ogle hay, of the Earl of Warwick.¹ His son, Edward Moreton, who was found heir to his cousin Adam, as above stated, died in 1680. By his wife, Margery Brown, of Careswell (who died in 1633), he had an elder son, Matthew Moreton, of Engleton, Moreton, and Wilbrihton, who died in 1669, leaving a son, Edward Moreton, of Moreton and Engleton, Esqr., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ducie, of Little Aston and Shenstone, and granddaughter and eventual heiress of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., banker to King Charles I. and Lord Mayor of London in 1630. Their son, Matthew Ducie Moreton, Esqr., of Moreton, Engleton, and Tortworth, Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1705, was created Lord Ducie, Baron of Moreton, Co. Stafford, in 1720. By his wife, Arabella, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart., he had three sons, Matthew Ducie Moreton, Rowland Lewis, and Charles, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Penelope. Matthew Ducie Moreton, second and last Lord Ducie of that creation, and his brother Rowland both died unmarried. Charles, the third brother left an only daughter, Anne, married to Mark Dyer, Esqr. Elizabeth, the eldest sister, married, first, Richard Syms, Esqr., of Blackheath, by whom she had no issue, and secondly, Francis Reynolds, Esqr., of Strangways, by whom she had, with other issue, two sons, Thomas and Francis, successively Lords Ducie, of Tortworth, a title which was created in 1763 in the person of their uncle, Matthew Ducie Moreton, second and last Lord Ducie, of Moreton, with special remainder to his said nephews, Thomas and Francis Reynolds. Thomas (Reynolds), second Lord Ducie, of Tortworth, died s.p. in 1785, and his

¹ Abb. Inq., 24 Eliz. (Salt's MSS).

Arms (as borne by the Earl of Ducie) : arg. a chevron gules between three square buckles sable.

PEDIGREE OF MORETON.

Hemming de Moreton, held Moreton in the Parish of Gnosall, Co. Stafford, under William fitz Alan in 1166.

Michael de Moreton and James de Moreton held half a knight's fee in Moreton of John fitz Alan, c. 1240-2.

John de Moreton, Lord of Moreton, 9 Ed. II. (1315-6).

Edmund de Moreton, who acquired the forfeited estate of Archibald Douglas in Wilbrighton, 4 Edw. III. (1330) ; ob. 1341.

John de Moreton, son and heir, aged 26 in 1341.

James de Moreton, of Moreton and Wilbrighton ; ob. 1413-14.

. . . . son and heir, 1413-14.

James Moreton, of Moreton and Wilbrighton, presented to Blymhill Church in 1485.

Matthew Moreton, of Moreton and Wilbrighton, Esq., Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert Knightley, of Engleton, living 1504 ; ob. ante 1530. in the Parish of Brewood, Co. Stafford.

1. James Moreton of Turnehill, = Jane, dau. of
 Esq., in 1527, and afterwards Done, of Flaxyard
 of Moreton and Wilbroughton, and of Utkington,
 ob. ante 1566. Co. Cest. 2nd son.

3. Thomas Moreton, = Margery, dau. of Sheppard,
 of Engleton, ob. 1558. a priest. of Okeley, Co. Stafford.

2. Francis Moreton, 2nd son.

Richard Moreton, of Engleton, living in 1588.

1. Alice, wife of William Diekens. aged 28 in 1582; ob. 3 March, 1614-15.

2. Isabell, wife of John Erginton, of Roberson, in Co. Staff.

3. Mary

4. Constance

5. Margrett

1. Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Moorehall, and Edith his wife, dau. and heir of Thos. Corlynn, of Moorehall, Co. Staff.; heir to her mother.

2. Joyce, married Thomas Rowley, of Iyckley.

3. Alice, married George Parsons, of Samborne, Co. Warwick.

4. Joane, married John Horne, of Stoko, Co. Warwick

Edward Moreton, of Engleton, gent., aged 30 in 1582; heir to Margery Brown, of Careswell, ob. 1633.
 his cousin, Adam Moreton, of Moreton; ob. 1637.

1. Matthew Moreton, of Engleton and Wilbroughton, Esqr., ob. 1669.

2. John Moreton.

3. Thomas Moreton.

1. Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Moreton, of Sheriff Hales.

2. Isabel, wife of Humphrey Harris.

3. Margaret, wife of Ralph Atterley, of Black Hall.

Edward Moreton, of Engleton, = Elizabeth, dan. of Robert Ducie, of Little Aston and Shenstone, Esqr. (Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1653), and heir to her uncle, Sir William Ducie, of Tortworth, Bart. (created Viscount Downe, son of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1639).
 Esqr.; born in 1634, ob. 1687.

Mary, wife of John Wallhouse, of Hathelton; b. 1628.

Matthew Ducie Moreton, Esqr., of Engleton, Moreton, and Tortworth; = Arabella, dan. and coheir of Sir Thomas Prestwich, Bart., created Baron Ducie, of Moreton; ob. 1735.

1. Matthew Ducie Moreton, 2nd Baron Ducie; created Baron Ducie, of Tortworth, 1763, with special remainder to his nephews Thomas and Francis Reynolds; ob. 1770 unmarried

2. Rowland Lewis Moreton, ob. s.p.

3. Charles = . . .

Richard Syms, = Elizabeth, eldest daughter, Esqr., of Blackheath; 1st husband.

Francis Reynolds, Esqr., of Strangeways, 2nd husband. Penelope, married Thomas Stourton, Esqr.

Anne, daughter and heir; married Mark Dyer, Esqr.

Thos. Reynolds, 2nd Lord Ducie, of Tortworth; assumed the name of Moreton; mar. 2ndly, Sarah, widow of Robert Child, Esqr., of Osterley, and dau. of Paul Jodrell, Esqr.; ob. 1803.

Mary, mar. to Tho. Penclope, Legh, Esqr. of Wyncetworth, Esqr.; ob. 1806.

Arabella Penclope, married John Bettesworth, Esqr.; ob. 1806.

Thomas Reynolds Moreton, 4th Lord Ducie, of Tortworth, created Earl of Ducie and Baron Moreton, in 1837, whose grandson, Henry John Reynolds Moreton, is the 3rd and present Earl of Ducie.

Arms previously to 1768, arg. on a chevron Az., 3 crescents or.

PEDIGREE OF HODGETTS, OF SHUTEND.

Communicated by the Rev. John Hodgson F. S. A., Vicar of Kinver.

Thomas Hodgetts, of Corbins Hall, = Joyce Esquier, 1492. | Thomins.

John Hodgetts, of Shutend, in Par. of Kingswinford =

John Hodgetts = Anne, d. of William Wyrley, of Handsworth. | William | | | | 5 drs.

John Hodgetts, of Shutend = Mary

Thomas Hodgetts = Dorothy

John Hodgetts, of Shutend, = Mary, d. of William Haw- Samuel, William, 1 dr. | | | | 1 dr. living 1609. | worth, buried 1607.

John Hodgetts, of Shutend, = Margt. d. of Rev. Rich. Paston, Rector of King- Benjamin, 3 drs. | | | | died 1630. | swinford and Preb. of Lichfield, d. 1675.

John Hodgetts, of Shutend, b. 1615, = Elizabeth, d. of Humph. Greswold, Nicholas, b. = Elizabeth, 3 drs. | | | | d. 1652 | of Yardley, d. 1690. | 1623.

John Hodgetts, of Ashwood Bridge = Hannah, d. of Geo. Bagns, of Bret- 1 dr. John | | | | and afterwards of Shutend; b. 1650. | tell, Par. of Kingswinford, d. 1712. | 2 drs.

1. John Hodgetts = Mary, dau. of 2. George Hannah Elizabeth Mary
of Shuteud, John Bunnet, Keeling, b. 1685, m. r. at Pittingham, 23rd September, 1710.
Esq., b. 1677, b. 1673, d. 1761. d. 1723.

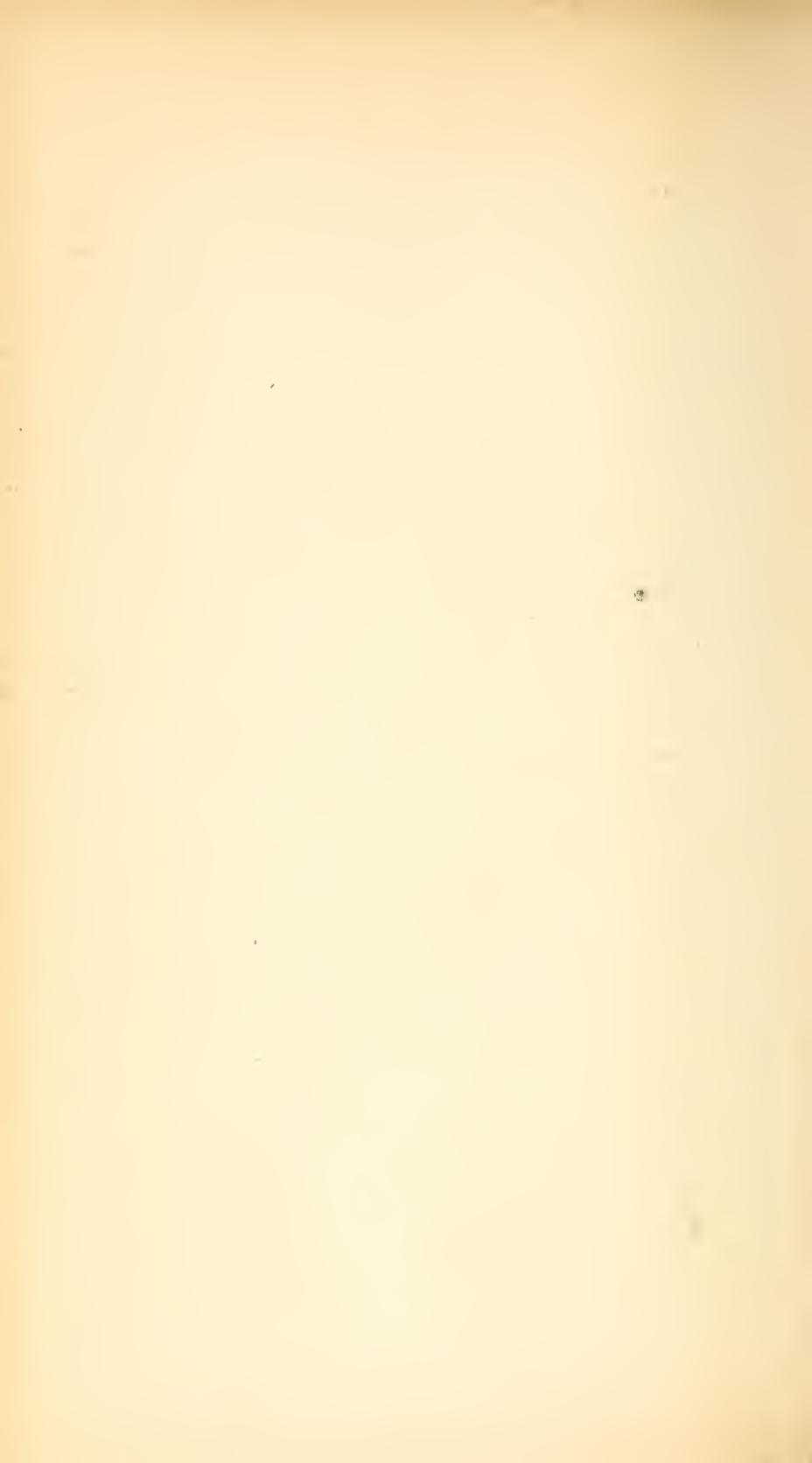
John Hodgetts = Mary, d. Mary, b. 1702, Hannah, wife Jane, wife Thos. Hodgetts, of Maria, Anne, died Margaret, d. Elizabeth, = Rev. Saml.
of and coh. wife of Rev. Wm. Fox, of Jeremiah Ashwood Lodge, 20 May, 13 April, died 16
Shuteud, of Wm. Vicar of Aldenbrooke, in the Parish of Kingswinford, 1766, s. p. 1735, s. p. August, Worcester
Esq., b. Bedy; Vicar of brother of Kingswinford, 1763. gent., d. s. p. 1771.
1697, d. 1692. m. Sheriff Hales Dean Adden- 27th March, 1765.

John Hodgetts, = Elizabeth. d. & h. Margaret, William Hodgetts, = Catherine, Rev. Joseph = Mary, Thomas Nott, Samuel = John Nott,
of Shuteud and of William Foley, died s. p. of Hobbeach and d. of Rev. Honeyborne, born of Stratford- Nott, of Hotwells,
jure uxoris of of Prestwood, Co. Compton, Esq., born 1729. wood, Vic. tingham. Vicar of Pat- 1728. on-Avon, Sur- died Bristol, M.D.
Prestwood, Esq. Stafford, Esq., b. 1735, d. 1759. born 1729. of Cleobury dated 1802.

Hou. Edward Foley, b. 1747; = Eliza Maria Foley Catherine, wife William, John Hodgetts, = Elizabeth Ho- Rev. George Frederick Charlotte
mar. 1st, Lady Anne Coven- Hodgetts, only d. s. p. of Gothersley, neyborne, b. Nott, living 1841.
try, dau. of George William, child; married at. 23. 1773, died 1846.
Earl of Coventry, from whom 1790; 2nd wife. died 1800.

1. Edward Thomas Foley, of Stoke 2 John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, of = Charlotte, daughter Henry Hodgetts, = Emma Theodosia,
Edith, Co. Hereford, Esq., born Prestwood, Esq., who assumed of John Gage, of Esq., b. 1792; only child, born
1791, mar. Lady Emily Graham, the name of Hodgetts before that Rogate Lodge, d. 1877. 1800, living 1881.
died 1846, s. p. of Foley, died 1861, born 1797.

Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, = Hon. Jane Frances Anne, daughter Rev. John Hodgson F.S.A., b. = Emily, dau. and coh. of R. S.
b. 1828, now (1881) of Prestwood, Esq. of Richard, Lord Vivian, d. 1828, Vicar of Kinver and M. Sewell, Esq., and widow
of Ambrose Hickley, Esq.



brother Francis succeeded as third lord. His son, Thomas, fourth lord, was created Earl of Ducie and Baron Moreton, of Tortworth, a title now held by his grandson, Henry John Reynolds Moreton, third Earl of Ducie.

It is doubtful whether this branch of the Moretons succeeded to the lands in Blymhill, nor am I able to trace the Moreton interest therein beyond the time of Adam Moreton, who died in 1615.

There was an estate in Blymhill and Brineton which may possibly have been the same with that which was formerly held by the Moretons, but which I am unable to trace back further than 1754, when Thomas Hodgetts, gent., occurs as a landed proprietor in Brineton. He was probably the purchaser of this estate.

By will, dated 1st February, 1763, Thomas Hodgetts, of Ashwood Lodge, Co. Stafford, gent., bequeaths all those his messuages or tenements, farms, lands, and premises, situated in the parish of Blymhill, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, to his nephew Thomas Nott, and the heirs male of his body, and for lack of such issue to his nephew Samuel Nott, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his nephew, John Nott, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs female of the bodies of his said three nephews respectively, and for default to Maria Kettleby, his wife's daughter, and her heirs and assigns for ever. He mentions his wife Maria Hodgetts, his sister Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Nott, clerke, and his brothers [-in-law], John Keeling, and Samuel Nott; and he gives a sum of £5 to be distributed among the poor of Stirchley and Blymhill.¹

¹ Bradford Evidences. This Thomas Hodgetts was the son of the Rev. Thomas Hodgetts, Rector of Swinford Regis by his wife Anne, daughter of Samuel Smith, citizen of London, as appears by his father's monument in the Church of King's Swinford, Co. Stafford, which is thus described by Mr. Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire (Vol. II, p. 232):—"On the south side of the wall of the chancel (plain neat white marble),—To the memory of Rev. Thomas Hodgetts, M.A., Rector of this Parish 33 years; an exemplary pattern of all good works; sober, just, holy, temperate, whose many amiable and Christian virtues well deserve a more distinct enumeration, did not his singular modesty and humility seem absolutely to forbid it. In consciousness of a well-spent life, in sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection, he departed hence February 16th, 1740-41, in the 62nd year of his age. He was the younger son of John Hodgetts, gent., of Shuttend, and married Anne, daughter of Samuel Smith, citizen of London; by whom he had issue, Anne, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Thomas. Margaret died unmarried, April 17th, 1735; Thomas died without issue, March 27th, 1765; Anne died without issue, May 20th, 1766; and Elizabeth died August 16th, 1771. She married Rev. Samuel Nott, of Worcester, by whom she had issue, Thomas, Samuel, and John. In testimony of her dutiful affection and esteem for the best of fathers, this monument was erected by her express order and direction."

In 1771, Thomas Nott, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Co. Warwick, surgeon and apothecary, was in possession of this estate; and by his will, dated 11th February, 1802, he gave his lands in Blymhill and Brineton to his brother John Nott, of Holwells, Bristol, Doctor of Physic, and his assigns, with remainder to his nephew, George Frederick Nott, the son of his brother Samuel, deceased. He mentions his niece, Charlotte Nott, and makes his brother, John Nott, and his nephew, the Rev. George Frederick Nott, his executors. This estate was sold by George Frederick Nott, about the year 1841, to the Earl of Bradford.

PICHFORD'S SHARE.

It has been shown that on the death of John Bagot, about the year 1223-4, one-fourth part of the Manor of Blymhill came to the Pichfords, and of this share Richard de Pichford was lord in 1255. Whether he was the husband or the son of the coheir of John Bagot I cannot say with certainty; but, supposing her to have been the third daughter,¹ it is more likely that the Richard de Pichford of 1255 was the husband than the son of the Blymhill coheir.

¹ See Vol. I., pp. 294, 295. Pichford is named fourth in 1255, but in 1291 Roger de Pichford has the third turn awarded to him to present to the church, from which I infer that he represented the third daughter and coheir. By deed, without date, Johanna, relict of Richard de Pichforde, in her lawful widowhood and free power, gives for the health of her soul and that of the aforesaid Richard, her late husband, in free and perpetual alms, to the Abbot and Convent of Byldwas, the whole land of Caldenhyll, with a certain parcel beyond Mesbrooke, towards Caldenhyll, by the field Abbot and Convent of Buildwas; to which are witnesses William de Yppestane and Ralph de Conwaye (Stafford MS., Cartulary f. 152, "abridged from Lane at Blymell.") If this were the widow of the first Richard de Pichford of Blymhill and coheir of John Bagot, we shall thus get the names of all the four Blymhill coheirresses (see Vol. I., p. 293), and in that case Elizabeth will have been the wife of William de Ipstones. In 1292-3, *Richard, son of Richard de Pycheford*, gives half a merk to have a writ of "recordari" (22 Edw. I., m. 17 Salt's MS.), and as this occurs in Staffordshire it is probable that he was of the Blymhill family—a younger son, perhaps, or grandson, of the first Richard de Pycheford, of Blymhill. In speaking of Coven's share it has been shewn that *Geoffrey de Pichford* was joint lord of Broseley, Co. Salop, in 1262, where he seems to have bought up all or most of the Coven share of that Manor. As he is the only member of the family we meet with at Broseley it is not improbable that he may have inherited a share of it from Margery, the wife of John Bagot, and though he was afterwards a person of considerable importance, as Sceneschal of all the forests of Salop, in 1271, and Constable of Windsor Castle in 1283, he may, perhaps, have been a younger brother of Roger de Pichford, of Blymhill, who was joint lord of that vill in 1284. *Geoffrey de Pycheford* died about 1299 (Eyton's Ant. of Shropshire, Vol. II., p. 31), and was succeeded at Broseley by his son Richard, who sold all his land there in November, 1312.

In 1284, the daughter of John Bagot will have been dead. Her moiety of the Manor was then held by Roger de Pichford, probably her son; to whom was awarded, in 1291, the third turn to present to the Rectory of the Church of Blymhill. I suppose him to have been the same with the Roger de Pychford who sat as a juror on the Wenlock Inquisition of January, 1256.¹ His grandmother's interest at Broseley and Arlescot would be sufficient to account for his summons to serve on such a jury. And although his mother's share of Broseley seems to have passed to her younger son, there is some reason to suppose that her interest at Arlescot and West Bradley devolved upon her elder son and his descendants.

Roger de Pychford occurs as fourth witness to a deed without date of Bertram de Burgo to Sir Hugh de Weston, Knight, jointly with Sir Robert de Kniteleg, Sir John Giffard, of Chilynton, Knights, Michael de Moreton, Walter de Moreton, Thomas de Engleton, and Robert de Somerford.²

Roger de Pichitford and Richard de Pichitford are third and fourth witnesses to a deed without date of Henry de Wyfnereston to Hamo de Blumenhull, jointly with Sir Bertram de Burgo, Sir Hugh de Weston, Robert de Brunton, Roger Bagot de eadem and Roger de Brunton.³

Roger de Pychford will have been dead in 2 Edw. II. (1308-9), when H. Spigurnel, W. de Gloucester, and Milo de Rodeberwe are appointed to take an assize of *novel disseizin* which John, son of Richard de Brunton, arraigns against Richard, son of Roger de Picheford and others, concerning tenements in Dilmenhale (Blumenhale).⁴

On the Sunday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin, 7 Edw. II. (July 15th, 1313), Richard de Picheford gives to John lord of Ipstones, all his part of the land which he has in the vivary of the said John in Birtheneshales in Blumenhull, together with the third part which his mother had in dower.⁵

Richard de Picheford occurs in 8 Edw. II. as first Juror on an inquisition *ad quod damnum* at Penkrige;⁶ in 9 Edw. II. as witness to a deed of Thomas de la Hyde, in Blymhill;⁷ in 11 Edw. II. to a deed of John Bagot of Breynton, dated at Newport;⁸ as also to other deeds of the same John Bagot in the 12th and 13th of the same reign;⁹ and in 14 Ed. II. he is one of the Jurors at

¹ Assize Roll memb. 12 recto (as quoted in Ant. of Shropshire, Vol. II., p. 28 note.) ² & ³ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ⁴ Pat. 4 Edw. II, m. 16 in dorso (Salt's MSS.). ⁵ & ⁶ & ⁷ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ⁸ & ⁹ Original deeds, *penes* Earl of Bradford.

Stafford where his name follows those of Robert le Champion and John de Morton and precedes those of John de Whyston, Robert de Quioteshay and others.¹

The next Pychford deed that I meet with, in point of chronological order, is one dated at Blumenhull, on the day of Holy Trinity (June 14) 1327, by which Thomas, son of Richard [read *Roger*] de Pycheford concedes and quit claims to Roger, son of Roger de Pycheford, for himself and his heirs for ever, all his right in all the lands and tenements which the said Roger, his (grantor's) father, had or could have by reversion of dower in Blumenhull, in the county of Stafford, with the advowson of the church there, Pycheford, Adelscote (Arlescot), and West Bradeley, in the county of Salop, to which are witnesses Ralph de Bütteler, John de Weston, John de Ipstones, Knights, Adam de Morton, William de Wolseleye, Robert de Quyoteshay, and others.² This deed, which I take to be a quitclaim from Thomas, son of Roger de Pychford, to Roger his elder brother, of all his right to any share of his father's lands, is especially interesting as presumptive evidence that the Pychfords of Blymhill, who appear to have inherited a share of the Burwardesley estates at Arlescot and West Bradeley (near Wenlock), were related to the Pychfords of Pychford and Albrighton, and still retained an interest in the paternal estate at Pychford.

I suppose the Richard de Pychford, who occurs from 2 to 14, Edw. II., to have been succeeded at Blymhill by his brother Roger, who, by deed without date, gives to William, son of Richard de Chylynton, chaplain, all his messuage and all his lands and tenements, rents and services, with all their appurtenances, which he has, or had by right of inheritance in Blunenhull after the decease of Richard de Pycheford, late his brother, together with the fourth part of the advowson of the church of the said vill, and together with all fealties, homages, reliefs, wardships, marriages, escheats, suits of court of all his tenements of Blumenhull, and, moreover, all commodities and profits, and the services of the aforesaid tenants and of their tenants whatsoever, to have and to hold to the said William, his heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lord of that fee by the accustomed services; to which are witnesses John

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum 14 Ed. II., No. 137. ² Stafford MSS., Cartulary f. 512b, *penes Lord Bagot*. It is evident that there is some error in the transcript of the above deed in the Stafford MS., from which I have taken it, for the grantor is there made to call himself *son of Richard*, and afterwards to speak of *Roger* as his father.

Gyfford, John de Weston, John de Swynnerton, Knights, Roger de Quyoteshay, John de Brunton, Henry de le Rob', Henry son of William de Wolaston, and others.¹

In the octaves of St. Martin, 5 Edw. III. (Nov. 18th, 1331), was a final concord at Westminster, between Roger, son of Roger de Pycheford de Blumenhull and Alianor his wife, complainants, and William de Chilynton, chaplain, deforciant, concerning one messuage, 2 carucates of land, 12 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, and £4 10s. rent in Blumenhull, whereof was plea of convention: Roger acknowledged the said premises to belong to deforciant as of the gift of Roger, and for this acknowledgment deforciant granted to complainants the said premises to hold to complainants of the chief lord of the fee by the services appertaining, and if Roger die without heirs the said premises after decease of complainants shall remain to Roger, son of John de Pycheford² de Blumenhull and his heirs; in default to Roger, son of Richard de Ovyoteshay, juur., and his heirs; in default to Robert, son of Peter de Joneston, and his heirs; in default to Roger, son of William de le Burgh, and his heirs; and if the said Roger, son of William, die without heirs the said premises shall remain to the right heirs of Roger, son of Roger.³

In the octaves of St. Hilary, 7 Edw. III. (Jan. 20, 1334), was a final concord at York, between William de Joneston and Beatrice his wife, by John de Wyverston, attorney for Beatrice, complainants, and Robert de Joneston, deforciant, concerning one messuage, one carucate of land, eight acres of meadow, four acres of wood, and 12s. 6d. rent in Blemenhull, and concerning the advowson of the church of the same town, whereof was plea of convention; William acknowledged the said premises and advowson to belong to deforciant as of the gift of William, and for this acknowledgment deforciant granted to complainants the said premises and advowson to hold to complainants and their heirs of the chief lords of the fee by the services appertaining, and if complainants die without heirs of their body, the said premises and advowson shall remain to the right heirs of the said William.⁴

I am unable to show the connection between Pycheford and

¹ Stafford MS., Cartulary. ² John de Picheford was wounded by James de Stafford in or about the year 1324, during the notorious quarrel between Thomas de Brampton and William de Ipstones concerning the church of Eyton (church Eaton), in which most of the neighbouring knights and gentry were engaged on one side or the other. John de Picheford was engaged on the Ipstones side. He died at Stafford six days afterwards. ³ Ped. Fin. 5 Edw. III. ⁴ Ped. Fin. 7 Edw. III., No. wanting.

Joneston; but if this last transaction was a *bonâ fide* one and this the Pichford share of the advowson, it must have reverted shortly afterwards to the Pichfords, for in 13 Edw. III. (1339) Roger de Pichford gives to Sir John de Weston, Knight, a certain croft, and the said Roger de Pichford's share of the advowson of the church of Blemenhull.¹ I take the vendor to have been the same Roger de Pichford before mentioned. But in 23 Edw. III. (1349), I find Roger, *son of John* de Pichford, as second witness, after Sir John de Weston, to an Ipstones deed in Blymhill,² after which, from 1350 to 1377 inclusive, Roger de Pichford occurs as a frequent witness to deeds in Blymhill and Weston.³

In 7 Ric. II. (1383-4) Roger Pichford is first juror at an inquest *ad quod damnum* taken at Weston;⁴ and at the inquest *post mortem* of Sir John Buttetourt, Knight, taken at Stafford, April 12, 1386, he is 7th juror.⁵ The generations of the Pichfords were unusually long ones, but I account for this by the supposition that the younger sons, who eventually succeeded to the estates, will not have married so early as an heir apparent would have done.

This last Roger died in 1397. The inquest, which was taken at Stafford, on Thursday next after the Nativity of John the Baptist, 5 Hen. IV. June 26, 1404), stated that Roger de Pycheford held no lands or tenements in the county of Stafford of the late King Richard II. *in capite*, either in demesne or in-service, at the time of his death, but he held in demesne as of fee conjointly with Hawise his wife, who was still living, a fourth part of the manor of Blymhill, with the appurtenances, in the county of Stafford, of Edmund, the brother and heir of William, late Earl of Stafford, who was under age and in the custody of the said King Richard, by Knight's service, which said fourth part of the manor is of the annual value of £4. He held no other lands or tenements of the said Earl or of anyone else on the day of his death. The said Roger died on the Monday next *before* the feast of the Purification

¹ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. It is stated in Loxdale's MS. in the Salt Library that in 12 Edw. III. Roger Pichford grants his share of the *manor* and turn in the advowson to John de Weston, Knt., which ever since has passed with the manor of Weston through the Peshalls, Mittons, Harpsfelds, and Wilbrahams, and is now the Earl of Bradford's; but the writer is mistaken about Pichford's share of the *manor*, which is unquestionably the same as that which was bought long afterwards by John Mitton, of Weston, from the Lord Stafford. ² & ³ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. In 36 Edw. III., 1362, there was a Roger de Pycheford, who states at the proving of the age of Alice, daughter of John de Bromley, at Blymhill, that his father Richard was buried at Eccleshall in 1347 (Inq. 36 Edw. III., No. 138, pt. 1). ⁴ Inq. 7 Ric. II., No. 92. ⁵ Inq. p.m. 9 Ric. II., No. 4.

Arms : Or, a lion passant azure, armed and langued gules.

PROBABLE DESCENT OF PICHFORD OF BLYMHILL.

Richard de Pichford, joint Lord of Blymhill, 1255. = dau. and coheir of John Bagot, of Blymhill, dead in 1284.

Geoffrey de Pichford, joint Lord of Broseley 1262 ; d.c. 1299. ————
 Roger de Pichford, joint Lord of Blymhill, 1284, 1291. ————
 Robert Pichford, of Clifton co. Stafford, 1278. ————
 Richard, son of Richard de Pichford, 1292-3.

Richard de Pichford, son and heir ; sold his lands in Broseley, 1312. ————
 Richard de Pichford, Roger, son of Roger de Pichford ; succeeded ————
 his brother Richard at Blymhill, and John de Pichford = . . . Thomas de Pichford
 levied a fine of lands in Blymhill 1331. slain 1324 quit claims to Roger
 son of Roger de Pichford his interest in Blymhill co. Staff. and in Pichford, Arlescot and West Bradeley co. Salop, 1327.

Roger, son of John de Pichford, 1331 ; succeeded = Hawise . . .
 to the Blymhill inheritance d. 1397. rel. 1397, 1405.

William son of Roger de Pichford, 30 years of age and more, 1404, dead in 3 Hen. V. (1415). = . . . Jess, wife of William Humfreston of Humfreston ; d.s.p. ————
 Isabella, dau. and heir, wife of William Walton of Walton Grange, 3 Hen. V. (1415) d.s.p. ————
 Isot = John Smyth

Ralph Smyth =
 Julian = . . .
 William Smyth =

Thomas Stedman (or Shelley) claimed the Pichford estate from the Lord Stafford.

of St. Mary, 20 Ric. II. (January 29, 1397.) William is his son and heir, and 30 years of age and more. The aforesaid Hawise has occupied the said lands and tenements since the said Roger's death, and received the profits thereof.¹

It would seem that the crown was not satisfied with this verdict, for nearly two years afterwards the King's precept was issued to William Stokeley, the King's escheator for the county of Stafford, to hold another inquest. The jury, which sat at Penkrige, on the Thursday after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 7 Hen. IV. (Oct. 22nd, 1405), corroborated the former verdict as to the holding of the lands, and found that Roger de Pycheford had been enfeoffed conjointly with Hawise his wife, who is yet surviving, by the gift and feoffment of William Huwet, vicar of the church of Shirehales, and Roger de Aston, parson of the church of Weston-under-Leseyerd, by the name of "all the lands and tenements, rents, services, and reversions, with all their appurtenances in Blymenhull and Bruynton," to hold to the said Roger and Hawise and the heirs of their bodies begotten between them. The said Roger died on the Monday next *after* the feast of the Purification of St. Mary, 20 Ric. II. (Feb. 5th, 1397). The fourth part of the said manor was now valued at 100s.; the age of the heir was still given as 30 and more, and the widow Hawise was still in possession.²

By deed, dated at Blymhill, on the Monday next after the feast of the Blessed Mary, 5 Hen. IV. (Aug. 12th, 1404), William, son of Roger de Pycheford, gives to Richard Balle, parson of the church of Blumhull, William Lee, William Baūton, Thomas Horde, and Richard Bronde, all his lands, tenements, rents, and services, with their appurtenances, which he has in the lordship of Blumhull, and which were formerly those of Roger de Pycheford his father, to have and to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed services; to which are witnesses Adam de Peshale, Robert ffranceys, Knights, James de Morton, Michael de Morton, Thomas Welaston, John Stanley, junior, and others.³

William Pycheford occurs as witness to a deed of Adam de Peshale, in Weston, in 7 Hen. IV. (1405-6), after which I meet with his name no more, and I think that he must have died soon

¹ Inq. 5 Hen. IV., No. 16. ² Inq. 7 Hen. IV., No. 12. It will be observed that there is a discrepancy between this and the former inquisition, as to the date of Roger Pichford's death. The earlier one is more likely to be correct. ³ Stafford MS., Cartulary, f. 151.

afterwards, leaving an only daughter, Isabella, who became the wife of William de Walton, of Walton Grange.

By deed, dated at Blymenhull on the Friday next after the feast of St. Leonard, 3 Hen. V. (Nov. 8th, 1415), William Lee, William Baūton and Richard Bronde (the surviving trustees) conceded to William de Walton, of Walton Grange, and Isabella, his wife, all their lands, tenements, rents, and services which they had of the gift and feoffment of William Pychford, father of the said Isabella, within the lordship of Blymenhull, together with the advowson of the church of the same vill, to have and to hold to the said William and Isabella, and their heirs lawfully begotten between them, of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services, and if it should happen that the said William and Isabella should die without heirs lawfully begotten between them, then all the said lands, &c., should remain to the right heirs of the said Isabella for ever.¹

Isabella appears to have died without issue, when the lands passed to her aunt, the daughter of Roger de Pychford and sister of William. This lady married William Humfreston, of Humfreston, but died without surviving issue, having previously given birth to her first child who died shortly afterwards. Her husband, William Humfreston, claimed to hold her lands by the courtesy of England (I suppose for term of life), but his claim was opposed by one William Smyth, who laid claim to the inheritance as cousin and heir of the said Roger Pychford. The lands were thereupon taken into the hands of Humfrey, Earl of Stafford, as chief lord of the fee, who seems to have settled the controversy by making over the disputed lands to William Humfreston for life, with remainder to the Earl himself and his heirs.

So, at least, I gather from a deed, which is preserved among the Stafford MSS.² By this deed, which is dated at Blymhill, on the Monday next after the feast of St. George the Martyr, 12 Hen. VI. (April 26th, 1434), William Mondon, Humfrey Cotes, and Thomas Barbour,

¹ Stafford MS., Cartulary f., 152. It is remarkable that the advowson of the church should have been inserted into this grant, though it was not included in the feoffment of William Pychford to the above trustees. The Pychford share of the advowson had been sold by Roger de Pychford, in 1339, to Sir John de Weston, knight, and his heirs, with whom it has ever since remained; but the insertion of this clause will probably have given rise to the dispute which arose about the patronage in 1424. This dispute was eventually settled in favour of the heir of De Weston, but the advowson continued to be inserted in the deeds by which this property passed to Humfreston and Stafford, though I do not find that any actual claim was ever afterwards made to a right of presentation to the church. ² Cartulary, fo. 150.

of Stafford, concede to William Homfreyston, of Homfreyston, all the lands and tenements, rents and services, with all their appurtenances which they have within the lordship of Blymmhill, together with the advowson of the church of the same vill, which same lands and tenements, rents and services, with all their appurtenances, together with the advowson of the aforesaid church, they lately had of the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid William Humfreyeston, to have and to hold to the said William Homfreyeston, for the term of his life, of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services, and after the decease of the said William Homfreyeston they will that all the said lands and tenements, rents and services, with their appurtenances, together with the advowson of the aforesaid church, shall remain to the Lord Humfrey, Earl of Stafford, his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held of the chief lords of that fee by the accustomed services; to which are witnesses Richard Lone, Richard Selman, Robert Swynnerton, Thomas de Walton, Simon Gedynton, and others.¹

By a memorandum, in the same MS., we are informed that the manor, lands, and tenements in Blymhill, which had formerly belonged to William Humfreston, came to the same Humfrey, then Duke of Buckingham, after the death of the said William Humfreston, which occurred on the Vigil of the Conception of the Blessed Mary, 35 Hen. VI. (Dec. 7th, 1456), as fully appears by a writing of the time of the said Duke.

Before going on to speak of the Staffords, who thus became *de facto* lords of one-fourth of the manor of Blymhill, I will say what little more I have to say of the heirs, or asserted heirs, of the Pichfords. It appears that many years afterwards the heir of the said William Smyth petitioned the then Lord Stafford to acknowledge his right to the above-mentioned lands, with respect to which there is the following memorandum in the Stafford MS.²:—"The tittle of Thomas Shelley, which he doth pretend to serten lands in Bylmē and Brynton, in the Countie of Stafford, now in the possession of the Lord Stafford: first the sayd Thomas sayth that oñ Roger Pycheford was seased of the said lands in ffee and had issue a daughter, which doughter was maryed to oñ Will Humfreyson, which doughter, upon the birthe of her furst chyld, dyed and the child also. After whose deth her seyð husband clamed to hold the lands by the courtesie of Englonð; and oñ Willm. Smyth, grett graunfas to the seid Thomas, clamed to have the sayd lands as

¹ Stafford MS., Cartulary, fo. 150. ² Cartulary, f. 152.

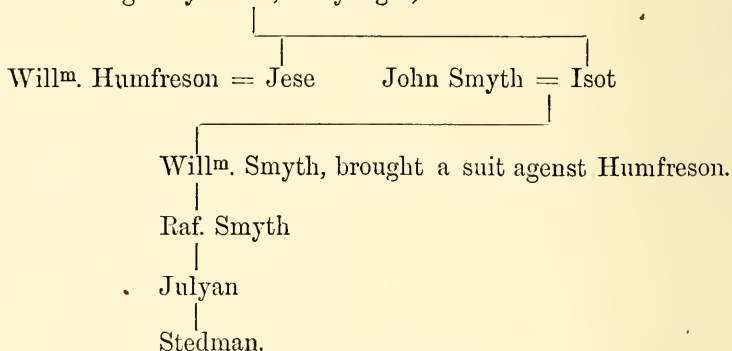
cosyn and heir to the seyde Roger Pycheford; upon which varyans Duke Humfrey, the Duke of Buck' beyng lord and Mr. to both the seyde parties for to erase the sayde varyans betwyxt his sayde servants seased the sayde lands in to hys owne hands; and before hys grace had mayde an order therein the sayde Duke was slayn at the Battel of Northampton, syns the which tyme the sayde Duk's heirs have kept the same."

In the following memorandum, which is taken from the same source, the claimant is called "Stedman."

"The esseot (suit) of Stedman's Byll.

Will^m. Chilyngton, preyst, seased &c. & gave the same to Roger Pycheford & Elynor hys wyf, & to the heirs of their ij bodyes,— then to Roger Pychford, the yonger, and to the heyr of hys bodye. Roger Pycheford and Elynor died without issue.

Roger Pychford, the yonger,



M^d. that Stedman sayth that Willm. Smyth brought a suit agensst Willm. Humfreson, which Smyth & Humfreson put the matter ynto Duke Humfrey's hands, which Duke seysed the sayde lands ynto hys owne hands, and so held hytt & no otherwyse as he sayth."

This Humfrey de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who thus became one of the joint demesne lords of Blymhill, was the son and heir of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury (July 21st, 1403) on the Lancastrian side, by his wife, Lady Ann Plantagenet, only surviving daughter and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. He was made Count of the Province of Perche in France in 8 Hen. V., and is described as a person of great magnificence. In an indenture of 22 Hen. VI., he is styled "the right mighty prince Humfry, Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perche, Lord of Brecknock and

Holderness." He was created Duke of Buckingham 23 Hen. VI., 1444, and in 25 Hen. VI., being so nearly allied to the throne, he had precedence given to him of all Dukes, excepting those of the blood royal. He married Ann, daughter of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, and was slain on July 10th, 1460, fighting for King Henry VI., at the battle of Northampton, where he was buried in the Monastery of the Grey Friars.¹

His son Humfrey, Earl of Stafford, K.G., was slain at the battle of St. Albans, 22nd May, 1455, fighting for King Henry VI., in the lifetime of his father. He married Lady Margaret Beaufort, daughter and coheir of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, by whom he left a son, Henry, successor to his grandfather.

Henry de Stafford, K.G., second Duke of Buckingham, being left a minor, was, together with his brother Humfrey, committed by King Edward IV. to the custody of Ann, Duchess of Exeter, the King's sister, who had five hundred marks a year assigned to her for their maintenance.

This nobleman was little heard of during the remainder of King Edward IV.'s reign; but being a supporter of the pretensions of Richard III. and greatly instrumental in elevating him to the throne, he was by that Prince made a Knight of the Garter and Constable of England, besides being promised possession of the great inheritance of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, to which he asserted a right. Soon after this, however, whether through disappointment at the breach of this promise or from some other more conscientious motive, he entered into a conspiracy to place the Earl of Richmond upon the throne and to unite the houses of York and Lancaster by the marriage of that Earl with the eldest daughter of the late King Edward IV. For this purpose he took up arms, but being unsupported by the Courtenays and his other associates, he found himself alone, and having raised his standard at his Castle of Brecknock, on the 18th of October, 1483, he immediately advanced towards Worcester, but at Weobley his progress was arrested by unusual floods, and he was kept so long at this place that his Welsh followers, discouraged by the tidings of the

¹ Erdeswick, p. 148. At the inquisitions taken after the deaths of Hugh, Thomas and Edmund, Earls of Stafford in 10 Ric. II., 16 Ric. II., and 4 Hen. IV. respectively, no mention is made of lands held *in demesne* in Blymhill or Brineton but only such as were held under them by the tenants in fee. At that which was taken, however, after the death of Humfrey, Duke of Buckingham, in 38, 39 Hen. VI., it is stated that he held a "fourth part of the manor of Blymhill," besides the two knight's fees in Blymhill and Brineton, which were held of him by the heirs of John Bagot.

King's preparations and approach, disbanded and returned to their native mountains. The Duke left Weobley in disguise, a fugitive, and was concealed for a few days in the neighbourhood of Wem, in Shropshire, by Ralph Banastre, Esqr., of Lacon, a former retainer of his family,¹ but he was discovered and arrested by Sir Thomas Mytton, the Sheriff of Shropshire, a staunch adherent of the house of York, who carried him to Shrewsbury, from whence he was sent to Salisbury, where he was beheaded in the Market place on Nov. 2nd of that year,² without any arraignment or legal trial, and attainted by Act of Parliament.

His wife was Lady Katherine Widvile, daughter of Richard, Earl Rivers, whose sister was Queen to King Edward IV. His younger son, Henry de Stafford, was created Earl of Wiltshire in 1509, but died without issue in 1523; and the elder son, Edward de Stafford, was, in 1 Henry VII., restored to all his father's honours and estates, and thus became third Duke of Buckingham. This Duke served the King against the Cornish men, who rebelled in favour of Perkin Warbeck; and in the 24th of Henry VII. obtained several grants of lands and manors. He was also made Knight of the Garter and Lord High Constable of England. In 2 Hen. VIII., he had license to impark a thousand acres of land at his lordship of Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, and was then in high favour with the King. But some years afterwards, having offended Cardinal Wolsey, he was brought to an untimely end through his instrumentality. It is said that the offence given by the Duke to the Cardinal arose in the following manner:—The Duke had been holding a basin for the King on some public occasion, and so soon as his Majesty had washed his fingers, Wolsey dipped his hands in the water. This was a liberty which appeared to the Duke so derogatory to his own rank and dignity that he flung the contents of the ewer into the Cardinal's shoes; who, being highly incensed, threatened to stick upon the Duke's skirts. This menace was met by the latter appearing at Court, soon afterwards, richly dressed but without any skirts, and when the King demanded the cause of so strange a fashion, he replied that it was intended to *prevent the Cardinal's design*. The Duke, however, was doomed to fall through domestic treason; for, having discharged one Knevet, his steward, for oppressing his tenantry, the former steward became an instrument in Wolsey's hands for effecting the object he had at heart.

¹ He is said by some to have been betrayed by Banastre, but there is no foundation for this statement. ² Wright's History of Ludlow, p. 322.

Arms: Or, a chevron gules. PEDIGREE OF STAFFORD, BARON STAFFORD, AND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Edmund de Stafford, 5th Earl of Stafford, K. G. ; slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, = Lady Ann Plantaganet, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. 1403.

Humphrey de Stafford, 6th Earl of Stafford, created Duke of Northampton, = Lady Ann Nevill, dau. of Ralph, Philippa, Ann, mar. 1st to Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March ; and, 2ndly, to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon. 10th July, 1460.

Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, son and heir apparent ; slain at the battle of St. Albans, 22nd May 1455, v. p.	= Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edmund, Duke of Somerset.	Sir Henry Stafford, married Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.	John Stafford, created Earl of Wiltshire ; whose only child Edward died s. p. 1499.	Anne, mar. 1st to Aubrey de Vere ; and, 2ndly, to Sir Thomas Cobham.	Joane, mar. 1st to William, Viscount Beaumont ; and, 2ndly, to Sir William Knevet.	Catherine, married to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Henry, succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Buckingham, = Catherine, daughter of Richard Widvill, Earl Rivers. K. G., beheaded 2nd November, 1483.

Edward de Stafford, restored to his father's honours and estates as third Duke of Buckingham, K. G. ; beheaded 17 May, 1521, and afterwards attainted. = Lady Alianore Percy, Henry Stafford, created Earl of Wiltshire, died 1523, s. p. Elizabeth, mar. to Anne, mar. 1st to Sir Walter Robert Ratcliffe, Herbert Knt., and, 2ndly, Lord Fitzwalter. to George, El. of Huntingdon.

Henry Stafford, only child, created Lord Stafford, in 1547, to him and the heirs = Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K. G., by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Clarence.

Edward Stafford, second Baron Stafford ; sold the estate at Blynhill ; died 1603.

Mary, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby.

Richard Stafford = Mary, dau. of John Corbet, and sister of George Corbet, of Cowlesmere, near Lee, in the County of Salop.

Walter d. s. p.
 Dorothy, mar. to Sir William Stafford, of Grafton, Knt.
 Elizabeth, m. to Sir William Nevill, of Chessey, Knt.

Edward Stafford, Third Baron ; ob. 1625.

Isabel, dau. of Thos. Forster, of Tonge, Co. Salop.
 Ursula, mar. to Walter Erleswick, Esqr.
 Dorothy, mar. to Gerveis, of Chadsteden.

Roger Stafford, born at Malpas about 1572, who unsuccessfully claimed the Barony, created in 1547 ; died unmar. about 1640.

Jane, who married a joiner, had a son who was a cobbler, living at Newport, Co. Salop, in 1637.

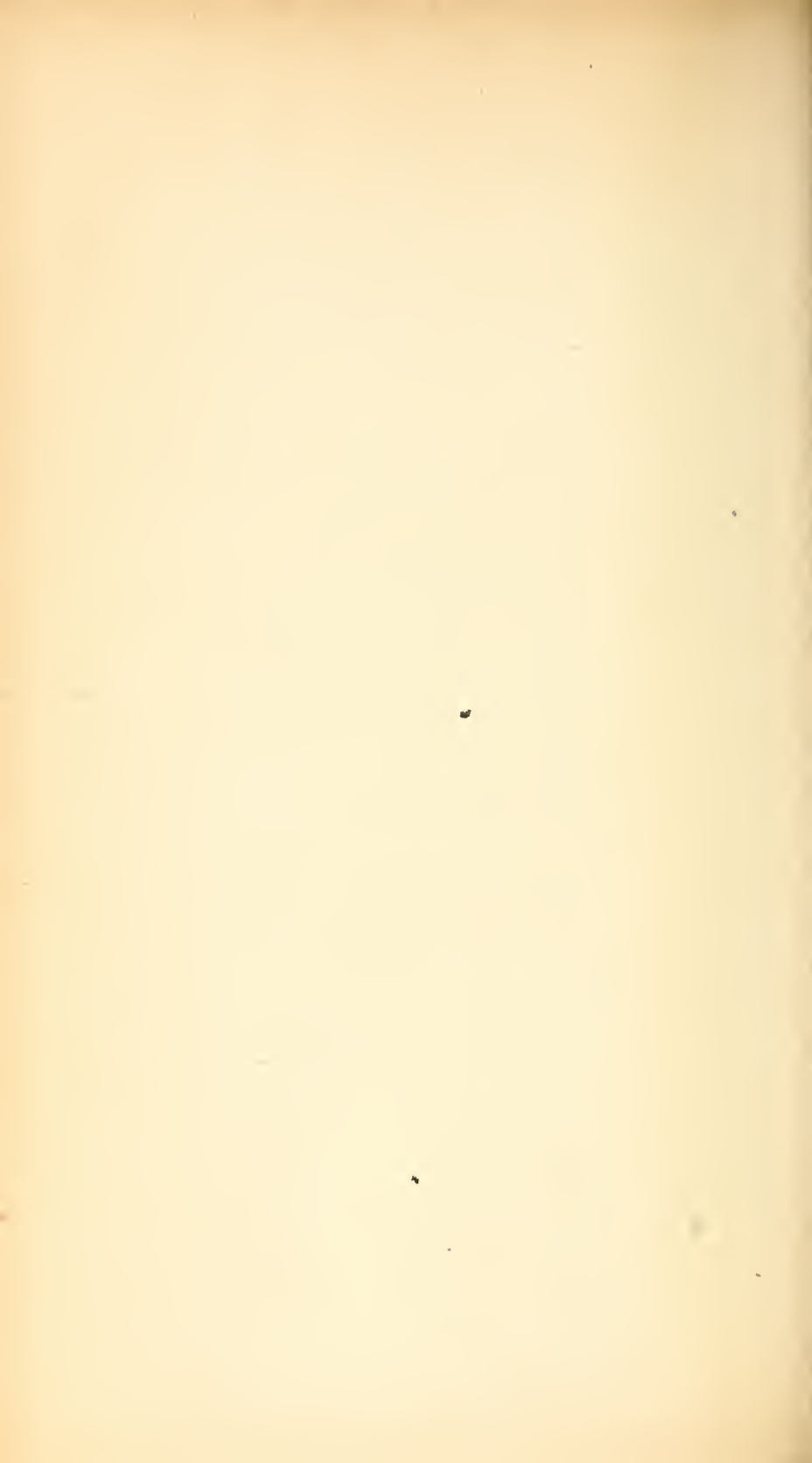
Edward Stafford, son and heir apparent, born in 1600 ; died v. p.

Anne, daughter of James Wilford, Esqr., of Newnham Hall, Co. Essex.

Henry Stafford, succeeded his grandfather as fourth Baron of that creation ; died 1637, *inf. æt.* s. p.

Mary, wife of William Howard, K. B., younger son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, which William and Mary Howard were created Baron and Baroness of Stafford in 1640 ; from whom the present Baron Stafford is descended.

Mary, wife of William Howard, K. B., younger son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, which William and Mary Howard were created Baron and Baroness of Stafford in 1640 ; from whom the present Baron Stafford is descended.



Knevet declared that the Duke had contemplated the assassination of of the King in order that he might ascend the throne as next heir, if his Majesty should die without issue ; and upon this frivolous information he was arraigned at Westminster before Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who sat as Lord High Steward of England for the occasion. Buckingham pleaded his own cause, and sustained the character of an able and accomplished advocate, but to no purpose. He was pronounced guilty and sentenced to death ; in pursuance of which sentence he was beheaded on Tower Hill on May 17th, 1521, and afterwards attainted by Act of Parliament, when all his titles and estates were forfeited to the crown. It is said that when the Emperor Charles V. heard of his execution, he exclaimed, "a butcher's dog has killed the finest buck in England." By his wife, Lady Eleanor Percy, daughter of Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland, the Duke had issue an only son, Henry Stafford, who married Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV.

By letters patent, dated 20th Dec. 14 Hen. VIII., 1522, the King restored to Henry de Stafford a small portion of his father's lands, namely, Norton in the Moors, Tillington, Eyton, Church Eaton, Wood Eaton, Darlaston, Dodington, Packington, *Blymhill*, the manor and baronial Castle of Stafford, and all the lands in Forebridge, Darlaston, Holdich, Newcastle, Bradwell, Ebutall, Barlaston, Tattenshall, Bradley, Dunston, Copenhall, Cooksland, Burston, and Ricarscote ; to be held by him and Ursula his wife and the heirs of their two bodies, *all knight's fees excepted* (so that the chief seignury of Blymhill was henceforth vested in the crown). In the first year of Edw. VI. (1547), he was made Baron Stafford, and by Act of Parliament in that year it was enacted "that the said Henry, Lord Stafford, and the *heirs male* of his body coming, may be taken and reputed as Lord Stafford with a seat and voice in Parliament as a Baron ; and further that the said Henry be restored in blood as son and heir of Edward, late Duke of Buckingham," &c.¹ This Henry, Lord Stafford, was a man of learning and accomplishments, and was the compiler of the greater portion of the Stafford MSS., from which we have frequently quoted. He died in 1562, leaving an elder son, Edward, and other children.

Edward, second Lord Stafford of this creation, succeeded to the limited estates of his father, but lost or squandered all his

¹ Nicholas's Synopsis of the Peerage.

patrimony, with the exception of Stafford and Forebridge. He married Mary, daughter of Edward, Earl of Derby, and died in 1603. By him that fourth part of the manor of Blymhill, with the lands in Blymhill, Brockhurst, and Brineton, which were restored to him as parcel of his father's estates, were sold in January, 1583, as has been stated on a previous page, to John Mytton, of Weston under Lizard, with whose heirs they still remain.

The further history of the Staffords is a sad one. This Edward, Lord Stafford, was succeeded in the title by his only son, Edward, whose grandson, Henry, the fourth lord, died under age in 1637; when the Barony, being limited to the heirs *male* of Henry, created Baron Stafford in 1547, devolved upon Roger, son and heir of Richard, younger son of the said Henry, first Baron Stafford. His father, Richard, had died poor, and Roger, the undoubted male representative of the princely Dukes of Buckingham and descendant of the English Royal family, deserted by his father's great relations but befriended by one of the Corbets of Shropshire, from which family his mother was descended, laid claim to the Barony. But his poverty overcame every effort to obtain his right. His claim was eventually submitted to the King, who decided "that the said Roger Stafford, having no part of the inheritance of the said Lord Stafford, nor any other lands or means whatsoever," should make a resignation of all claims and title to the said Barony of Stafford for his Majesty to dispose of as he should see fit. In obedience to which order the said Roger Stafford by his deed enrolled, bearing date the 7th December, 1639, did grant and surrender unto his Majesty the said Barony of Stafford, and the honour, name, and dignity of Lord Stafford. After which surrender, the King, by patent dated 12th Sept. 1640, created Sir William Howard, K.G., and Mary Stafford, his wife, the sister and sole heir of Henry, fourth Baron (who died in 1637), Baron and Baroness Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, on failure of which to the heirs of their bodies, with such place or precedence as was held by her brother Henry, Lord Stafford;¹ and from this Sir William and Mary, his wife, the rightful heir of the ancient barony, the present Lord Stafford is descended.

Roger Stafford, the last heir male of the Staffords, who thus surrendered his title to the crown, died unmarried about 1640, leaving a sister Jane, who became the wife of a man in humble circumstances at Newport in Shropshire.

¹ Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.

It has been stated that the Pichford fourth part of the Manor of Blymhill, together with the lands belonging to it, were valued at £4 in 1404 and at £5 in 1405, whereas that fourth part which was purchased from Lord Stafford by John Mytton in 1583 was only valued at 20s., and held for a 40th part of a knight's fee. I suppose, therefore, that the Pichfords had parted with the greater part of their lands before their fourth part of the manor came into the hands of the Duke of Buckingham. This might account for some of the smaller estates which were afterwards held in Blymhill or Brineton, and which had no share of the manor or advowson attached to them. It is possible that some part of the Pichford lands were held by the family of Jonestone, who seem to have had an interest at Blymhill in 1333 (though this may have been only as trustees), and who appear to have been in some way connected with the Pichfords. It is not unlikely that the Skrymsher estate was a portion of that which had been formerly held by the Pichfords.

Of these Skrymshers, who had many estates in this part of Staffordshire, Erdeswick says that most or all of their lands were purchased in the time of King Henry VIII. by Thomas Skrimshire, a protonotary of the Common Pleas, which Thomas had issue John and Thomas. To Thomas he gave his towns in Staffordshire and lands in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, to the value of a convenient gentleman's living;¹ and John, the eldest son, had Norbury, Mere, Aqualate, and other lands, of which those of Blymhill probably formed a part. I find that this John Skrimsher, Esqr., in 12 Eliz. (1569-70) died seized of Mere, Aqualate, Norbury, and, amongst other estates, of two messuages, with the appurtenances in Brynton, in the parish of Blymhill, and one messuage, with the appurtenances in Blymhill aforesaid. John Skrimsher, junior, his eldest son, had died without issue before the inquisition was held, and a certain Thomas Skrimsher, brother of John the younger, is the nearest heir.² The wife of John Skrimsher, the father, was Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Grafton, Knight,³ by whom he had, besides the elder son John, who is not mentioned in the Herald's pedigree, the above-named Thomas, who succeeded him at Aqualate, Blymhill, &c.,

¹ Erdeswick's Staff. pp. 172-3. Among these Staffordshire tenements was Johnston Hall, in the parish of Eccleshall, which may possibly have been acquired with other lands from the Jonestones of Blymhill; but this is a mere surmise unsupported by any evidence whatever. ² Inq., 14 Eliz., No. 138. ³ Glover's Visitation of Staff., ao. 1583 (Harl. MSS., 6128).

James, who had Norbury, with the Park and High Offley, and Richard.¹

Thomas Skrimsher, of Aqualate, Esqr., the son of John, died in or about 38 Eliz. (1595-6). The inquisition states that he held, among other lands, two messuages, with the appurtenances, in Brineton, in the parish of Blymhill, and one messuage with the appurtenances in Blymhill aforesaid. He had settled these estates upon himself for life, without impeachment of waste, and after his death to the use of Martha his wife for term of life in recompence of jointure, then to the use of John Skrimsher, his *third* son and his heirs, with remainder to James Skrimsher, his *second* son, with remainder to his own right heirs. He had settled property at Graynhonger and ffenton, in like manner upon James his second son, with remainder to John his third, and Thomas his eldest, sons in succession.² The said Thomas Skrimsher, senior (son of John), married, first, Alice daughter of James Starkey, of Darley, co. Cest., by whom he had his elder sons, Sir Thomas Skrimsher, of Aqualate, Knight, and James, who died unmarried. He married, secondly, Martha daughter of Brian Fowler, of St. Thomas's Abbey, near Stafford, by whom he had his third son, John Skrimsher, of Orslow, who inherited the estate at Blymhill and Brineton, and a fourth son, Brian, to whom his father gave lands in Whitmore, but who died unmarried.³

John Skrimsher, of Orslow, gent., who also succeeded to the property at Graynhonger, was in the 70th year of his age, April 6, 1663. He married Jane, daughter of Walter Littleton, of Bednall, co. Stafford, younger brother to "old Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton Hall, co. Stafford, Knight," by whom he had two sons and two daughters, namely, Walter, Richard, Jane, and Elianor, of whom Jane, the eldest daughter, was married to Thomas Broadhurst, of Lilleshall, co. Salop, and Elianor to Francis Pigot, younger brother of Thomas Pigot, of Chetwynd, co. Salop, Esqr.

Walter Skrimsher, of Orslow, gent., the elder son, was returned as being in his 48th year, April 6, 1663, the date of the last Herald's Visitation. He married, for his first wife, Margaret, daughter of . . . Muchell, of Somerford, co. Stafford, by whom he had, at the time of the said Visitation, three daughters, (1), Mary, then in her 10th year, (2), Hannah, and (3), Sarah, whose ages are not given in the Visitation pedigree.

¹ *Ibid.* and Erdeswick's Staffordshire. ² Inq. 33 Eliz., No. 87. ³ Dugdale's Visitation of Staffordshire, at the College of Arms.

From a somewhat later pedigree, given in the Wolferstan MS., in the Salt Library as Stafford,¹ I find that Mary, the last wife of Walter Skrimshire, of Orslow, was a daughter of Thomas Fowke, of Brewood, Esqr. She was baptized at Church Eaton 28th Dec., 1614, and buried there, 18th April, 1693. He seems to have had no issue by her; but by Margaret, his former wife, who was buried at Church Eaton 10th Dec., 1663, he is, in this pedigree, stated to have had three daughters, Mary, Hannah, and Sarah, as, before mentioned, of whom Mary was baptized at Church Eaton on 15th Sept. 1653, and Hannah on 5th April, 1659, and Sarah is said to have been born on 16th June, 1661. The pedigree is rather involved but it seems to be implied that Hannah was married to Walter Jennings, Rector of Church Eaton, 18th Oct., 1678. Walter Skrimshire, the father, was buried at Church Eaton, on 15th July, 1702.

Richard Skrimshire, the younger brother of Walter, was of Brocton Grange, in the County of Stafford, and in his 40th year at the date of the Visitation in 1663.² He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Comberford, of Bradley, Co. Stafford, by whom he had, at the time of the Visitation, two sons, Walter, then in the second year of his age (who probably died in his infancy), and John. He afterwards had another son, Francis,³ the same, I suppose, with Francis Skrimshire, clerk, of 1708.

By indenture tripartite of 19 Nov., 4 Jac. II. (1688), between Walter Skrimsher, of Orslow, Co. Stafford, gent., of the first part, Edwin Skrimsher, of Aqualate, Co. Stafford, Esqr., and John Coates, of Woodcote, Co. Salop, Esqr., of the second part, and John Skrimsher, son and heir apparent of Richard Skrimsher, of Forton, Co. Stafford, gent., and only brother to the said Walter Skrimsher, of the third part, the said Walter, for the love that he bears to the said John, and for his the said John's preferment in the world, and to enable him to settle a competent jointure upon such wife or wives as he the said John shall lawfully espouse, gives to Edwin Skrimsher and John Coates all those his four messuages or tenements in Orslow, with the appurtenances, &c.,⁴ for the use of the said John Skrimshire.

¹ Ant. Fowke, of Gunston. ² The arms of Skrimshire, of Brocton Grange, under which title the Skrimshires of Orslow are designated in Dugdale's Visitation of 6 April, 1663, are there given as 1st and 4th gu. a lion rampant or within a bordure vair; 2nd and 3rd, a chevron between three moths or flies. ³ Mr. Harwood, in his edition of Erdeswick (p. 171, note), says that Richard Skrimsher (the younger brother of Walter), who was buried at Forton in 1704, had issue John, of Orslow, and Richard, Rector of Forton. ⁴ Deed *penes* Earl of Bradford.

I imagine that John Skrimsher married his first wife about this time, and had by her three sons, Charles, born in 1698, James and Thomas, and four daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Susan, and Ann,¹ every one of whom must have died before 23rd January, 1722.

He seems to have lived at Stafford at one time, and afterwards to have moved to Shrewsbury, where he acted as clerk of the peace for the County of Salop.²

In 1707, as John Skrimsher, of Shrewsbury, gent., he suffered a recovery of his estate at Orslow,³ and on 2nd Dec., 1709, a settlement was made in consequence of a marriage then to be had between the same John Skrimsher and Elizabeth, only daughter of John Fownes, of Orslow Hall, Esqr.⁴ A deed of Jan. 23rd, 1722, made after the death of the said Elizabeth, late wife of John Skrimsher, recites the intent of the above-mentioned marriage settlement, whereby, amongst other things, it was provided that if the said John Skrimsher, should die without issue male by his said wife, and should leave one or more daughters by her, trustees should raise £1,500 out of the settled estates for the said daughter or daughters; the remainder is with his brother Francis Skrimsher and his heirs male, and power of revocation is reserved. The said John Skrimsher had at this time only one son and two daughters living, namely, John, Jane, and Mary, all by his said wife Elizabeth. It is now provided that in case his son John should die without issue male, and either of his two daughters or their issue should then be living, trustees shall raise £1,500 for them, and in case he and his son should both die without issue male, they should raise another £1,000 for his daughters; the remainder to the said Francis Skrimsher for life, with remainder to Richard Skrimshire, eldest son of Francis, and his heirs male of the body, with like remainder to the second and other sons of the said Richard, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John Skrimsher.⁵

On June 11th, 1737, the said John Skrimsher, now describing himself as of the town of Shrewsbury, gent., makes his will. He

¹ Pedigree in one of the Hadfield MSS. in the Salt Library. The latter portion of this pedigree appears to have been added to that given in Dugdale's Staffordshire Visitation of 1664. He is described as John, son of Richard Skrimsher, of Brocton, and was then apparently of Stafford; and though he is here erroneously said to have died 2nd Feb., 1721, aged 60 (which would have been near about his age at that time), I have no reason to doubt the rest of the facts recorded, and I have additional reasons for believing that he had another wife before he married Elizabeth Fownes. ² MS. Pedigree formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury. ³ Deed *penes* Earl of Bradford. ⁴ & ⁵ Deeds *penes* Earl of Bradford.

Arms: 1st and 4th gules, a lion rampant or within a bordure vair; 2nd and 3rd a chevron . . . between 3 moths or flies . . .

PEDIGREE OF SKRIMSHER OF ORSLOW.

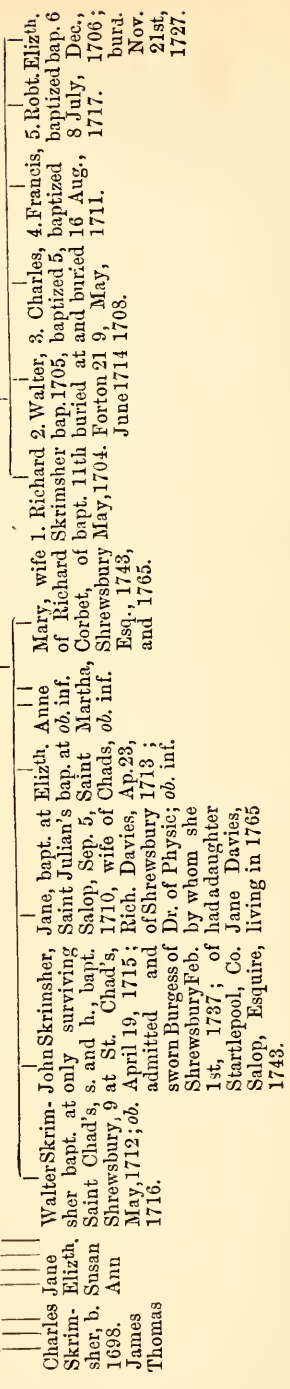
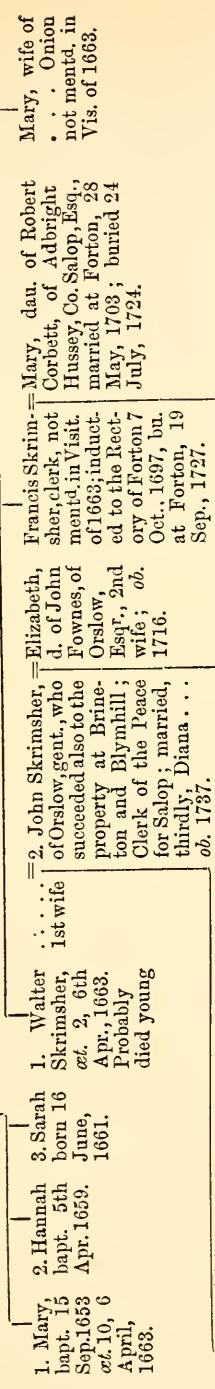
Thomas Skrimsher, protonotary of the Common Pleas temp. Hen. VIII. =

John Skrimsher, of Aqualate and Norbury, Esq., son and heir. *ob.* 12 Eliz. = Dorothy daughter of Sir Thomas Skrimsher, of Johnstone Hall in the parish of seized of two messuages with the appurtenances in Briueton and one John Talbot, of Grafton, Eccleshall. message with the appurtenances in Blymhill.

John Skrimsher, Alice, dau. of James = Thomas Skrimsher, of Aqua = Martha, daughter of Brian James Skrimsher, of Norbury Richard son and heir *ob.* Starkey, of Darley, late, Esq., son and heir Fowler, of St. Thomas' Abbey, and High Offley, Esq. Skrimsher 12-14 Eliz. s.p. co. Cest. 1st wife. after the death of his brother near Stafford, Esq. 2nd wife.

Sir Thomas Skrimsher, James Skrimsher of Orslow, co. Staff. = Jane, daughter of Walter Littleton of Brian Skrimsher, 4th of Aqualate, co. Staff. Gravenhanger, 2nd gent. 3rd son, who also had his son, died unmarried. Knight; a quo Skrim- son; *ob.* s.p. father's lands at Blymhill, *æz.* 70 Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, co. sher of Aqualate. an. 6 April, 1663. Staff. Knight.

1. Walter Skrimsher, of = Margaret, dau. of . . . Richard Skrimsher, of = Elizabeth, dau. of 1. Jane, wife of Thomas Orslow, gent. son and heir; Machell of Somerford, co. Brocton Grange, co. Staff. Francis Comber- 2. Elianor, *æz.* 48, 6 April, 1663 Staff. 1st wife; buried at gent., *æz.* 40, 6th April, Broadhurst of Lilles- Pigoť, younger Pigoť, younger brother of (married 2ndly Mary, dau. Church Eaton 10 Dec. 1663. 1704, aged 85; buried at Thos. Pigoť, of Thos. Pigoť, of buried at Church Eaton 18 Forton. of Chetwynd. Oct. 1702.



charges the estates mentioned in the marriage settlement (*i.e.* the messuages, &c., in Orslow) with £1,000 for his two daughters, leaves his freehold messuages and lands in Gravenhanger and in the township of Onneley, in the Counties of Stafford and Salop, and his messuage, lands and tenements in Brockhurst, in the parish of Blymhill (which last mentioned messuage, &c., are leased to Joseph Parrock for a term of 99 years, determinable on the death of the survivor of the said Joseph Parrock and his wife, at a rent of £20), in trust for 200 years,—as to the messuages, lands, and tenements in Onneley and Gravenhanger, after the determination of the said term, to his son John Skrimsher and his heirs, and as to the messuage lands and tenements in Brockhurst, after the determination of the said term to his two daughters, Jane and Mary and their heirs; and, whereas, before his marriage with Diana his now wife, by deed of 20th November, 1722, in consequence of £300 had and received by him from the said Diana, he demised to her all his freehold lands in Onneley and Gravenhanger for 99 years, if she should so long live, to secure for her the sum of £30 during her life, and the lands in Brockhurst are placed in trust for further security of the said annuity. His trustees are further to pay out of Onneley and Gravenhanger an annuity of £20 *per annum* to his sister Mary Onion for life. Subject to these charges the profits arising from Onneley and Gravenhanger are to go to his son John Skrimsher, and those from Brockhurst to his daughters Jane and Mary. He gives his interest in the house in which he now lives at Shrewsbury to his wife for her life with remainder to his son, John Skrymsler.¹ The said John Skrimsher, of Orslow and Salop, gent., clerk of the peace for the County of Salop, died in 1737, in the 76th year of his age,² and was buried at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury. His wife, Elizabeth Fownes, who is described in a Shrewsbury pedigree as his second wife,³ died in 1716, in the 31st year of her age, and was buried at St. Chad's. His last wife, Diana, survived him, but he appears to have left no children except by his wife Elizabeth Fownes. Of these the survivors in 1737 were John Skrymsler, of Startlepool, and two daughters, Jane, wife of Richard Davies, of Shrewsbury, Doctor of Physic, and Mary, afterwards married to Richard Corbet, of Shrewsbury, Esqr.

¹ Deed *penes* Earl of Bradford. ² Pedigree in the MS. of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury. There is a slight discrepancy between the age of Mr. John Skrimsher as here given and that to be gathered from Dugdale's Visitation. ³ Mr. Joseph Morris's MS. as before.

If the messuages and lands at Brineton, Blymhill, and Church Eaton were still in his son's possession at the date of the sale of Orslow estate in 1743 they will probably have been entailed upon him by an earlier settlement.

On January 25th, 1739, within two years of his father's death, John Skrymsher, mortgages his lands at Orslow to one Baskerville for £1,360 ;¹ and on Oct. 24th, 1741, as John Skrymsher, gent., of Startlepool, he further mortgages the same estate to Robert Baskerville for £1,500.²

On October 2nd, 1742, John Skrymsher, of Startlepool, gent., again mortgages his Orslow estate to Robert Baskerville ; and on September 28th, 29th, 1743, by indenture quadripartite between John Skrymsher, of Startlepool, Co. Salop, Esq^r., of the first part, Robert Baskerville, of Shrewsbury, gent., Richard Davies, of Shrewsbury, Doctor of Physic and Jane his wife, and John Olivers, of Shrewsbury, gent., of the second part, Ellen Wingfield, of Shrewsbury, widow (to whom Mrs. Davies's portion of £500 had been assigned), and Mary Skrymsher, of the same place, spinster, of the third part, and Orlando Bridgeman, of Blodwell, Co. Salop, Esq^r., of the fourth part, Skrymsher and others sell to the said Orlando Bridgeman the Orslow estate, consisting of a capital messuage called Orslow Farm, then in the tenure of Humphrey Webb, with the lands thereto belonging, also another messuage and land, now or late in the tenure of Richard Perks, carpenter, together with all and singular houses, lands, meadows, &c., of the said John Skrymsher in Orslow, for the sum of £3,550, to hold at a peppercorn rent if demanded. By the deed of enrolment in the Court of Chancery it is described as all that manor or reputed manor of Orslow, with the farm and premises thereto belonging, in the possession of Humphrey Webb and Richard Perkes, &c.³ And on Feb. 7th, 174 $\frac{3}{4}$, Richard Corbet, of Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, Esq^r., and Mary his wife, one of the daughters of John Skrymsher, late of Shrewsbury aforesaid, deceased, release to Orlando Bridgeman, Esq^r., their interest in the said estate.⁴

The Skrymsher estate in Blymhill and Brineton is also now the property of the Earl of Bradford, but I am unable to show how or at what time it came into possession of the family. A small portion of the Skrymsher property in Blymhill and Brockhurst, or one of them, had been sold by Walter Skrymsher before 1695 ; but

¹ & ² Deeds at Weston. ³ & ⁴ Deeds at Weston. The reckoning by the old style was only relinquished in England in 1751.

whether this was part of that which had been inherited from Thomas Skrymsher, of Aqualate, the protonotary, or whether it had been a later purchase from the Blakemores I am unable to determine. This portion has also since been purchased by the Earl of Bradford from the executors of the late Mr. Matthew Parkes, to whom it came in the following manner:—Having been previously purchased from Walter Skrymsher, it was sold in 1695 by Thomas Walter, of Blymhill, clerk (Rector of Blymhill from 1668 to 1706), to William Taylor, of the Ivetsey, in the parish of Blymhill, yeoman, for £490. William Taylor (of Ivetsea Farm), whose will was dated January, 1699, died seized of this estate, leaving Mary, his wife, who was afterwards married to John Yeomans, of Weston Jones, Co. Stafford, and the following issue, namely, William (who succeeded him), Francis, John, Samuel, and Sarah.

William Taylor, junior, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Barbour, of Ellerton, Co. Salop, Esqr., by deed of Sept., 1714, conveys the above estate in trust to Samuel Taylor, of Dudley, Co. Wigorn, gent., and Edward Barbour, of Blymhill, Esqr., (eldest brother of the said Elizabeth Barbour), to the use of the said William Taylor for life, with remainder to the said Elizabeth Barbour for life, with remainder to their children, and in default to his own right heirs.

On 8th August, 1746, the Revd. John Dickenson, (who held a mortgage on the estate), the said William Taylor, the elder, and William Taylor, the younger (son and heir apparent of the said William Taylor, the elder), sold their interest therein to Thomas Perkes, of High Onn, gent., his heirs and assigns for ever. By indenture of 24th, 25th September, 1754, Thomas Perkes conveyed the said lands to Robert Crocket in trust to the use of the said Thomas Perkes for life, with remainder to Mary, his wife, daughter of Robert Crocket, of Little Onn, in lieu of dower, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Thomas and Mary, with further remainder to the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas Perkes for ever.

On 18th January, 1803, the estate was in possession of Matthew Parkes, of High Onn, in the parish of Church Eaton, gent., eldest and only surviving son and heir of Thomas Parkes, late of the same place, deceased, by Mary, his wife, the daughter of . . . Emery, likewise deceased, which said Thomas Parkes was the eldest son and heir of Humphrey Parkes, formerly of the same place, gent., deceased, by Mary, his wife, the daughter of . . . Sansom,

likewise deceased. The Blymhill portion of the estate then consisted of two messuages, three gardens, fifteen acres of land, ten acres of meadow and fifteen acres of pasture and common of pasture for all cattle, and common of Turbary, with the appurtenances in the parish of Blymhill. In Jan. 1819, Matthew Parkes (who was also possessed of a moiety of the site of the manor of Little Onn, and of other property in that township) made his will, in which he appointed his wife, Anne, his brother-in-law, Edward Collins Wright, of Pitsford, Co. Northampton, clerk, and Walter Wright, of Badenhall Farm, Co. Stafford, gent., his executors, his son, Thomas Wright Parkes, being then a minor. The said will was proved on April 2nd, 1822, and the Blymhill property was sold in 1828 to the Earl of Bradford.

BROMLEY'S SHARE.

It has been shown that Phelippa, the daughter and coheir of John Bagot and Margery his wife, was described as being 30 years of age and more,¹ in 1259, at the inquisition taken after the death of her mother, and as having then been for ten years and more in possession of three quarters of her mother's third part of the manor of Ashley, co. Stafford. She does not appear to have inherited any portion of her mother's share of Broseley. I take Philipppa to have been the youngest of the four daughters and coheirs. She was already married in the year 1255, when her husband Geoffrey de Bromley occurs as joint Lord of Blymhill in her right. The early history of the Bromley family has been inaccurately given by Erdeswick, Collins and others, who seem to have derived their early information from the Herald's visitations, and the whole pedigree requires further investigation. I think that Geoffrey de Bromley was not, as usually stated, the son of *Walter* de Bromley, but more probably the son of that Sir *Benedict* de Bromley, who, with *Geoffrey his son*, occurs as witness to a deed of Philip de Burwardesley (or Broseley) in Ashley.² Geoffrey de Bromley

¹The age was very frequently understated at the inquisitions when the heir was of full age; so that the assertion as to the age of Phelippa de Bromley must be received with caution. ² Ant. of Shropshire, Vol. II., p. 15. The early pedigrees of the Bromleys almost invariably give Geoffrey de Bromley as the son and heir of an imaginary Walter de Bromley, Lord of Bromley, and a 3rd part of Ashley and and Broseley, by his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Warin de Burwardesley, Lord of Broseley and Ashley. But this Alice de Burwardsley was the wife of John de Eyton and not of Walter de Bromley; and that 3rd part of Ashley which was afterwards held by the Bromleys came to them as heirs of Margery Bagot, the sister

PEDIGREE OF PARKES.

Thomas Parkes, of High Oon, gent., = Mary, dau. of Robert Crockett, of Little Oon, gent. Humphrey Perkes, of Little Oon, gent. = Mary, dau. of Sansom 1754.

Thomas Parkes, of High Oon, gent., son and heir. = Mary, dau. of Emery.

Matthew Parkes, of High Oon, gent., 1803, eldest and only surviving = Anne, dau. of the Reverend Sampson Wright, Incumbent of Bradley, son and heir ; died 13th Nov., 1820, aged 60. near Stafford.

Thomas Wright Parkes, son and heir ; bapt. at Church Eaton, 20th January, 1817 ; died s.p. September, 1848. Mary Elizabeth Parkes, born Feb., 1820, and now (1881) living unmarried at Severn Cliff, Bridgnorth.

was in possession of land in Woningtone in 51 Henry III.¹ The inquisition *post mortem* was taken at Stafford on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John *ante portam* 1 Edw. I. (May 10, 1273). Among other lands he held of the King *in capite* the 3rd part of the vill of Asseleg with the appurtenances for the 6th part of a scuto at the time when a scuto was current, where he had in demesne half a virgate of land of the annual value of 10s. He held of the Bishop of Chester the vill of Bromleye in soccage for an annual rent of 10s., payable at 4 terms of the year; and the vill of Wonintone of Robert de Knichtelegge in soccage at an annual rent of 10s.; he held also the 4th part of a knight's fee in Blumenhulle of the Baron of Stafford by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, where he had in demesne two virgates of land of the annual value of 20s., and he had also in the same vill one plot of the annual value of 12d., and for pasture every year at Christmas 20 hens worth 20d., and he had there the 4th part of a mill worth annually 2s., and of pleas and perquisites 2s. Total 28s. and 8d. (*sic*). He died on the Monday next after the close of Easter (April 17), 1273. Robert was his son and heir and 39 years of age.²

On 1 July, 1277, at the muster before the Constable and Earl Marshall at Worcester, Robert de Bromley, *serviens*, acknowledged the service of half a knight's fee in Esel (Ashley) to be performed by himself in expeditions against Lewellin, Prince of Wales." In the year 1282 there were two expeditions into Wales, in the first of which Robert de Bromlegh and John de Eyton acknowledge the service of one *serviens*, to be performed by John de Eyton, with aketan (coat of mail?) haubergion, bacinet and lance, with one horse; and in the 2nd, Robert de Bromlegh acknowledged the service of one third of [half?] a knight's fee in Asseleye to be performed by himself in the expedition against the Welsh;—muster at Rhuddlan 2 August, 1282.⁴ In 1284 Robert de Bromley occurs as joint Lord of Blymhill; and in 1291 he has the right

of Alice, which Margery gave the greater portion of her 3rd part to her daughter Phelippa de Bromley, and the remainder was subsequently bought up by her descendants.

¹ Inq. ad quod damnum, 51 Hen. III. (Salt's MSS.) ² Inq. 1 Edw. I. No. 7.
³ Parliamentary writs. ⁴ *Ibid.* at the same time John de Eyton acknowledged the service of a third part of half a knight's fee for the third part of the inheritance which had been that of Philip de Burghewordsleye in Asseleye, and does service for himself.

awarded to him of presenting to the 4th turn of the church thereof. He died in 1 Edw. II. The writ of *diem clausit extremum* was dated at Langley 2 December, 1 Edw. II. (1307), and the inquisition was held on 22 December. He held the 3rd part of the manor of Asscheley *in capite* by the service of one-sixth of a knight's fee and finding one armed horseman and one horse caparisoned for eight days in the King's army as often so ever as there shall be war in Wales, and paying to the Lord Fulk Fitzwarin half a mark every year at the feast of St. Michael. He held also the hamlet of Wenintone of Robert de Kerettele (Kniteley), &c., &c., and the hamlet of Bromley of the Bishop of Chester.¹ John the son of Robert de Bromley is son and next heir of the said Robert and was of the age of 27 at the feast of Ascension last past.² No mention is made in the inquisition of the manor of Blymhill, which may, perhaps, have been settled during his life time. Nor is there any mention of it in any of the subsequent inquisitions taken after the death of his heirs; so that I should have inferred that he had parted with his interest therein if it were not for the incidental mention of John de Bromley as a land owner in Blymhill more than forty years later.

In 2 Edward II., shortly after the death of his father, we have John de Bromley and Roger his brother occurring in connection with certain tenements in Wonytone in Hales.³ In 4 Edw. II., 1310, he is one of the *servientes* performing military service for the Abbot of Evesham: muster at Tweedmouth 19 September.⁴ In 9 Edw. II., Thomas de Beysin, John de Bromley and Thomas de Eyton are certified as Lords of the vill of Assheleye, co. Stafford.⁵ In 10 Edw. II., John, Lord of Bromley, remits to Thomas de Beysin, Knight, all the right which he has by the dimission of Thomas son of John de Eyton in the manor of Asseleg.⁶ In 13 Edw. II., John de Bromley occurs as 7th and last witness to a deed dated at Burwardesley, whereby Thomas son of John de Eyton releases to Walter de Beysin the 3rd part of the manor of Ascheley.⁷ In the following year as John son of Robert de

¹ Among the tenants holding under Robert de Bromley in Bromley is one free tenant, Robert son of Stephen de Bromley, who holds one virgate of land at an annual rent of 4s. and 2d. ² Inq. 1 Edw. II. No. 47 (Salt's MSS.) ³ Pat. 2 Edw. II. pt. 2 m. 2 in dorso (Salt's MSS.) ⁴ We learn from the Liber Niger that the Abbot paid all the expenses of his knights and *servientes*. Hence the service of the religious houses was much sought after. They were called the stipendiary knights of the monasteries (see Thierry's Norman Conquest. ex inf. Hon. G. Wrottesley). ⁵ Parliamentary writs. ⁶ & ⁷ Huntbache MS., Vol. II.

Bromley he occurs as witness to a deed concerning certain tenements in Wonynton;¹ and in 19 Edw. II., he appears as Lord of a 3rd part of Assheley, the other two parts whereof were held by Walter de Beysin.² This John son of Robert de Bromley died in 6 Edw. III., leaving a son and heir, John de Bromley, and a younger son Robert. The writ of *dicm clausit extremum* was dated March 20, 6 Edw. III., and the inquisition was held at Ashley on April 1 of the same year, 1332. He held of the king *in capite* certain lands and tenements in Ashley and Wolfotebrugge (no mention is made of the manor, or of any buildings, but only of rents); and he held the hamlet of Bromley of the Bishop of Chester. Neither Wonytone or Blymhill are mentioned. John his son and heir was 27 at the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (August 1) last past.³

The eldest son, John, Lord of Bromley, and Hillaria his wife, with John, their son, occur in a deed of 16 Edw. III., but not in connection with Blymhill.⁴ He occurs again as first witness with John, son of Sir John de Weston, and others, to a deed of Sir John de Weston, Knight, in 19 Edw. III.; and in 23 Edw. III., he incidentally occurs as a landowner in Blymhill, in a deed of Philip, son of William de Ipstones, wherein the grantor conceded a messuage in Blymhill which lay between the land of *John de Bromley* and that of John, son of the Lord John de Weston.⁵ John de Bromley died in the same year, namely, on the Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 23 Edw. III. (August 17, 1349⁶), leaving Hillaria, his widow, surviving. He held the third part of the manor of Aschleye of the King *in capite* (but no messuages or lands in demesne). Here there are five acres of meadow, which used to be worth 5s., but now they are not worth more than 2s. 6d. a year, on account of the pestilence; there is a several pasture worth annually 2s., and there used to be 30s. a year of rent of assize, and now there are only 10s., on account of the same pestilence. There are now no pleas and perquisites there. He held also the manor of Bromley (which was similarly depreciated by the pestilence); he held also a rent of 10s. at Wonynton, by the service of 5s. a year, of Robert Knyghtleye. There is no mention of Blymhill or Brockhurst in the inquisition. His

¹ Pat. 14 Edw. II. m. 5 in dorso (Salt's MSS.) ² Huntbache MS. vol. II. ³ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III. (quoted from Hadfield's MS. inter Salt's MSS.) ⁴ & ⁵ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ⁶ This was the year of the terrible pestilence, known as the "Black death," by which immense numbers were carried off.

daughter Alice is his nearest heir; and she was of the age of a half-year (I think it should be two and a half years) at the feast of the Ascension last past¹ (so that his son John must have predeceased him).

A subsequent inquisition was held in the following year, by virtue of the King's writ, dated July 20, 24 Edw. III. (1350), directed to John de Swynnerton, escheator for the county of Stafford, to enquire whether Hillaria, who had been the wife of John de Bromley, deceased, held any lands conjointly with her husband at the time of his death. The jury found that she held conjointly with her deceased husband the moiety of the hamlet of Brockhurst, in the county of Stafford, of Ralph, Lord Stafford, by the service of 10s. a year, in which said moiety of the hamlet is a certain messuage, which, with the garden thereto, is worth 3s. 4d.; and there is a certain dove-cote² which is worth 40s. a year, and there are five acres of meadow which are worth 10s. a year, and divers plots of pasture in severalty, containing ten acres, which are worth 6s. 8d. a year. The same John and Hillaria held one messuage and half a virgate in Podemor. They also held the manor of Bromley, and 26s. of rent in Wonynton.³ There is no mention of the heir. We learn from this inquisition that the Bromleys had retained an interest in Blymhill up to this time (for Brockhurst is a portion of Blymhill), though no mention is made of this manor in any of the other inquisitions. The said Hillaria lived upwards of 20 years after this. The writ of *d. c. e.* issued after her death was dated August 10, 46 Edward III. (1372). The writ specifies that she held in dower of Alice, daughter of the said John de Bromley. The inquisition was held on the 20th of the same month; and the jury found that she so held in dower two messuages and twenty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Assheley, of the value of 13s. 4d., which she held of the King by knight's service. It is stated that she held in dower no other lands or tenements at the day of her death. The said Hillaria died July 6th, 1372. Alice, wife of John de ffroddesham, and

¹ Inq. 23 Edw. III., part 1, No. 22. ² The dove-cote, or pigeon-house, proves that there were manorial rights attached to these lands. In 1353 there was an exchange between John de Beysin, parson of the church of Assheleye and James de Audeley, parson of the church of Hawardyn, when the King presented the aforesaid James de Audeley to the church of Assheleye, in the King's gift by reason of the land and heir of John de Bromley, deceased, being in the King's hand (Pat. 27 Edw. III. part 3, m. 10). ³ Inq. 24 Edw. (1st Nrs.) No. 93.

daughter of the said John de Bromley, is nearest heir of the said John de Bromley, and 24 years of age and more.¹

If the lands at Blymhill were still in possession of the family at this time, which is probable from the fact that Alice had proved her age there about ten years previously, they must have been entailed and settled by John de Bromley before his death.

The following recitation of a deed, which is taken from a Book of Shropshire Pedigrees at Weston, gives the fullest information I have met with concerning the heirs of John de Bromley: "John Frodsham espousa Ales fille et heire a John de Bromley, q̄. eneff Thomas, Person de Frankton, en fee de la manoir de Winnington q̄il person ces donne a John fitz Richard de Frodesham a terme de sa vie, le remainder a Thomas fitz Robert de Bromley et Margaret sa femme en le taylor, le remainder aux droichts heires Ales Bromley jadis femme a John Frodsham, et le dit Thomas Bromley et Margaret avoit yssue William qui avoit issue John et Margaret, et [John] mourut sans yssue, Margaret espousa William Hextall qui avoit issue John (Joan) q̄ espousa Johannem Bromley militem qui avoit issue Morfe, Margaret et Isabell."

Alice, the daughter and heiress of John de Bromley, proved her age at Blymhill on November 1, 36 Edw. III. (1362). The mandate which was directed to Philip de Lutteley, the King's escheator for the county of Stafford, ordering him to take the proof, was dated at Westminster, on 17 October, 36 Edw. III.² It states that John de Froddesham, who has married Alice, daughter and heir of John de Bromley, deceased, who held of the King *in capite*, declares the said Alice to be of full age, and petitions that the lands and tenements which are of the inheritance of the same Alice, and in the wardship of Humfrey de Swynnerton by the King's commission, may be given up to her, and the King desires that the same Alice should prove her age before the said escheator. At this inquisition Roger de Pychford, the first witness, who was then of the age of 50 and upwards, states that Alice was born at Bromley, co. Stafford, on 31 October, 21 Edw. III. (1347), and baptized in the church of Eccleshale, which is the parish church of Bromley; Stephen de Bromley and Alice de Stodley carried the aforesaid Alice from the holy font; and she was of the age of fifteen years on 21 October last past; and this he knows because on the same day on which the said Alice was baptized Richard his father was buried in the same church of Eccleshale.

¹ Inq. 46 Edw. III. (1st Nrs.) No. 4. ² Inq. 36 Edw. III., No. 138, pt. 1.

This proof of age being taken at Blymhill is the last intimation I have of any connection of the Bromley family with Blymhill or Brockhurst. Their manorial residence was doubtless at Brockhurst, where they are recorded to have had a pigeon-house, a privilege confined to the lord of the manor.

From the before given statement in French we may assume that Alice, wife of John Froddesham, died without issue, and that her cousin Thomas, son of Robert de Bromley, became her heir.

Thomas Bromley died in 1419, seized of a third of the manor of Ashley, and a third of the advowson of the church there, as also the manors of Bromley and Wonynton; but there is no mention of Blymhill. John Bromley is his cousin (*i.e.*, near relation) and heir, namely, son of William, son of the aforesaid Thomas, and he is fourteen years of age and more.¹ Margaret, the widow of Thomas, seems to have likewise died seized of Bromley and Wonynton and a third part of Ashley.² John Bromley, the grandson and heir of Thomas Bromley, proved his age in 4 Hen. VI.,³ and in 7 Hen. VI. he died seized of a third part of Ashley, &c. He died without issue, and his sister Margaret, wife of William Hextall, was his next heir.⁴

William Hextall, the husband of Margaret, was lord of Millwich and of Hextall, a township in the parish of Seighford, and living in 10 and 22 Hen. VI.⁵

According to Erdeswick and Huntbache he had issue by the said Margaret a son Humfrey, who died without issue, and two daughters, Joan, who was married to Sir John de Bromley, of Badington, and Margaret, who was married to Richard Petit. Margaret had, by her husband, Richard Petit, a son, John Petit, who had issue Richard and John, of whom, Richard had an only daughter and heir, who was married to Richard Bowyer, and John Petit had issue Thomas Petit, of Hextall, who had issue Thomas, living in 1596,⁶ from whence came the Petits of Little Aston Hall. Sir John de Bromley, of Badington, Knight⁷ (who was also Lord of

¹ Inq. 7 Hen. V., No. 9. ² Inq. 1 Henry VI., No. 62. ³ Inq. 4 Hen. VI., No. 54. ⁴ Inq. 7 Hen. VI., No. 2. ⁵ In an inquisition of knight's fees, taken at Stafford, in 10 Hen. VI. (1431-2), William Hextall, of Hextall, gent., is recorded as holding one-third of Ashley for the third part of a knight's fee (Shaw's Staffordshire). ⁶ Erdeswick's Ant. of Staff., p. 51. Huntbache MS., Vol. II.

⁷ Chetwynd MS. in Salt's Library, under the title of "Ashley." This Sir John Bromley, of Badington, Co. Cest., Knight, was descended from Richard de Bromley, younger son of that Geoffrey de Bromley, who married the coheirss of Ashley and Blymhill, and brother of Robert de Bromley, of Bromley, Ashley, and Blymhill. In

PEDIGREE OF BROMLEY, OF BLYMILL, ASHLEY, AND BROMLEY (TABLE I).

Arms : Quarterly, gules
and or indented per fesse.

Geoffrey de Bromley, Joint Lord of Blymhill, 1255; =Phelippa, daughter and coheir of John Bagot and Margery his wife, oc. 1259
ob. 1, Edw. I., 1273.

Robert de Bromley, son and heir, Lord of Bromley, and a portion of Ashley =
and Blymhill in 1284 ; ob. 1, Edw. II., 1307.

Richard de Bromley, 12th March, 25 Edw. I., 1297,
a quo the Bromleys, of Badington, Co. Cest.

John de Bromley, son and heir, Lord of Bromley, and a portion of =
Ashley and probably also of Blymhill ; ob. 6 Edw. III., 1332.

Roger de Bromley,
2 Edw. II.

John de Bromley, son and heir, Lord of Bromley, and a third =
of Ashley, held lands also in Blymhill and Brockhurst ;
ob. 23 Edw. III., 1349.

Hillaria . . . held lands in Brock-
hurst conjointly with her husband ; ob.
46 Edw. III., 1372.

Robert de Bromley =

John de Bromley, son and
heir apparent, 16 Edw.
III., ob. v.p. & s.p.

Alice, sole daughter and heiress of John de Bromley ;
proved her age at *Blymhill*, 26 Edw. III., 1362 ;
being then the wife of John de Frodesham. She
probably died s.p.

Thomas fitz Robert de Bromley =
heir by entail to his cousin
Alice Frodesham's estate at
Bromley, Wonynton, and Ash-
ley ; ob. 7 Hen. V., 1419.

Margaret . . .
Inq. p.m. 1 Hen. VI.

William Bromley, ob. v.p. =

John Bromley, heir to his grandfather, proved his age 4 Hen. VI.,
ob. s.p. 7 Hen. VI., seized of a third part of Ashley, &c.

Margaret, heiress of her brother, John de Bromley,
wife of William Hextall.

PEDIGREE OF BROMLEY (TABLE II).

William Hextall (son of Ingh de H.), Lord of Milwich and Hextall, = Margaret, daughter of William, and sister and heiress of John de Bromley, of Bromley and Ashley, Co. Stafford.
 living in 22 Hen. VI., 1443-4.

Sir John Bromley, Knight, of Badington, Co. Cest, son of William, son = Jane, dau. & coheir of William Hextall and Margaret his wife.
 Inq. p.m. I Hen. VII.

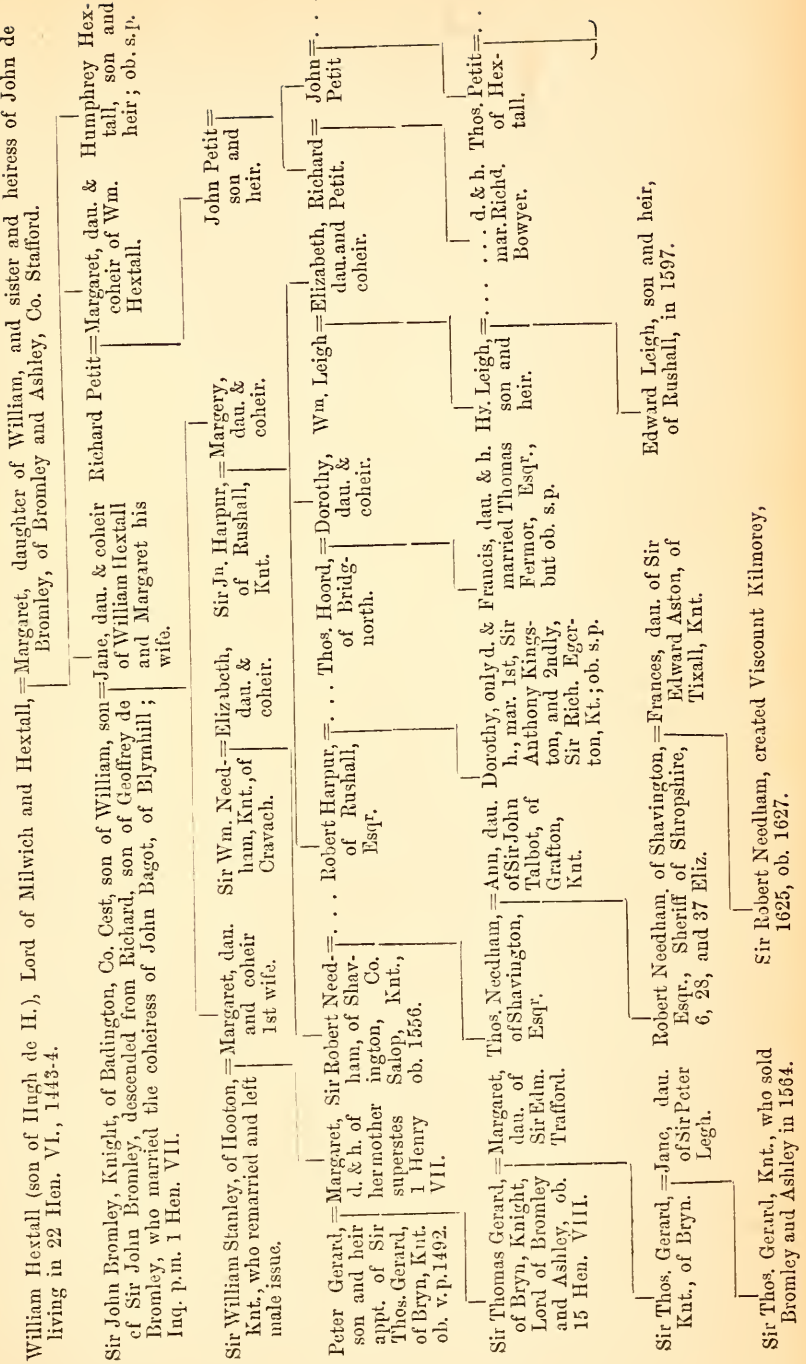
Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, = Margaret, dau. and coheir 1st wife.
 Knt., who remarried and left male issue.

Peter Gerard, = Margaret, Sir Robert Needham, = Dorothy, dau. & h. of her mother of Shavington, Co. Salop, Knt., 1 Henry ob. 1556.
 ob. v.p. 1492. VII.

Sir Thomas Gerard, = Margaret, Thos. Needham, = Ann, dau. Dorothy, only d. & Francis, dau. & h. married Thomas son and heir.
 Knt., of Bryn, Knight, dau. of Sir John Talbot, of Grafton, Knt. Anthony Kings- ton, and 2ndly, Sir Rich. Egerton, Kt.; ob. s.p.

Sir Thos. Gerard, = Jane, dau. Robert Needham of Shavington, = Frances, dau. of Sir Edward Aston, of Tixall, Knt.
 Knt., of Bryn. of Sir Peter Legh.

Sir Thos. Gerard, Knt., who sold Bromley and Ashley in 1564.
 Sir Robert Needham, created Viscount Kilmorey, 1625, ob. 1627.



Bromley in right of his wife and living in 22 Hen. VI. and 20 Edw. IV., but dead before 1 Hen. VII.), had issue by Joan his wife, the daughter and co-heiress of William Hextall, three daughters and coheirs, namely, Margery (or Morie), who was the first wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, Knight, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Margaret, wife of Peter Gerard, son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Kingsley and Bryn, co. Lancaster, Knight; Margaret, wife of Sir John Harpur, of Rushall, co. Stafford, Knight; and Elizabeth (or Isabel), wife of Sir William Needham, between whom their lands were divided.

the family pedigrees Richard de Bromley is usually given as the eldest son, and called Lord of Bromley, and Robert, of Ashley, as the younger; but it is evident from the inquisitions above given that Robert was chief Lord of Bromley under the Bishop of Chester and eldest son of Geoffrey as he also was of Phelippa Bagot his wife. Richard de Bromley is said to have married Margery, the daughter and heiress of of John de Knocton or Knutton, and had issue Ranulph de Bromley, of Knutton, who, in a deed of 21 Edw. I., is called son of Richard (Collins' Peerage, art. Moutford); John de Bromley, the son or grandson of Ranulph, had issue William de Bromley, living in 35 Edw. III. (1361), who married Annabella, daughter of Matthew, and sister and coheir of William Chetleton, in whose right he became possessed of Badington, in Cheshire (Ormerod, Vol. III., p. 195). William and Annabella had issue Richard, of Badington, who by Ann his wife, daughter of William Praers, was father of the celebrated Sir John Bromley, Knight, of Badington. This Sir John Bromley was one of the soldiers distinguished in the French expedition of King Henry V., and occurs first in Holinshed's Chronicle, in 1415, at the battle of Corbie in Picardy, where Sir Hugh Stafford, Lord Bouchier, commander of the right wing for the King under his standard of Guienne, was defeated and the standard beat down by the French and carried away; "whereat one John Bromley, of Bromley in Staffordshire, Esquire, a neere kinsman unto the Lord Bourghchier, was even streight so pearsed at hart as he could not contene him, but by and by ran eagerlie upon the French, and with his souldiers, in whom wrath and teene had already inflamed furie and desire of revenge, did so fiercelie set upon them that they were not only beaten backe but also forced to abandon the place. At this push the capteine, cutting through the thickest, strake down the champion that bare the standard, and so gloriously recovered it againe; and after, during the fight (whereat maine of the French lost their lives) couragiously lie over his shoulders advanced it himselfe. The rest that fled awaie our people pursued in chasing and slaughter unto Bromley very gates. So in victorie, honour, and great joy, with our small loss (in comparison) thanks unto God's Majestie, the cheifteine brought his host into his campe and order againe." In reward of this service, which opened the way for the passage of the Some and the battle of Agincourt, Lord Bouchier granted to John Bromley for life an annuity of £40, leviable on all his manors, by deed dated at Madeley, March 10th, 4 Hen. V., 1417 (Holinshed, Vol. III., p. 17, as quoted in Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. III., p. 194.) On the King's return to France, in July, 1418, John Bromley had "conduct of charge afore him," and by royal letters patent dated at Baieux, on 18th April following, the King granted to him the hospital of Molay Bacon and all the forfeited Norman estates of Alan de Beaumont, to be held by rendering to the King and his heirs yearly the belt of a coate of mail at his castle of Baieux. The King further "did in the most worthie wise that to that order

Sir John Harpur and Margaret had issue a son Robert and two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth. Robert left an only daughter, Dorothy, married first to Sir Anthony Kingston, of Misterden, co. Gloucester, Knight, and secondly to Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, Knight, but died without issue, when her aunts became her coheirs; of whom Dorothy was married to Thomas Hoord, of Horde's Park, near Bridgenorth, and Elizabeth was married to William Leigh, son of Sir Roger Leigh, of Wellington, Knight. Dorothy had an only daughter, Frances, who was married to Thomas Fermor, of Somerton, Co. Oxon, but died without issue in

belongeth dub him knight of warfare in field, and made him capitaine-general of the Castle of Damfront, and seneschal and great Constable of Bosseville le Rosse and Mareh" (*Ibid.* p. 97.) On 12th August following, 6 Hen. V. (1418), calling himself John Bromley, captain-general of Dampfronte, steward and great Constable of Bosse le Rosse and of the Marches there, be granted to his kinsman Walter Audeley, for his good services to him in England and against the French, a yearly rent of £20 issuing out of his manor of Bromley, and all other his lands in England during the life of the said Walter (Collins' Peerage). The deed (which is given at length by Holinshed) is remarkable (says Ormerod) from the appendant seal and the names of the witnesses. The seal was the old coat of Bromley, having an inescoccheon charged with a griffin segreant; the crest a demi-lion issuing from a crown and supporting a standard charged with a lion passant gardant, "an augmentation as like is, given him in laudable remembrance for his valiant recoverie of the standard at the sharpe and bloodie skirmish of Corbie." The names of the witnesses are precisely those who might have been expected to have witnessed a deed at Badington Hall or the county court of Chester, being, with one exception of a Lancashire warrior (who was closely connected with the sister county of Chester), gentlemen of Cheshire and his comrades in arms whom his hospitality had assembled in his French castle; "hiis testibus Roberto de Bruyn milite, Johanne de Holland, Gulielmo de Brereton, Ricardo le Grevill, Johanne de Egerton, Richardo le Beston, Thoma le Creu et aliis; datum apud Dampfront," &c. (Ormerod, Vol. III., p. 194). Notwithstanding the statement of Holinshed (as given by Ormerod and Collins) that John Bromley was of Bromley in Staffordshire (from whence the family undoubtedly derived their name and origin) and the statement of Collins, (who quotes from Pat. 6 Hen. V., inter Archiv. Turr. London, and Vis. de Salop, *i.e.* Vincent's Visitation at the College of Arms), that the grant to Walter de Audeley was levied on his *manor* of Bromley, I think it probable that for Bromley we should substitute *Bromhall*, in Cheshire, which was held under the Lords Audeley; for I much doubt whether this branch of the Bromleys had any estate that could be called a manor at Bromley until the grandson of this Sir John Bromley became possessed of this and other Staffordshire estates of the Bromleys by marriage with Joane Hextall. Sir John Bromley died September 4th, 1419 (7 Hen. V.), and was buried at Acton in Cheshire. The inquisition states that he held in demesne, as of fee, the manors of Badington and Bromhall from James Lord Audelegh by military service, val. 40 merks. He held also the manor of Cholmston, and half the manor of Alvaston, and lands in Alstanton, Wolstanwood, Monks Copenhall, and Church Copenhall. By his wife Margery, daughter of Sir John Massey, of Tatton, Knight, he had several sons, of whom the survivor, William Bromley, of Badington, Esq., was father of Sir John Bromley, who married Joan Hextall.

1570 ; and William Leigh and his wife Elizabeth had issue Henry, who had issue Edward Leigh, of Rushall in 1597.¹

Sir Robert Needham, the son of Sir William Needham and Elizabeth Bromley, had, with other lands, the manor of Badington, which passed to his descendants, the Earls of Kilmorey.²

Peter Gerard, the husband of Margaret Stanley, died in the lifetime of his father, in 1492, leaving Margaret his wife surviving, who was found to be one of the coheirs of Sir John Bromley. Their son, Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn and Kingsley, Knight, succeeded to Bromley and Ashley and other Staffordshire estates of the Bromleys, which were sold by his grandson, Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn, Knight, and his son, William Gerard Esqr., by deed bearing date 22nd February, 6 Eliz. 1504, to his kinsman, Gilbert Gerard, Esqr., then Queen's Attorney, and afterwards knighted and made Master of the Rolls.³

I cannot find that the manor of Blymhill ever passed to any of these coheirs, nor can I trace it in the Bromley family beyond the time of John de Bromley and Hillaria his wife, or their daughter Alice de Frodesham in the time of King Edward III.

Their share of this manor was afterwards in possession of the Swynnertons, of Isewall, or Usewall, in the parish of Eccleshall, and my conjecture is that it came to them by the gift of the same Alice de Frodesham. I find that, in 1349, the King granted to Humphrey de Swynnerton the custody of all the lands in the County of Stafford which belonged to John de Bromle, deceased, who held of the King *in capite* ; to hold until the heir of the said John be of full age, together with the marriage of the said heir ; rendering therefor £8 yearly by equal portions, and paying £30 for the said marriage ; dated at Westminster, 24th September, 23 Edw. III. ;⁴ and by a charter, dated at Westminster, 6th March, 26 Edw. III. (1352), which recites the above-mentioned charter, and states that the said Humphrey has prayed the King that he should be discharged from a portion of the payment of the said annual sum, alleging that he believes that he has not had possession of all the estate of the said John, because Hillaria, the widow of the same John, was conjointly enfeoffed with him [the said John] of the greater part of the lands which he held at the time of his death ; the King, therefore, having been certified of the facts of the case by the return of certain inquisitions, grants that the said Humphrey

¹ Erdeswick's Staffordshire, p. 405. ² Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol III., p. 194.

³ Chetwynd MS. in the Salt Library. ⁴ Rot. Fin., 23 Edw. III., m. 22.

shall only pay for the custody of the lands in question four marks annually,¹ &c.

On 31st May, 44 Edw. III. (1370), Humphrey de Swynnerton and *Hillaria, his wife*, give 20s. to have a writ "*de conventionione*" in the County of Stafford.² And again, on 26th January, 46 Edw. III. (1372), Humphrey de Swynnerton and *Hillaria, his wife*, give half a mark for a writ "*de compote*" in the County of Stafford.³

On 16th November of the same year, the King's mandate is issued to the Escheator of the County of Stafford, reciting that the King has ascertained, by the inquisition that he caused to be taken, that *Hillaria*, who was the wife of John de Bromley, held in dower, on the day of her death, after the decease of the said John, formerly her husband, of the inheritance of Alice, daughter of the aforesaid John, two messuages and twenty acres of land, with the appurtenances in Assheley, which are holden of the King *in capite* by knight's service; and that the aforesaid Alice is her next heir and of full age; the Escheator is to take the fealty of John de Frodesham, husband of the said Alice, and, after taking security for his relief, he is to give seizin, to the said John and Alice, of the said messuages, land, and tenements, which were taken into the King's hands on the death of the said *Hillaria*.⁴

My conjecture is that *Hillaria*, the widow of John de Bromley, afterwards became the wife of Humphrey de Swynnerton, to whom the wardship of her daughter Alice had been committed by the King, and that, when Alice came into possession, she enfeoffed her mother and Humphrey de Swynnerton, her presumed step-father, and the heirs of their two bodies, in her manor and lands at Blymhill.

In Leland's unpublished notes of Staffordshire families, written in the time of King Henry VIII.,⁵ he mentions "Swinerton, of Isehaul, hard by Eccleshaul Castle," to which he adds "hee is a younger brother of Swinerton, of Swinerton." I do not suppose, however, that we are to take this literally as applying to the Swynnerton of Leland's time. The Swynnertons, of Isewall, were probably identical with a family who branched from the senior line at an earlier date.

¹ Rot. Fin. 26 Edw. III., memb. 17. ² Rot. Fin. 44 Edw. III., m. 11. ³ Rot. Fin., 46 Edw. III., m. 32. ⁴ Rot. Fin. 46 Edw. III., memb. 12. ⁵ *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Vol. III., p. 342. Leland's Itinerary was commenced about 1538, and occupied him several years. The results were presented to King Henry VIII. about 1545.

and whose names in succession (as given by Erdeswick) agree with the three known generations of those seated at Isewall. This family is thus spoken of by Erdeswick: "The first of these Swinnertons of Eccleshall was Humphry Swinnerton, who had his advancement from his brother, Sir Robert Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, Knight; for I have seen a deed importing as much, the copy whereof I have here presented to your view: *Robertus d'nus de Swinnerton Umfrido de Swinnerton, fratri meo, et heredibus de corpore suo, maneria mea de Desere et Badenhall in Eccleshall et Hulcote do, et pro defectu heredum mihi et heredibus meis revertant; Testibus Thoma de Halghton, Jac. de Pype, Jo. de Hasting, militibus, Joh'e de Wittmore, Rob. de Dutton, Rich. de Bromley, Will. de Offley, 23 Edw. III.*"¹

This Humphrey was probably the Humphrey de Swynnerton who had the guardianship of Alice, the daughter and heir of John de Bromley, and to whom I have supposed that she made over her share of the Manor of Blymhill. "This Humfry I take it (continues Erdeswick) had issue Robert, who had issue Thomas, who had issue Humphry, who had issue John, who lived in King Henry the Seventh's time. John had issue Humphry, that died without issue, and Robert, who had issue Edward, who had issue Hugh, father of John, now both living, A.D. 1600."²

Isewall was in the possession of the Swynnertons as early as 25 Edw. III., when Thomas de Swinnerton mentions "*quadraginta solidos de redditu meo de Uselwall.*" And in 3 Hen. V., Richard Sugenhall and John Hurne, chaplains, release to Joan, who had been the wife of Robert de Swinnerton, of Usesuale, the lands which they had of the gift of Thomas Wotton, in Eccleshall and Hakedon for the life of Joan, daughter of the said Robert, and on failure of issue to Thomas, son of Robert, and on failure of issue to Henry, son of Robert, and on failure of issue to the right heirs of Robert.³

John Swynnerton, whom I suppose to have been the great grandson of Robert, was lord of a fourth part of Blymhill; and on May 28th, 1499 (14 Henry VII.), Sir William Swynnerton, chaplain, was admitted to the Rectory of Blymhill, on the presentation of John Swynnerton, Esqr., patron for that turn.⁴

This John Swynnerton was succeeded by his son Robert, who, in 4 Edw. VI. (1550), appointed his attorney to receive from Roger Swinshead full and peaceable seisin of a fourth part of the manor of Blymhill, and of a fourth part of the advowson of the church,

¹ & ² Erdeswick's Ant. Staff. p. 112. ³ *Ibid.* p. 113. ⁴ Lichfield Diocesan Register.

and of all the lands and tenements, which the aforesaid Roger had of his gift and feoffment, to the said Robert Swynnerton and Elizabeth his wife.¹ I suppose that he had no issue by Elizabeth, his first wife, for the mother of his heir was Lucie, daughter of Richard Littleton, Esqr., of Pillaton Hall,² co. Stafford, who survived him, and afterwards became the wife of Nicholas Bradburne. In 1554, the said Lucie, being then the wife of Nicholas Bradburne, claimed and exercised the right of presentation to the church of Blymhill for that turn, which she had by reason of the dower or jointure conceded to her by her late husband, Robert Swynnerton.³

This fourth part of the manor and advowson of the church of Blymhill was sold by his son, Edward Swynnerton, in 1583.

By indenture, bearing date 24th March, 25 Elizabeth (1583); between Edward Swynnerton, of Isewall, in the County of Stafford, gent., son and heir of Robert Swynnerton, deceased, of the one part, and Thomas Jobber, of Orselowe, in the County of Stafford, yeoman, of the other part, the said Edward Swynnerton sells to the said Thomas Jobber all his part and portion of and in the manor of Blymhill, with the appurtenances (except a certain messuage, with the appurtenances, in Brackehurst, then inhabited by one William Blakemore, and all those houses and lands, &c., now or late in the occupation of the said William Blackemeyre, being of the yearly value of 53s. 4d., over all charges and reprises), and, further, the said Edward Swynnerton sells to the said Thomas Jobber all that messuage, with lands, meadows, &c., thereto belonging, in Blymhill, now or late in the tenure of one William James; and also one other messuage or tenement, with all lands, meadows, &c., thereto belonging, in Brynton, now or late in the tenure of one Hugh Bourder; also one parcel of ground in Brynton aforesaid, whereupon late stood a water-mill, with one meadow there, called le myll meadowe; and also all that parcel of ground called Hall Hill, lying within a farm called Evith Heyes in the parish of Blymhill; and also one other parcel of ground in Blymhill aforesaid, in the end of a close or pasture, commonly called Bulloçkes Yarde, now or late in the tenure of one Thomas Jobber, of Blymhill; and also one other parcel of ground in Brynton, commonly called le Heme lande, now or late in the tenure of one Richard Offley, of Brynton; and also all that the part or purpartie of the said Edward Swynnerton, of and in a pasture or parcel of ground in Brinton, commonly called Cowstie ffoxalls, with the appurtenances; and also one chief

¹ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ² Burke's Commoners. ³ Lichfield Diocesan Register.

Arms: Argent, a cross fleury
sable, with a bend gules.

PEDIGREE OF SWYNNERTON OF ISEWALL.

Humphrey Swynnerton, brother of Sir Robert Swynnerton, of Swynnerton, Knight, = Hilaria, 44 Edw. III., 1370. [Relict of John de Bromby whose gift he had the Manors of Le Desire and Badenhall, 23 Edw. III., 1394.]

Robert de Swynnerton, of Isewall = Joan, r.l. 3 Hen. V., (1415-16). [dan. of Thomas de la Pype? compare Burke's Commoners, III., 602.]

Thomas de Swynnerton, of Isewall, = Henry de Swynnerton, 3 Hen. V. Joan, 3 Hen. V.

Humphrey de Swynnerton, [ob. 1478? compare Burke's = Matilda, dau. of Henry Appleby? compare Burke's Commoners, III., 602.]

John Swynnerton, of Isewall, ao., 1499 =

Humphrey Swynnerton, ob. sp.

Robert Swynnerton, of Isewall, = Lucie, dau. of Richard Jittleton, Esq., of Pillaton, remar. to Nicholas Badburne, whose wife she was in 1554.
4 Edw. VI., (1550).

Frances, dau. of Sampson Erdeswick, of Sampson, 1st w. = Edward Swynnerton, of Isewall, sold his share of = Ann, dau. of Morris, Blymhill, 25 Eliz., 1583; ob. 1598.
2nd wife,

Hugh Swynnerton, living in 1600. = Joan, dau. of [Edward?] Sutton, Lord Dudley. ["Jane Swyn'ton the wyeffe of Hughe Edward Swynnerton. Swyn'ton of Eccleshall, gent." was buried at Eccleshall, 3rd March, 1603.]

John Swynnerton, living in 1600. Thomas Swynnerton, Mary, dau. of Hugh Swynnerton of Eccleshall, gent., married 17th April, 1609, to James Skrymsher of Shrewsbury, gent. [Eccleshall Par. Register.]
2nd son.

Arms; Vert, a fess ermine.

PEDIGREE OF JOBBER OF ASTON AND BLYMHILL.

Humphrey Jobber of Aston, co. Salop =

Thomas Jobber =

Thomas Jobber, of Aston, co. Salop; died 19 Aug., 1580 = Margaret, daughter of John Greene.

This pedigree is principally taken from the Shropshire Visitation, held at Bridgenorth, 3 Sept., 1664; the two first generations are taken from an earlier Visitation, and the last generation from the abstract to Mr. Walter Jobber's title to the Blymhill estate.

Thomas Jobber, adm. Student of the Middle Temple = Cecilia, dau. of Richard Moreton, of Haughton, co. Salop, Esq. John Jobber, 2nd son Katherine, wife of Rich. Offley Margaret, wife of Wm. Weston

John Jobber, bapt. 4 June, 1584; died unmarried

Thomas Jobber, died unmarried

Richard Jobber, of Aston; = Mary, dau. and co-h. of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, Kut., by Alice, dau. and co-heir of John Cumberland, 3rd son of Richard Cumberland, Ranger of Hatfield Chase

Richard Jobber, of Aston; = Mary, dau. of Edw. Bovv-wife of William ter Storye, Acton man, one of the gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters to K. co. Salop Charles II.

Elizabeth, wife of Rich. Heywood

1. Thomas = Jane, dau. of Crumpton; Olden, widow of Sheriff Thomas Berkeley, of London, 1637; *ætl.* 48, Sept., 1664

2. Damaris, wife of John Stone, Minister of Nonye, Oxon

3. Jane 4. Mary, wife of Edw. Bovv-wife of William ter Storye, Acton man, one of the gentlemen ushers, quarter waiters to K. co. Salop Charles II.

5. Cecillie, wife of William ter Storye, Acton

6. Grisagon, wife of Walter = May, dau. of Richd. Walshe married Beatrice, dau. of Rowland Frith, of Thornes, co. Staff. 1664 Wigorn

7. Edward Jobber, 4. Rich. 5. John Jobber, living unmar. in 1664

Thomas Jobber, = Sarah, dan. of Sir William Childre, LL.D., of Kinlet, co., Salop; bapt. 26 Oct., 1664; born at Endness, 10th May, 1651; bap at Worfield; died 1700

1. Mary 2. Elizabeth 3. Jane

1. Richard Jobber, *cæ.* 8, 3 Sept., 1664.

2. Walter Jobber

3. Francis Jobber

1. Mary 2. Elizabeth 3. Ann

William Jobber, bapt. at Kinlet, 30 Jan., 1689-1; buried there, 2 Feb., 1683

Thomas Jobber, = Elizabeth, dan. of Sir John Ash Bart., married Kinlet, 25 April, 1683; died 29 Mar., 1733, s.p.

John Jobber, bapt. at Kinlet, 24 Aug. 1689; living in 1731; died before Mareh, 1733, s.p.

Ann, wife of John Aldenbrook, 1712; living 1740; coh. in blood to her bro. Thomas

Sarah, bapt. at Kinlet, 11 April, 1687; living unmar. 1740; coh. in blood to her bro. Thos.

Mary, bapt. at Kinlet, 18 May, 1692; unmar. 1731; wife of Joseph Elton, 1735; coh. in blood to her brother Thomas

Lucy Anna, living unmar. 1740; coh. in blood to her brother Thomas

Walter Jobber, of Aston, Orsloy, & Blymhill, Esq.; 1755; cousin and devisee of Thos. Jobber, Esq.

or yearly rent of 18½d., with the appurtenances, issuing out of certain lands of the said Thomas Jobber, of Orselowe, in Blymhill; and also one other chief or yearly rent of 14d. and seven hennes, with the appurtenances, issuing out of certain lands and tenements in Marston, in the said County of Stafford, now or late in the tenures of John Broke, Esqr., William Adams and others; and also all such parts or portions of the advowson and patronage of the Rectory and Church of Blymhill aforesaid, as were of the inheritance of the said Robert Swynnerton, and all other the lands, tenements, &c., whatsoever of the said Edward Swynnerton in Blymhill, Brynton, and Marston, which some time were of the inheritance of John Swynnerton, Esqr., deceased, grandfather of the the said Edward (except before excepted) together with all reversions, remainders, &c.¹ Lucie Bradburne was living at the time of the sale. Hugh Bourder and Margaret, his wife, had a lease from Robert Swynnerton of the messuage, &c., at Brynton for term of life of the said Hugh and Margaret, or the longest liver of them. And Nicolas Bradburne and Lucye, his wife, and Edward Swynnerton had made a lease to Humphrey James, father of the said William James, of the messuage, &c., at Blymhill, now in the occupation of the said William James, for term of years.

Edward Swynnerton, gent., probably the same person, was buried at Eccleshall, December 10th, 1598.²

A pedigree of this family (without dates) in Vincent's Staffordshire Visitations, at the Herald's College, which begins with John Swinerton, of Eccleshall, the father of Robert, gives as the wife of Robert a daughter of Edward (it should be *Richard*) Littleton, by whom he had Edward, who was twice married, first to Francis, daughter of Samson Erdeswick, of Sandon, and, secondly, to Ann, daughter of . . . Morris. By this last he had a son, Edward, and by the first marriage a son, Hugh, who married Joan, daughter of . . . Sutton, Lord Dudley; and had issue, John, Thomas, and Maria, wife of James Skrymshe, of Norbury.³ The arms of this family are given as Argent, a cross fleury sable, with a bend gules.

¹ Original deed *penes* Earl of Bradford. ² Eccleshall Parochial Register. ³ In the Eccleshall Parochial Register, the following names occur among the christenings:—February 2nd, 1574, Thomas Swynnerton; February 24th, 1575, William Swynnerton; October 6th, 1577, Marye Swynnerton; December 21st, 1578, Elizabeth Swynnerton; November 2nd, 1579, Walter Swynnerton; April 23rd, 1580, Robert Swynnerton; March 2nd, 1586, Anna Swynnerton; and December 22nd, 1589, Edwardus Swynnerton. Among the weddings: June 16th, 1574, Thomas Cottrill and Susanna Swynnerton; April 10th, 1586, Henry Borne and Fraunces Swynnerton;

The family seems to have fallen into decay after this time. The writer of the Chetwynd MS. says: "There is in Eccleshall an house called Iselwall, which was lately the seat of a younger branch of the Swinertons descended from Humphrey Swinerton, to whom his brother, Sir Robert de Swinerton, of Swinerton, Knight, in 23 Edw. III., gave the manors of Badenhall and de la Desire (lying near to Eccleshall and formerly belonging to the Hastings), whose descendants remained here in a prosperous condition till the last age, when Edward Swinerton, Esqr., sold most of his ancient patrimony, leaving little besides his house (at Iselwall) to his posterity, who have since also sold that; . . . Boswell, gent., being now the owner of it."¹

Mr. Thomas Jobber, the purchaser of the chief portion of the Swynnerton estate at Blymhill, had been admitted a student of the Middle Temple about the year 1560, but as he is described as of Orslow, yeoman, in 1583, I suppose he was never called to the Bar. His father, Thomas Jobber, who died in 1580, was of Aston, near Shiffnal, and he is himself described as of Aston in 1598. He died in 1614, having married Cecily, daughter of Richard Moreton, of Haughton, Co. Salop, Esqr., by whom he had, with other issue, a son, Richard Jobber, who succeeded him.

Mr. Richard Jobber, of Aston, died in 1650. His wife was Mary, daughter of Walter Littleton, younger son of Sir Edward Littleton, of Pillaton, Co. Stafford, Knight, by Alice, daughter and coheir of John Cumberland, third son of Richard Cumberland, Ranger of Hatfield Chase. By her he had five sons, Thomas, Walter, Edward, Richard, and John, and six daughters, most of whom were married.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Jobber, who was of the Inner Temple, London, in 1637; and of Aston in September, 1664, being then in the 48th year of his age. In 1668 he presented to Blymhill Church as Thomas Jobber, gent., true patron for that turn. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Fulk Crumpton and widow of

and April 17th, 1609, James Skrymshere, of Shrosburys, gent., and Marye Swinner-ton, the daughter of Hugh Swynnerton, of Eccleshall, gent. And among the burials: January 24th, 1573, Marye Swynnerton; May 22nd, 1574, Robert Swynnerton; July 14th, 1576, William Swynnerton; April 8th, 1579, Ann Swynnerton, the wyeffe to William Swynnerton; March 21st, 1581, Elizabeth Swynnerton; December 21st, 1585, William Swynnerton; December 22nd, 1586, Fraunces Swynnerton; May 19th, 1587, Ann Swynnerton; December 10th, 1593, Edward Swynnerton, gent.; and March 3rd, 1602, Jone Swynnerton, the wyeffe of Hughe Swynnerton, of Eccleshall, gent.

¹ Chetwynd MS., p. 163, under Eccleshall. I am informed that the Revd. Charles Swinnerton (chaplain in Bengal) and his brother, now residing at Rome, claim to be descended from the Swynnertons of Eccleshall.

Thomas Berkeley, of Eudness, Esqr., he had a son, Thomas, and three or more daughters, of whom Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane were born before 3rd September, 1664.¹

Thomas Jobber, the son, was 13 years of age in 1664. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir William Childe, L.L.D., of Kinlet, Co. Salop,² and died in 1700, leaving an elder surviving son, Thomas, who succeeded him, a younger son, John, who died without issue before 1733, and four daughters, Ann, Sarah, Mary, and Lucy Anna, of whom Sarah and Lucy Anna died unmarried or without issue; Ann was married to John Addenbrook, and Mary to Joseph Elton.

Thomas Jobber, of Aston, Esq., the eldest surviving son, married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Ash, Baronet, but died without issue in 1733, leaving his four sisters surviving, but he bequeathed his estates, subject to his own debts and other charges, to his cousin, Walter Jobber, whom I take to have been the descendant of the testator's great-uncle, Walter Jobber (of Acton Trussell, co. Stafford, in 1664, and then married to Mary, daughter of Richard Walshe, of Stockton, co. Worcester, by whom he had three sons, Richard, then in the 8th year of his age, Walter, and Francis, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne.)³

Mr. Walter Jobber, the devisee of the last Mr. Thomas Jobber, sold to the committees of the Earl Bradford, in 1756, all that his share of the manor of Blymhill, and all that his share of the advowson of the church, and all that capital messuage called

¹ Vincent's Visitation of Shropshire, taken September 3rd, 1664, at Bridgenorth and preserved in the Herald's College, London. This is my authority for Mr. Jobber's age and the birth of his four children, but not for that of his wife, for in the Visitation pedigree his wife and the mother of his children is stated to have been Jane, daughter and coheir of John Madocks, of Wolverhampton, Councillor at Law. My authority for the wife whom I have assigned to him as the mother of his children is a MS. book of pedigrees, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Joseph Morris, of Shrewsbury, and now the property of Mr. Peele, of Shrewsbury, which is also taken, apparently, from a nearly cotemporary source, and which is accurate in other respects. My reasons for giving the preference to this reading are the statements in the latter pedigree that his son, Thomas, was born at Eudness, and the quarterings given on his shield of arms, on the tombstone of his said son's wife, in Shiffnal Church, where Jobber and Littleton only are given quarterly, and the arms of Madocks are not quartered. I think it probable, therefore, that Jane Madocks was a second wife, and not the mother of his children.

² She died in the 31st year of her age and was buried in Shiffnal church, where there is a monument to her memory, with a shield of arms, bearing, Quarterly, 1st and 4th Vert, a fess ermine, for Jobber; 2nd and 3rd Argent, a chevron between three scalops sable, for Littleton; impaling Childe. ³ Vincent's Visitations of Shropshire.

Brineton Hall, and all those fields, &c., containing by estimation 260 acres (except two pieces of land, one called Nethergates, the other Old Sich, containing about five acres¹), also all that messuage, &c., at Bishopswood, in the parish of Blymhill, and also all those pieces of land situated at the Bent, in the Parish of Blymhill.

Another portion of the Jobber estate in the parish of Blymhill, which had been leased in 1730 to Thomas Bradburne,² of Bilbrooke, yeoman, for 99 years, determinable on three lives, namely, the same Thomas and his two sons, Dennis and George, was purchased in the same year by William Yates, of Donington, gent., eldest son of John Yates, of Shackerley, gent., subject to the above lease; and in December, 1774, Margaret Bradburne, widow of the above Dennis Bradburne, and George Bradburne sold the remainder of the lease to Mrs. Mary Yates, widow of the aforesaid Mr. William Yates, who came to reside at Blymhill with her younger son, Francis.

The said Mr. Francis Yates afterwards married Ann, daughter of Mr. William Wyley, of High Onn, and died in 1807, leaving two sons, of whom Joseph, the younger, died unmarried in 1825, aged 34.

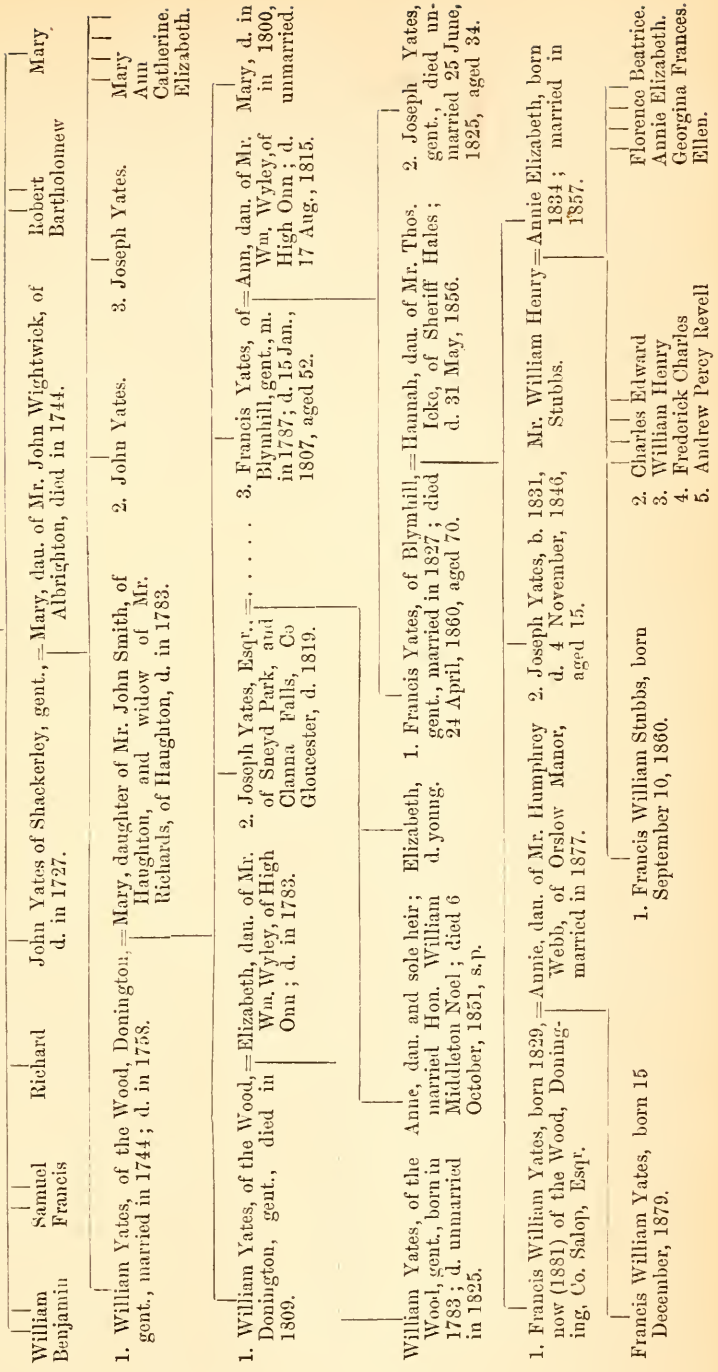
Francis Yates, of Blymhill, gent., the elder son, married Hannah, daughter of Mr. Thomas Icke, of Sheriff Hales, and died on 24th April, 1860, having had by his said wife, besides a younger son, Joseph, who died in 1846, aged 15, an only surviving son Francis William Yates, now of the Wood, Donington, co. Salop, Esq., and an only daughter, Annie Elizabeth (wife of Mr. William Henry Stubbs) to whom the Blymhill property was left by her father.

That portion of the Swynnerton estate which was excepted from the sale to Mr. Thomas Jobber in 1583, and which was at that time described as a messuage with the appurtenances in Brackehurst (Brockhurst) then inhabited by William Blakemore, and all those houses, lands, &c., now or late in the occupation of the *said William Blackemeyre*, being of the yearly value of 53s. 4d. over all charges and reprises, appears to have been already sold to the Blakemores,³ for by indenture of 22nd March, 5 Eliz. (1563),

¹ These were purchased by Dennis Bradburne, of Blymhill, yeoman, who was churchwarden of Blymhill in 1769. ² Thomas Bradburne was buried at Elymhill, 10 April, 1741, and his son, George Bradburne, late of Brockhurst, died 17 Sept., 1782, aged 70. ³ I find the Blakemores settled in the neighbourhood, and apparently of some consideration, as early as the year 1500, when John Blakemer and Thomas Blakemer occur as witnesses, in company with John Mitton, Esq., to a deed of Richard Northall to Sir William Turner and Richard Turner, of lands in Weston, dated at Weston on Thursday next before the feast of Saint Chad, 15 Hen. VII., (Weston deeds in Harl. MS., 5816); and in 1552-3 is a feoffment from Thomas Cecil and John Bell to John Blakemore, of lands in Beighterton, dated 10th Feb., 7 Edw. VI. (Weston Evidences).

PEDIGREE OF YATES, OF BLYMHILL.

William Yates, of Shackerley, 1656, d. May, 1697. = Katherine d. October, 1706.



Edward Swynnerton, of Isewall, Co. Stafford, gent., son and heir of Robert Swynnerton, sells to William Blakemeyre, of Brockhurst, Co. Stafford, yeoman, all that messuage, or tenement in Brockhurst, in the parish of Blymhill, wherein the said William Blakemeyre now dwells, together with all the houses, buildings, lands and tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, waters, fishings, and hereditaments belonging thereto, situate in Brocks-hurst and Blymhill, or either of them, then or late in the tenure of William Blakemeyre, except the life interest which *his* (the vendor's) *mother*, Lucy Bradburne, widow, formerly the wife of Robert Swynnerton, has therein.¹ To complete this purchase was a final concord at Westminster on the quinzaine of Easter, 5 Eliz. (1563), between William Blakemeyre, complainant, and Edward Swynnerton, deforciant, of one messuage, one toft, one garden, one orchard, 100 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 20 acres of moor, 20 acres of marsh, and 100 acres of brushwood and heather (*jampnorum et bruerum*) with the appurtenances in Brockhurst and Blymhill, whereof was plea of convention; Edward Swynnerton acknowledges the right of William Blakemeyre to the said premises as that which he has by the gift of the said Edward.²

By deed of 28th May, 23 Eliz. (1581), William Blakemeyre, of Brockhurst, yeoman (who may have been the purchaser,³ but was more likely to have been the son of the purchaser in 1563), conveys to certain trustees all that capital messuage, called the farm of Brockhurst, with the appurtenances, and all houses, edifices, buildings, &c., whatsoever to the said capital messuage belonging, late the inheritance of Edward Swynnerton, gent., in the parish of Blymhill, *and* all those messuages, lands, &c., now or late of the inheritance of the said William Blakemeyre, in the said parish of Blymhill and elsewhere in the said County of Stafford, to the following intents and purposes;—that is to say, as to one moiety to the use and behoof of the said William Blakemeyre for term of life, without impeachment of waste, and after his decease to the use of his younger son, John Blakemeyre and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas Blakemeyre, another of his sons, and the heirs

¹ & ² Weston Evidences, *i.e.* deeds *penes* Earl of Bradford. ³ William Blackmeyre, the probable purchaser of Brockhurst Farm, was buried at Blymhill, 20th December, 1566. It is probable that the William Blakemeyre, of Brockhurst, who settled the estate in 1581, was the same with William Blackmyre who was buried at Blymhill on 31st January, 1609. I find also that Ellyn, wife of William Blackmeyre, was buried on 3rd March, 1589 (Blymhill Parish Register)

of his body, with remainder to Humfrey Blakemeyre, another of his sons, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Nicholas Blakemeyre, another of his sons, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William Blakemeyre; and as to the other moiety to the use and behoof of the said William Blakemeyre for life, with remainder to the use of Humfrey Blakemeyre, one of his younger sons, and the heirs of his body, with similar remainder successively to his other sons Nicholas, Thomas, and John, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William Blakemeyre.¹

By indenture of 18 March, 27 Eliz. (1585), the brothers John and Humfrey Blakemeyre, described respectively as the second and third sons of William Blakemeyre, with the advice and consent of their father, made partition of these lands into two equal parts—which were to descend to them after the death of their father. By this partition there was allotted to John Blakemeyre and his heirs one close of land or pasture called the Duffehouse Lesowe, two crofts of land or pasture called the Little Carros, one croft called the Hempte Yerde, one close of land or pasture called the Grett Lane, one ditto called the Ote Lesowe, one ditto called the Pitt Lesowe, one ditto called the Lee Ruddyng, one ditto called Penfurlong, one ditto called the Newe Heys, adjoining to Penfurlong, that moiety or one half of one close of land or pasture called Bromley Hay that lieth next to Henbury Sutche as it is meared and bounded, that moiety or half of one close of land or pasture called Henbery Sutche that lieth next to Bromley Hay, 3 selions or ridges of arable land lying in a field called the Over Lees, extending in length from the crofte ende unto Watlinge strete, 6 selions of ditto, with the medowe grounds at the end of the same, lying in a pasture called Boreshurst, four ditto with medowe ground, at the ende of the same, lying together at the end of the pitt in a field called Grett Boreshurst, four ditto in the same field shotyng up to Watling strete, nine ditto lying together in a certain field called the Ner (near?) Lees, three lying together in a croft called the Parson's Croft, one ditto shoting down to Shallowsforth goer, fourteen ditto, with the appurtenances lying in a certain field called Wiggessfield, whereof three selions, lye upon Rye flatt,

¹ Weston Evidences. It would seem that by this settlement his eldest son was excluded, of whom I can learn nothing, unless Thomas Blakemeyre, to whom his brothers John and Humphrey were preferred, was the eldest son. I find, however, that a William Blackmeyre and Anne Keelinge were married at Blymhill on 3rd December, 1582, and as William was the name usually given to the eldest son of this family, this may, perhaps, have been the elder brother of John and Humphrey.

five selions lye at the Downgate, two selions shote upon Parson's flatt, two selions lye at the Downe pitt, and two selions, residue of the said fourteen selions, lye at the High Oke, one parcell of ground containing one selion in the tenure of one William Grove, one parcell of medowe called Chappleforth medow, four parcells or doles of medow called the Little Dole, the Pive Dole, the Russey Dole, and Baldrudyng Dole, lying in a medow called Long Medow, the moiety of the fourth part of a field called Rye Cornell, the capital messuage, with the edifices adjoining to the same, standing within the Mott, and all the ground within the said Mott, conteyning in breadth 24 yards, lying on the east side of the said messuage (one bay of housing lately erected near and at the west side of the said messuage, with all the ground within the said Mott, containing in breadth 23 yards, lying on the west side of the said messuage, only excepted) one bay of the barn at the east end thereof, with one stable adjoining to the same, and one cart house, standing at the east end of the same, with one parcel of one other bay of the same barn, containing 4 feet at the west end of the same bay, with all the ground on the backside of the said barn and cart house as far as the said barn and cart house extend, all that house or shower called the oxe house that is fixed to the south side of the said barn with one little entry into the same barn, and free egress and regress for the said John, his heirs and assigns, to and from all the said houses and edifices to him allotted as is aforesaid, as well for the repairing of the same as to do all other necessaries, with the moiety of the ground and soil of the said Mott, now covered with water, with liberty to store the one half of the same Mott with fish, also to fish the same half with the same Humfrey and his heirs every fourth year at the furdest (2 stalls rowmes or places to sett or tye the oxen in the west end of the said oxhouse only excepted).

The other moiety, which was allotted to Humphrey Blakemeyre and his heirs, consisted of one close of land or pasture called the Wood Lessowe, one ditto called the Nether Lessowe, one ditto called the Launde Lessowe, one ditto called the Heys, two little closes or parcells of ground, called the New Heys, lying together next to the Heys, one ditto called the Briche, one ditto called Wynnnowswick croft, one selion of arable land lying in Wynnnowswick fild, one close or parcell called the Su'ta.s (Swynnerton's?) croft, one ditto called the further Cornell Croft, that half of Bromley Hay that lieth next Yvett's hay, the one end or half of one

close or parcell of land called Henbery Suche that lieth next to Weston cople, one medowe called the Graunge medowe, one parcell or dole of medowe called the Grett Dole, lying in a medow called the Long medow, seven selions together in the said field called Grett Boreshurst shoting up to Watling strete, seven ditto of arable, in a field called the Overlees, whereof four selions lye next to the hurst gate, and three selions lye over the Overforlong, adjoining to the hurst hedge, two ditto in a field called the Nether Lees, three ditto in a croft called Parson's Croft, adjoining to the hedge thereof eastwards, fifteen selions of arable land, with the appurtenances in Wiggesfield, whereof four shote down upon the chappelforth goer, one selion shoteth upon Parson's furlong, two upon High Oak furlong, two on long furlong, and six upon a furlong called Buntying, the moiety of the fourth part of the Rye Cornell, with the appurtenances, one bay of housyng, lately erected near and at the west side of the said capital messuage within the Mott, with all the grounds within the said Mott, containing in breadth 33 yards, on the west side of the said messuage, and three bays of the said barne, not before allotted to the said John Blakemeyre, with the ground on the back side of the said barne, as far as the same three bays do extend in length, with free egress, &c., and the like liberty to store and fish the Mott as was allotted to his brother John.¹

On 20th April, 1613, Humfrey Blakemore, of Brockhurst, yeoman, and John Blakemore, his son, sell to Thomas Jones, of Evetts Heyes, or Ovetts Heyes, for £74, a pasture or meadow, divided into two parts, called Bromley Hay and Bromley Hay Bank, in Blymhill, lying between the land of Peter Giffard, Esqr., on the east called Nume Moore, the land of the said Thomas Jones on the west called Wood Meadow, the land of the said Thomas on the north and the land of William Blakemore on the south, called Bromley Hay and Bromley Hay Bank.²

This portion will have probably passed to Edward Mitton, of Weston, Esqr., between the years 1625 and 1630, when he purchased Ivett's Heyes from Thomas Jones.

I am unable to trace the remainder of Humphrey Blakemore's share any further.³

¹ & ² Weston Evidences. Each of the brothers had a portion of Bromley Hay and Bromley Hay Bank, so that the portion sold to Jones by Humphrey Blakemore was bounded on one side by the other portion of this field, then in the possession of his nephew, William Blakemore.

³ I find in the Blymhill par. Register, that Humphrey Blackmeyre and Anne Hall,

PEDIGREE OF BLAKEMORE, OF BROCKHURST.

William Blakemeyre, yeoman ; purchased Brockhurst Farm from Edward Swynnerton, = [Elyn, wife of William Blackemeyre ? buried at Blymhill, gent., 5 Eliz., 1563. [Buried at Blymhill, 20th December, 1563 ?]

William Blakemeyre, of Brockhurst, yeoman ; makes a settlement of Brockhurst Farm, 1581 ; = [buried at Blymhill, 31st January, 1609 ?]

William Black-
mere, married
at Blymhill to
Ann Keelinge,
3rd December,
1582.
John Blakemeyre, 2nd son, 1581 ; = Elizabeth . . .
inherited the message and
half of Brockhurst Farm ; of
Brockhurst, yeoman, 1607 ;
dead before 6 Jan., 1614 ; and
then described as John Blake-
more, gent.
rel. 6th Jan.,
1614. [Eliza-
beth Black-
meyre, widow,
bur. 27 Feb.,
1625.]
Humphrey Blake- = Anne, d.
meyre, 3rd son,
inherited half of
Brockhurst Farm,
oc. 1613 ; buried
21st Oct. 1631.
Thomas Blake-
meyre, 1581 ;
bur. at Blym-
hill, 31 Oct.,
1581 ; mar. at
Blymhill, 21st
July, 1588. [bur.
18 Sept. 1637.]
Nicholas Blake- = Anne, dau.
meyre, bapt. 30
July, 1565 ; oc.
Ratler. [bur.
1639, or
1654 ?]

Margaret, bapt.
15 Nov. 1586 ;
mar. Walter,
son of Thos.
Green, of Par.
of Sheriff
Hales, 15th
June, 1607.
William Blakemore, son and = Johane
heir ; bapt. at Blymhill, 15
July, 1593 ; aged 20 years 5
months and 6 days, 6 Jan.,
1614 ; Wm. Bl. the elder,
of Brockhurst, yeoman,
1637.
Henry
Elyth,
bapt. 20 Feb.
1589.
Elizabeth, John Blake-
mery, 10th
more, 1614.
Margery,
bapt. 2
May,
1593.
Wm. Blake-
Hen. Blake-
more, bapt.
1st May,
1598 ; bur.
21 March,
1635.
Elizabeth, bapt.
15 September,
1588 ; married
Edward, son of
Richard Grave-
not, 15 April,
1607.

Mary dau. of Andrew Blakowey, = William Blakemore, son and heir appt., 1637 ; = Appolina, 2nd wife,
of Little Wenlock, gent., 1st
wife, 1637. of Brockhurst, yeoman, 1673, 1708 ; [buried
at Blymhill, 5th September, 1712.] 1673, 1704.
Benjamin Blakemore, of Wem,
Co. Salop, Tanner, 1673.

William Blakemore, = Susanna,
bapt. 11th Feb.,
1638 ; son and heir
apparent, 1673,
1700.
Andrew Blake-
more, bapt. 3
October, 1641 ;
bur. the next
day.
John Blake-
more, bapt.
2nd Dec.,
and buried
3rd Dec.,
1656.
John Blake-
more, living
1673 ; of Mee-
sil, in par.
of Tonge, Co.
Salop, yeo-
man, 1700.
Benjn. Blake-
more, living
1673 ; wife
of Robert
Woodhouse
of Wem,
Co. Salop,
1700.
John Blakemore,
bapt. 19 June,
1676, eldest son
of Wm. by Ap-
polina, his wife,
1700, 1708 ; [bur.
9 Dec.,
1741 ?]
Saul. Blake-
more, bapt.
13 March,
1678-9 ; [bur.
23 July, 1709 ?]
Andrew Blake-
more, bapt.
18 March,
1678-9 ; [bur.
9 Dec.,
1741 ?]
1682.

John Blakemore, the elder coparcener, who inherited the capital messuage, died about 1613; and on 16th February, 1614, King James I. grants to John Hale the wardship and marriage of William Blakemore, son and heir of John Blakemore, gent. By inquisition, taken at Newcastle-under-Line, 6th January, 11 James I. (1614), William Blakemore was found to be 20 years, 5 months, and 6 days old. He held one messuage, with the appurtenances, called Brockhurst, in Blymhill, which were held of the King, as of his Barony of Stafford, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, of which the value was 3s. 4d. *per annum*; but on 1st February, 8 James I. (1611), the said John Blakemore had leased the premises for 18 years, at £1 6s. 4d. *per annum*, except the third part thereof, during the life of his wife, Elizabeth, who was still living at the time of the inquisition.¹

By indenture of 18 May. 13 Car. (1637), between William Blakemore the elder, of Brockhurst, yeoman, of the first part, William Blakemore the younger, son and heir apparent of the said William Blakemore the elder, and Mary, the now wife of the said William Blakemore the younger, of the second part, and Richard Clowes, of Great Dawley, Co. Salop, gent., and Andrew Blake-
wey, of Little Wenlock, Co. Salop, gent., father of the said Mary, of the third part, the said William Blakemore, in consideration of a marriage, already had and solemnized between the said William Blakemore the younger and the said Mary, and of £210 which the said William Blakemore the elder has received as her marriage portion, and providing for her jointure, grants to the said Richard Clowes and Andrew Blake-
wey and their heirs the capital messuage, called the Farm of Brockhurst, and all houses, lands, &c., thereto belonging, heretofore the inheritance of one Edward Swinnerton, gent., deceased; and also all those messuages and lands, now the inheritance of the said William Blakemore the elder, in the parish of Blymhill, or elsewhere in the County of Stafford—to hold in trust—as to one moiety, to the use and behoof of the said William Blakemore the elder, for term of life, if the said William Blakemore the elder remain unmarried, and from and after his decease or [re] marriage, to the said William Blakemore the younger and the heirs of his body by the said Mary his wife, and for default of such issue to the said Mary for life, and after her decease to the right heirs of the said William Blakemore the younger for ever; and, as to the

the daughter of John Hall, were married on 25th July, 1585; and their daughter, Margery, was baptized there on 2nd May, 1591. ¹ Weston Evidences.

other moiety, to the use and behoof of the said William Blakemore the younger and Mary his now wife for term of life of the longest liver of them, and after their decease to the heirs of their two bodies, and for default of such issue to the right heirs of the said William Blakemore the younger for ever—*Proviso*, that if the said William Blakemore the elder shall marry, the said William Blakemore the younger, his heirs and executors, shall pay to William the elder, or his assigns, the sum of £14 *per annum* during the life of the said William Blakemore the elder.¹

In 1673, the said William Blakemore (III.) being now in possession, and married to a second wife, resettles his estates.

By indenture, of 7th July 25 Car. II. (1673), between William Blakemore (now described as the elder), of Brockhurst, yeoman, of one part, and Richard Jennings, of Muckleton, Co. Salop, yeoman, and Benjamin Blakemore, of Wem, in Co. Salop, tanner, brother of the said William Blakemore, of the other part, for love of his son and heir apparent, William Blakemore, and for the settling of lands and tenements, hereafter mentioned, upon the said William Blakemore the younger and his heirs, and also for raising portions for the younger children of the said William Blakemore the elder, the said William Blakemore the elder gives to the said Richard Jennings and Benjamin Blakemore and their heirs the *moiety* of the capital messuage, called the Farm of Brockhurst, wherein the said William Blakemore the elder now dwelleth, together with the moiety of all houses, edifices, buildings, barnes, stables, orchards, gardens and backsides to the said capital messuage belonging, and also all those, and every part and parcel of those, his closes or parcels of land, &c., hereafter mentioned in Brockhurst, called the Dovehouse Leasow, the Pitt Leasow, the New Heys, Penfurlong, and Penfurlong meadow, the Bauld ridding meadow, the Bauld ridding dole, the Rushey meadow, Wigsfield land, the Bosus (Boreshurst ?) land, and the Overlees land—all now in the tenure of the said William Blakemore the elder, to have and to hold to the use and behoof of the said William Blakemore the elder for term of life, and after his decease to William Blakemore the younger and his heirs and assigns for ever. William Blakemore the younger to pay (when he attains the age of 22 years) to his brother Benjamin and his sister Mary £50 a piece; and the said William Blakemore the elder covenants for himself and Appolina his wife, and any other claiming an interest therein, to convey the premises to the

¹ Weston Evidences.

said Trustees.¹ By indenture, of the same date, between William Blakemore, yeoman, of the one part, and Simon Potts, of Ronton, Co. Stafford, yeoman, and Richard Lake of Woolaston, in the parish of Bradeley, Co. Stafford, yeoman, of the other part, the said William Blakemore, in consideration of a marriage already solemnized between him and Appolina Blakemore, his now wife, for her jointure in recompense of dower, gives to the said Simon Potts and Richard Lake the *moiety* of the capital messuage, with the appurtenances, in which the said William Blakemore now dwelleth, called Brockhurst Farm, together with the moiety of the buildings, &c., belonging to it; and also all those and every part and parcel of all those closes or parcels of land, &c., now in the tenure of the said William Blakemore, his assignes or assignees or under-tenants to the use and behoof of him, the said William Blakemore, for term of life, and after his decease to the use and behoof of the said Appolina and the heirs of her body by the said William Blakemore in satisfaction of dower.²

By indenture of 25th April 12 Will. III. (1700), William Blakemore the younger, of Brockhurst, yeoman, son and heir apparent of William Blakemore the elder, of Brockhurst aforesaid, yeoman, and Susanna, wife of the said William Blakemore the younger, Benjamin Blakemore, of Meesill, in the parish of Tonge, Co. Salop, yeoman, Robert Woodhouse, of Wem, Co. Salop, cordwainer, and Mary his wife, who is one of the daughters of the said William Blakemore the elder, and Susanna Newton, of Newtown, in the parish of Wemm, widow of the one part, and John Blakemore, of Brockhurst aforesaid, yeoman, eldest son of the said William Blakemore the elder, by Apolina, his now wife, on the other part, the former sell to the said John Blakemore all that capital messuage, wherein the said William Blakemore the elder now dwelleth, commonly called the Farm of Brockhurst, and all houses, edifices, &c., to the said capital messuage belonging, and also all and every part and parcell of those closes, &c., called dove house leasow, pitt leasow, the two new hayes, penfurlong, and penfurlong meadow, the bald ridding meadow, the bauld ridding dole, the mount, the overlees, the great cases into two parts lately divided, the two little casses, the lay ridding, the gate leasow, the near lees, the lane grass, the dove-house meadow, the pitt meadow, the pike meadow, and the long meadow dole, all which said lands, &c., are now in the tenure of the said William Blakemore the elder, his assigns or under-tenants.

¹ & ² Weston Evidences.

On May 1st, 1706, William Blakemore, of Brockhurst, Co. Stafford, yeoman, and Apolina his wife, John Blakemore, of Brockhurst, yeoman, eldest son of the said William, by Apolina his wife, Mary, wife of the said John Blakemore, Samuel Blakemore, of Brockhurst aforesaid, yeoman, and Andrew Blakemore, of Brockhurst aforesaid, yeoman, other sons of the said William Blakemore, by Apolina his wife, mortgage their interest in Brockhurst to John Blakemore, of Blymhill, yeoman.¹

On 23rd January, 1707, Fraunces Paddey, of Byterton, in the parish of Weston-under-Lizard, widow, and William Hipwood, of Bishopswood, yeoman, son and heir of William Hipwood the elder, late of Bishopswood, deceased, release to John Blakemore, of Blymhill, gent., all those four closes of land, meadow and pasture, hereafter mentioned, namely, two closes, called the coppyes or Hanbury Sitch, containing 10 acres, a close, called Bromley hay bank, containing 4 acres, and a meadow, called Bromley hay meadow, of 6 acres, all in Brockhurst.² And by indenture, of November 1st and 2nd, 1708, William Blakemore, gent., and John, his eldest son by his wife Apolina, release to John Blakemore, of Blymhill, the four closes above mentioned, and to Maximilian Stephens the messuage or tenement called Brockhurst Farm, and all the rest of the lands which belonged to the said William Blakemore and John his son, or either of them.³

In 1708, Maximilian Stephen declares that the above purchase in his name was made on behalf of John Skrymsher his heirs and assigns.⁴

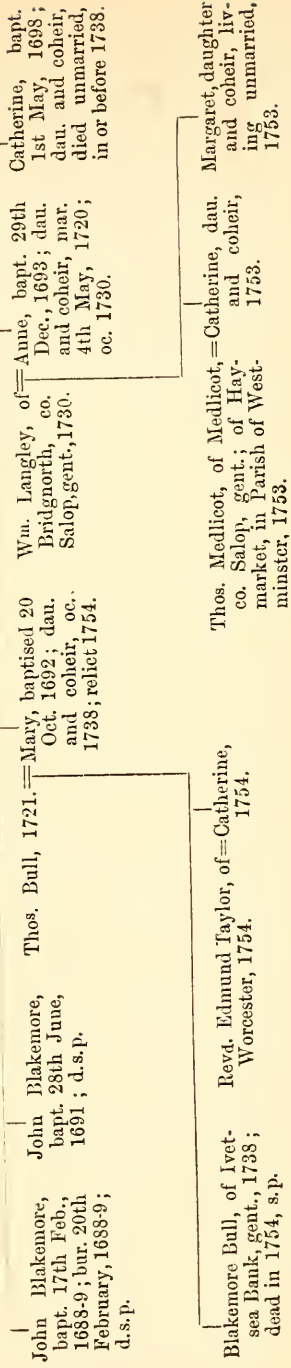
This John Skrymsher, who held other lands in Blymhill and Brineton, and of whom we have already spoken under Pychford's share,⁵ died in 1737, leaving a son, John Skrymsher, and two daughters, to which last he bequeathed his estate at Brockhurst, subject to certain charges.⁶ Of these daughters, Jane, the eldest, was married to Richard Davies, of Shrewsbury, Doctor of Physick, and Mary, the younger daughter, was afterwards married to Richard Corbet, of Shrewsbury, Esqr.

By indenture, of 20th October, 1746, this estate, which is described as containing one messuage, 40 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture and common of pasture of all manner of cattle, and common of turbary, with the appurtenances, was

¹ & ² Weston Evidences. These fields had been purchased, in or about 1678, from William Blakemore by the Hipwoods and Mrs. Frances Paddy. ³ & ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ See pp. 95-97. ⁶ Original Deed at Weston.

PEDIGREE OF BLAKEMORE OF BLYMHILL.

John Blakemore, of Blymhill, gent., 1708; afterwards of Sheriff Hales; died about 1717. = Mrs. Catherine Yeomans; mar. 4th Feb., 1687-8.



conveyed to Thomas Hunt and Robert More, Esquires, as trustees, to the use, as to one moiety, of the said Richard Davies and Jane his wife for life, and then to be sold to raise portions for their children, if any; and as to the other moiety, to the use of the said Richard Corbet and Mary his wife. Both of these moieties were afterwards purchased by Sir Henry Bridgeman, Baronet, on 27th and 28th June, 1765, the one from Jane Davies, widow of Richard Davies, deceased, Jane Davies, spinster, Thomas Hunt, Esqr., and Robert More, Esqr., and the other from Richard Corbett, and Mary his wife.

As to the other part of Blakemore's lands, consisting of the coppies called Hanbury Sitches and Bromley Hay bank and a meadow called Bromley Hay meadow, which were released, in 1708, by William Blakemore and John, his son, to John Blakemore, of Blymhill, gent., the same John Blakemore, the purchaser (who was afterwards described as of Sheriff Hales, gent.), died about 1717, seized of this and another estate in Blymhill, which descended to his three daughters and coheirs, namely, Mary, wife of Thomas Bull, Ann, wife of William Langley, and Catherine Blakemore, spinster.

In 1721, Thomas Bull and Mary his wife, mortgaged their third part, in three equal parts to be divided, of and in all those four messuages, situated in the parish of Blymhill, in the several tenures of Valentine Viccars,¹ James Hill, William Beech, and John Lowe, and of and in all and singular houses, outhouses, gardens, orchards, lands, &c., to the said messuages belonging, and also of and in those four closes in the parish of Blymhill which the said John Blakemore had purchased from William Blakemore, yeoman, and Fraunces Paddy, widow (the mortgagee), which were known as the Coppice Leasows or Henbury Sitch.

In 1730, William Langley and Ann his wife, mortgage their third part to Humphrey Pitt; and in 1753 the said third part was made over to Humphrey Pitt by Thomas Medlicot, late of Medlicot, Co. Salop, but then of Haymarket, in the parish of Westminster, gent.,

¹ Valentine Viccars was buried at Blymhill, 20th March, 1746-7, and his wife, Mrs. Anne Viccars, 20th March, 1779, aged 97. Their son, Valentine Viccars, was baptized 14th February, 1725. The family afterwards removed to the parish of Worfield, Co. Salop, but retained until lately a small freehold tenement in the parish of Blymhill, the cradle of their family. In the church at Worfield is a monument to the memory of Valentine Viccars, late of Cranmere, in the parish of Worfield, who died 17th November, 1814, aged 52, and of Susanna his wife, who died 31st December, 1839, aged 78. His sons were Valentine Viccars, Esq., of Ellerton Grange, Co. Stafford, and the Venerable William Viccars, late Archdeacon of Salop (in the Diocese of Hereford), who died 10th May, 1851.

and Catherine his wife, and Margaret Langley, late of Bridgenorth, but then of Golding, Co. Salop, spinster, which Catherine and Margaret were the only surviving daughters and heirs of William Langley and Ann his wife.

Catherine Blakemore left her third part to her nephew, Blake-more Bull, son of Thomas and Mary Bull, who is described in 1738 as of Ivetsea Bank, in the parish of Lapley, gent., and who left or gave it to his mother, Mary Bull.

The said Mary Bull left her two-thirds (subject to the mortgages thereon) to her daughter, Catherine, wife of the Revd. Edmund Taylor, clerk, of Worcester, which Edmund and Catherine Taylor sold their interest in this estate to Robert Crockett, of Little Onn, gent., in 1754; and in the same year, the said Robert Crockett purchased the other third part from Humphrey Pitt.

The lands thus purchased were described, in the purchase from Taylor, as two-thirds of two messuages, two barns, two gardens, two orchards, thirty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and twenty acres of pasture, together with common of Turbary, in Brockhurst; and in the purchase from Pitt as one-third of all those two messuages, cottages, or tenements, with all buildings, lands, meadows, and pastures thereto belonging, situated at Brockhurst, late in the tenure of Valentine Vickars, William Beech, and James Hill, but now in the tenure of Samuel Taylor and William Farnell, or their under tenants, which the said Humphrey Pitt, amongst other lands, had lately brought from Thomas Medlicot and Catherine his wife, and Margaret Langley, spinster, and all other freehold messuages, &c., in the parish of Blymhill, or elsewhere in the County of Stafford, which he purchased from the said Thomas Medlicot and Catherine his wife and Margaret Langley.

By deed of November, 24-25th, 1762, Robert Crockett settled this property upon his daughter Margaret, on her marriage with William Lythall, of Little Onn, gent., as part of her marriage portion. The said William Lythall, by his will, dated 28th October, 1769, and proved 27th October, 1772, bequeathed his estates at Blymhill (amongst others) to Henry Crockett, of Shushons, Co. Stafford, gent., and Thomas Embry, to raise money for the portions of his daughters, Ann, Mary, and Sarah, with remainder to his own right heirs.

Of these daughters, Ann died unmarried in 1780 and Mary in 1795. Sarah married Thomas Paddy, of Drayton, near Shiffnal, gent., but died without issue in 1811; and their only brother,

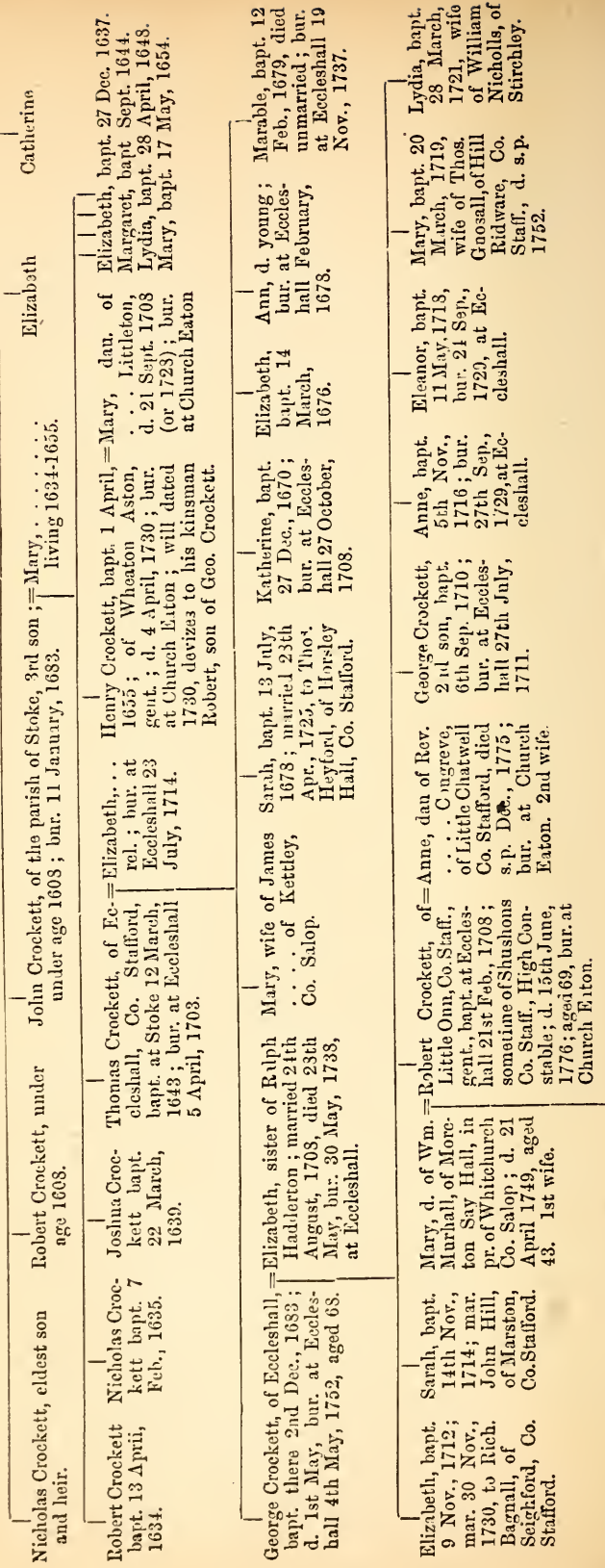


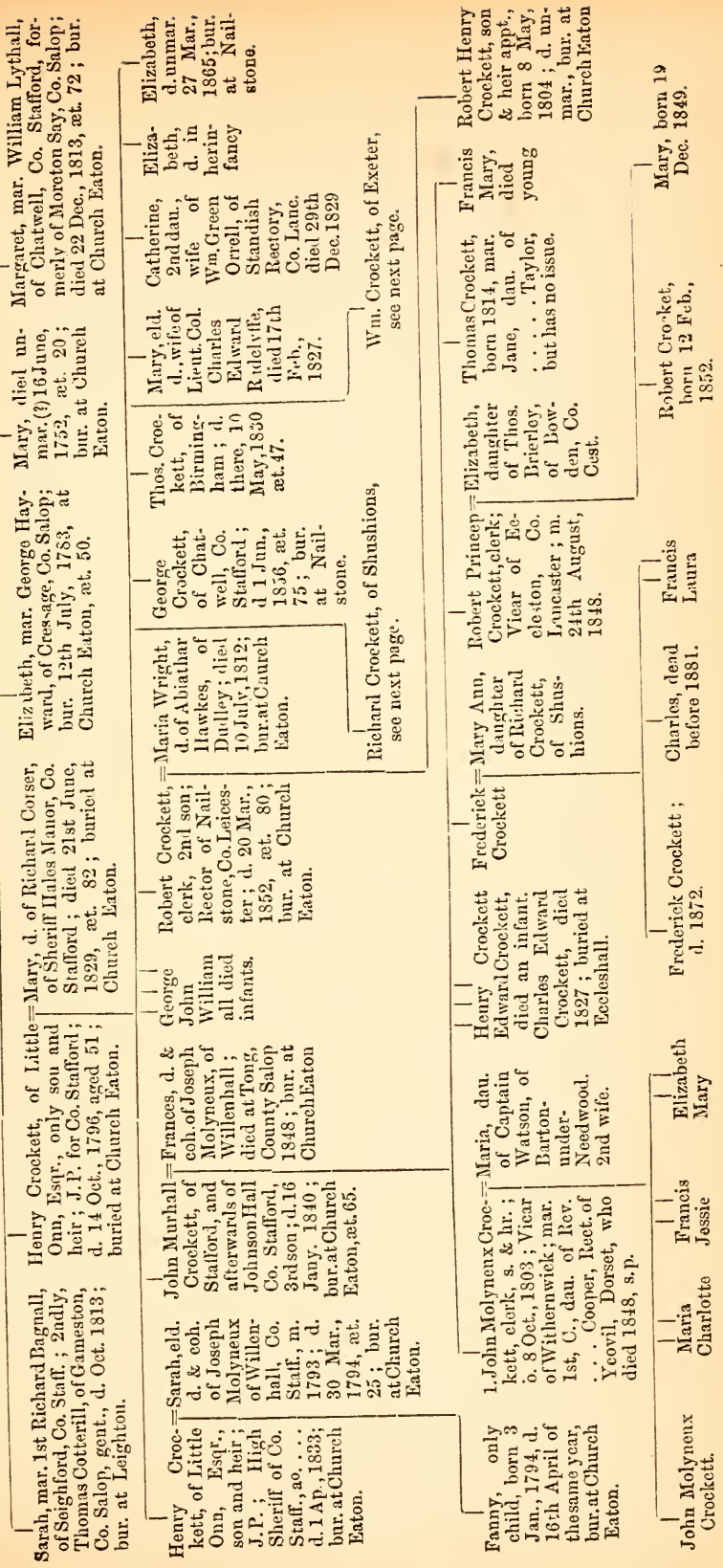
Arms : Arg. 3 Cornish chevrons ppr. 2 & 1 ;
Motto : Crowe not croke not.

PEDIGREE OF CROCKETT, OF LITTLE ONN.

Communicated by the
Rev. R. P. Crockett.

... Crockett, of Barslem, in the par. of Stoke=Elizabeth . . . rel. ; will proved 9 April, 1609.

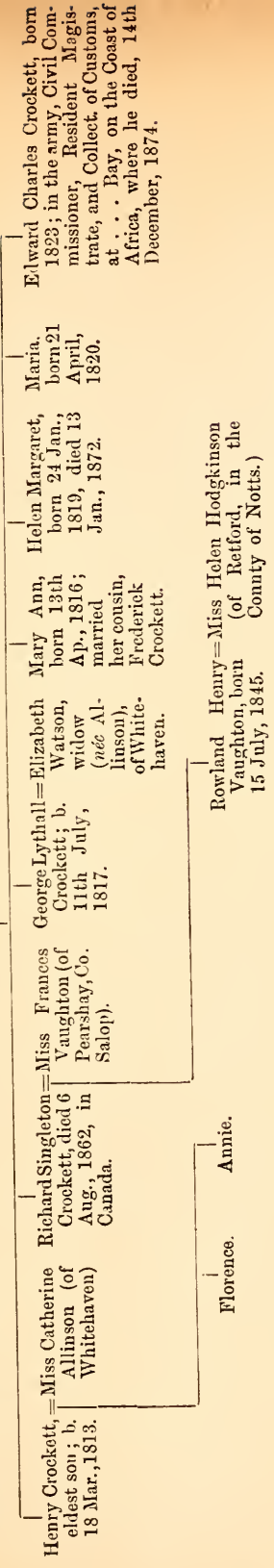




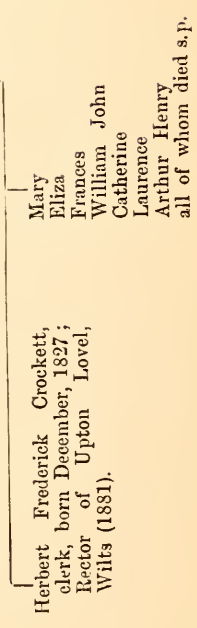
Wm. Crockett, of Exeter, see next page.

Richard Crockett, of Shushions, see next page.

Richard Crockett, of Shushions Manor, born 3 May, 1777, son of =Bridgett, dan. and heir of Richard Singleton, of Poulton, Co. Lanc.; Richard and Mary Crockett; died 18 March, 1865, æt. 88; married 1810; died 17 Sep., 1842, æt. 60. buried at Norwood.



William Crockett, of Exeter (son of Richard and Mary Crockett), = Eliza, daughter and heir of John Dawe, of Exeter, Mayor of Exeter, 1823; died 1st February, 1856, æt. 67. died 9th August, 1852.



Edward Charles Crockett, born 1823; in the army, Civil Com- missioner, Resident Magis- trate, and Collect. of Customs, at . . . Bay, on the Coast of Africa, where he died, 14th December, 1874.

Robert Crockett Lythall, of Chatwell, Co. Stafford, gent., by his will, dated 14th August, 1798, and proved 30th November, of the same year, left this and his other estates in the County of Stafford to his mother, Margaret Lythall.

Mrs. Margaret Lythall, by her will, dated 26th April, 1813, left divers sums to her nephews and nieces, &c., and all that freehold messuage or tenement, farm, lands, &c., in Brockhurst, in the tenure of John Whittingham and Thomas Jones, to Henry Crockett, elder son of her brother, Henry Crockett, deceased.

This property was sold by Henry Crockett, 5th and 6th July, 1820, to George Prynold, of Sutton, in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales; and by Prynold to the Earl of Bradford, about the year 1828.¹

SUNDRY FREEHOLD ESTATES HELD BY UNDER TENANTS IN THE MANOR OF BLYMHILL.

Besides the estates already mentioned, there were several other small freehold estates in the parish of Blymhill, the origin of which I am unable to trace.

It has been incidentally mentioned in a previous page² that Jonas Asley, of Wood Eaton, Co. Stafford, gent., and Thomas James, of Market Drayton, Co. Salop, gent., were freeholders in the township of Brineton in 1682, together with Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Baronet, Thomas Lane, of Bentley, Thomas Jobber, of Aston, and John Levett, Esquires, and Walter Skrimsher, of Orslow, gent.

It is probable that a whole or part of Asley's estate in Brineton was that which was dealt with in 1760 by Walter Astley, gentleman, and William Astley, clerk, and which was, apparently, conveyed by the latter, in 1767, to Robert, Thomas, and William Higgs, yeomen. From them it passed soon afterwards by purchase to the Meddins's and James's, and was sold, in 1821, by Mary, the widow and devisee of the late Joseph James, to the Dickensons, who sold it, in 1838, to the Earl of Bradford.

I should also conjecture that a whole or part of the estate of *Thomas James*, in 1682, was that which was afterwards known as the Burnt Withies and new Ditch. This estate, in 1754, was in possession of Thomas James, of the High Hall, in the parish of Blymhill, yeoman, eldest son and heir of Francis James, late of Brineton, in the parish of Blymhill, deceased; the said Thomas

¹ Weston Evidences. ² Vol. I., page 308.

James had then a wife, Elizabeth, and two brothers, Walter and John James, living. The land of the Earl of Bradford lay on the north side of the said two closes, and the land of Thomas Hodgetts, gent., on the south side thereof. The said Thomas James made a will to dispose of his personalty in 1800, which was proved in 1803, but he died intestate as to his real estate. In 1802, Francis James, of Brineton, eldest son and heir of Thomas James, late of High Hall, by Elizabeth his wife, was about to marry Ruth Boulton; and on November 9th, 1818, Francis James disposes of the property to William Bradburn for £860. This little estate was purchased by the Earl of Bradford, in 1827, from William Bradburn for £1,050.

There was another farm in Brineton which was at one time in the possession of a family of the name of Aston. In 1706, on the marriage of Jane, daughter of Edward Aston, of Sheriff Hales, and Hannah his wife, with Henry Greswold, this property was settled upon the said Jane Aston, and so came to the Greswolds.¹ The said Henry Greswold, Esqr., who afterwards succeeded his brother at Solihull, left issue by her an only daughter, Anne, who was possessed of this property in 1754, and afterwards died unmarried, when the Brineton estate passed, with the other Greswold estates, to her cousin, Henry Greswold Lewis, Esqr., of Malvern Hall, Co. Warwick, being the son of David Lewis, Esqr., by Mary Greswold, the daughter and eventual heiress of the Rev. Marshall Greswold, younger brother of that Henry Greswold who married Jane Aston.

Mr. Henry Greswold Lewis, who married Charlotte, daughter of Henry Lord Bradford, died without issue in 1829, when Malvern Hall devolved upon Edmund Mesey Wigley, Esqr., the descendant of his great-great-Aunt, Anne, daughter of Humphrey Greswold, Esqr., of Greet, Co. Worcester; but the estate at Brineton had been previously sold by Henry Greswold Lewis, Esqr., in 1776.²

One part of this estate was purchased by Richard Wilson, Esqr., who disposed of it in the following year to Mr. John Smith, from whose mortgagee, Mr. John Mountford, it was bought by the late Earl of Bradford in 1838. Another portion of it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Ward, who held it in 1785. This was left by Mr. John Ward, of Heath Hill, Sheriff-Hales (who I suppose to have been the son of Mr. Thomas Ward), to his wife Martha for her life (who was in possession in 1820), and afterwards to James, son of Leonard Ward, of Haughton, Farmer, with remainder to his two sons and the heirs of their bodies, in default to John

¹ & ² Weston Evidences.

PEDIGREE OF ASTLEY, OF WOOD EATON.

From Hadfield's MSS. in the William Salt Library, Stafford.

Richard Astley, of Astley juxta Haghmon, Co. Salop, temp. Henry IV. = Alice, daughter of Henry Brampton, Lord of Eaton.

William Astley, of Astley = Joane, daughter and heir of William Rooke, Lord of the Manor of Little Onne, Co. Stafford.

Richard Astley, of Astley and Wood Eaton = Ellen, daughter of . . . Banastre.

John Astley, of Astley and Wood Eaton, styled *Johes Astley de=* Margaret, daughter of . . . Whitecombe, of Berwick, Co. Salop, Esqr.
Wood Eaton in Com. Staff. generosus, 25 Hen VIII.

Thomas Astley, of Wood Eaton and Astley = Joyce, daughter and heir of . . . Selesman, of Moreton.

John Astley, of Wood Eaton and Astley = Dorothy, daughter and heir of . . . Sellman, of Aqualate, Co. Stafford.

Thomas Astley, of Wood Eaton and Astley; sold Astley to Sir Vincent = Bridget, daughter of Thomas Whitgreve, of Great Bridgford, Co. Stafford.
Corbet, Knight, *an.* 1609.

John Astley, of Wood Eaton, *et.* 70, *an.* 1664 = Dorothy, daughter of Jonas Grosvenor, of Bushbury, Co. Stafford.

Jonas Astley (of Wood Eaton, gent., 1682) = Anne, daughter of Walter Fowler, of Pendesford, Co. Stafford, Esqr'.

John Astley, born 1660.

Visitation made at Wolverhampton 27 April, 1664; certified by Mr. John Astley.
Respite for proof, &c., but no proof given.

Arms : Arg. a fess gules between two greyhounds current sable.

PEDIGREE OF GRESWOLD, OF MALVERN HALL.

Humphrey Greswold, Esqr., of Greet, Co. Worcester; will dated in Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Fulke Bourne, of Purshill Green, Co. Worcester.
1659, proved in 1660.

1. Humphrey Greswold, Esqr., of Greet, born in 1622; married, 1st, Lettice, daughter of John Staunton, Esqr., of Longbridge, and, 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edmund Smith, gent., of Maple Borow Green; but died s.p. in 1671.

2. Rev. Henry Greswold, Rector of Solihull, Co. Warwick, Prebendary of Ripon and Precentor of Lichfield; died in 1700.

Anne, daughter of Rev. Samuel Marshall, of Weedonbeck, Co. Northampton, married Henry Palmer, of Olton End, Co. Warwick, 1609.

Wm. Makepeace, Esqr., of Pen-sham, County Worcester.

1. Mary Thomas Doley, of Olton End.
2. Elizabeth, married Thomas Doley, of Olton End.
3. Martha

1. George Palmer
2. Henry Palmer
3. Humphrey Palmer
4. James Palmer
5. Joseph Palmer
6. Benjamin Palmer.

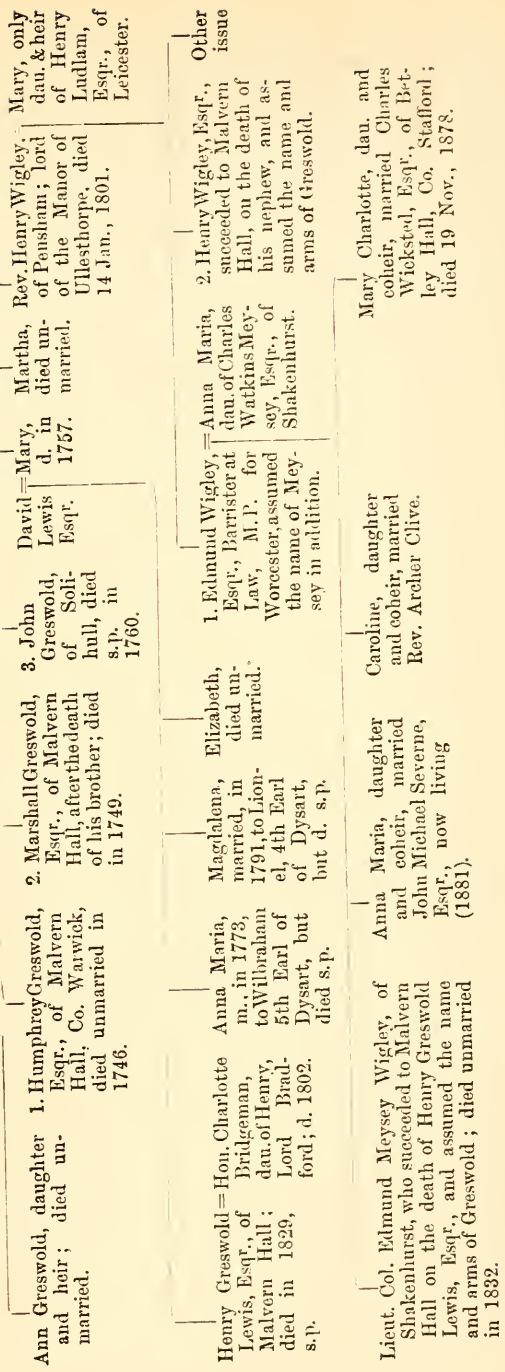
1. Humphrey Greswold, Esqr., of Solihull, married in 1706. unmarried in 1712.

2. Henry Greswold, Esqr., of Solihull, married in 1706. unmarried in 1712.

3. Rev. Marshall Greswold.

Martha, younger daughter and coheir.

Edward Wigley, M.D., of Uilesthorpe, Co. Leicester, eldest dau. and coheir, died in 1731.



Ann Greswold, daughter and heir; died unmarried.

1. Humphrey Greswold, Esq., of Malvern Hall, Co. Warwick, died unmarried in 1746.

2. Marshall Greswold, Esq., of Malvern Hall, after the death of his brother; died in 1749.

3. John Greswold, of Solihull, died s.p. in 1760.

Martha, died unmarried.

David = Mary, d. in 1757.

Anna Maria, m. in 1773, to Wilbraham 5th Earl of Dysart, but died s.p.

Henry Greswold = Hon. Charlotte Lewis, Esq., of Bridgeman, Malvern Hall; died in 1829, s.p.

Magdalena, married, in 1791, to Lionel, 4th Earl of Dysart, but d. s.p.

1. Edmund Wigley, Esq., Barrister at Law, M.P. for Worcester, assumed the name of Meysey in addition.

2. Henry Wigley, Esq., succeeded to Malvern Hall, on the death of his nephew, and assumed the name and arms of Greswold.

Mary Charlotte, dau. and coheir, married John Michael Severne, Esq., now living (1881).

Anna Maria, m. in 1773, to Wilbraham 5th Earl of Dysart, but died s.p.

Henry Greswold = Hon. Charlotte Lewis, Esq., of Bridgeman, Malvern Hall; died in 1829, s.p.

Magdalena, married, in 1791, to Lionel, 4th Earl of Dysart, but d. s.p.

1. Edmund Wigley, Esq., Barrister at Law, M.P. for Worcester, assumed the name of Meysey in addition.

2. Henry Wigley, Esq., succeeded to Malvern Hall, on the death of his nephew, and assumed the name and arms of Greswold.

Mary Charlotte, dau. and coheir, married Charles Wicksted, Esq., of Betley Hall, Co. Stafford; died 19 Nov., 1878.

Rev. Henry Wigley, of Pensham; lord of the Manor of Ullesthorpe, died 14 Jan., 1801.

Martha, died unmarried.

John Greswold, of Solihull, died s.p. in 1760.

Caroline, daughter and coheir, married Rev. Archer Clive.

Mary Charlotte, dau. and coheir, married Charles Wicksted, Esq., of Betley Hall, Co. Stafford; died 19 Nov., 1878.

Mary, only dau. & heir of Henry Ludlam, of Leicester.

Ward, another son of Leonard Ward, and his sons, and in default to all and every of the grandchildren of the said Leonard Ward and their heirs and assigns. Martha, the widow of John Ward, died in 1837. John Ward (the son of Leonard) died in 1854, leaving two sons only surviving, namely, Thomas Ward and John Ward, of whom Thomas died a bachelor in 1868.

In the meantime the estate passed to James Ward (the son of Leonard), who, as James Ward of Brook House, Gnosall, Co. Stafford, gent., by his will, dated 2nd October, 1869, bequeathed all his personalty to his only daughter, Fanny Masefield, the wife of Robert Masefield; but, at his death, the estate descended, according to the entail, to his nephew, the above mentioned John Ward, who sold it to the Earl of Bradford in 1877.

The Ivetsey Farm was another freehold estate which appears to have been early severed from the demesne lands of the lords of the manor. It was written in different deeds as Evethayes, Ivettshay, Ovettschay, and Uvetshay, and may, perhaps, have been formerly held by a family who bore what I suppose to be the local name. Robert de Quyoteshay (Ovyoteshay?) occurs, as witness to a Pichford deed, in 1327, and Richard de Ovyoteshay, junior, also in connection with the Pichfords, in 1331.

I imagine that it passed from this family to the Wollastons, and from the Wollastons to the Welles's, by the marriage of Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Aston, of Horecross and Ashmorebrook, Co. Stafford, to John Welles or Wellys, of Little Heywood, Co. Stafford, in the time of Henry VI.

Of the origin of this family, Mr. Shaw, in speaking of the parish of Yoxall, Co. Stafford, gives the following account¹:—"At a very early period a family who took their name from the place had their habitation here; the first of which name I have met with is Hugh de Jokesal (*temp.* Hen. I.), who had two roods of land in the Hay of Abbot's Bromley." This family subsequently removing from Yoxall to Lichfield, and residing there, near a well in Bacon Street, took the name of Attewell, afterwards softened into Wellys or Welles, and had a grant of lands in Lichfield from William White (11 Hen. IV.)

On the marriage of John, the son of Thomas Welles, of Little Heywood and Lichfield, with Alice Aston, the heiress of Horecross, he settled at the fine old house there, which continued in the possession of the family for many years.

¹ Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 99.

They were succeeded by their son, Thomas Welles, who in the aid granted to the King, 4 Hen. VII., for the lordship of Newborough and Horecross, for tenements, goods and chattels, paid for his tenement (at Horecross?) 3s. and 4d., and for the task of Horecross, 16d. And in 14 Hen. VII., the said Thomas Welles paid for his eight manors in the county of Stafford 13s. and 4d., and for a croft at Horecross, called Whitepole yard, with the pool there, 6s. and 8d., also for a pasture called the Parke, containing divers parcels of land inclosed with a pale newly made, and called St. Marie yard, barn croft, the great croft, the greate St. Marie croft, &c., 33s. and 4d., as appears by an old MS. in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esqr.¹

The said Thomas Welles was buried in the church of Yoxall, where there is a small brass plate in the north aisle, with the following legend:—

“Tegit sub lapide corpus Thome atq; Johanne
Credo qd. redemptor meus vivit et in ultimo die
De terra surrecimus et in carna mea videbo
Deum salvatorem meum. Qui obiit 29 die Julii, 1509.”

Pray for the soull of Thomas Wellis and Johane, his wife, one of the daughters of Wm. Bonyngton, of Barowcote, and the said Thomas was son and heir of John Wellis, of Lichfield, otherwise called John Atwell, cosyn and heire unto John Aston, of Longdon, and son and heire unto Alice, wyfe of the said John Wells, daughter and heire unto Richard Aston, of Ashmorebrok, cosen and heire unto Thomas Davy, of Tutbury, cosen and heire unto Robert Melburn, sumtyme lord of Horecross, and also ye said Alice was cosyn and heire unto John Wollaston, of Oviatlishey (Oviattishey?), on whose soul Jesu have mercy.²

John Wellys, son of the last-mentioned Thomas, and grandson of John Wellys and Alice Aston, died 4th May, 20 Henry VIII. (1529), seized of the manor or capital messuage of Horecross, and 490 acres of land, &c., held of the King as of the honour of Tutbury.

¹ Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 103. ² *Ibid.* p. 100. Below this monument is another brass plate, with some rude verses, &c. And three coats alike, one at each corner, the fourth being torn off, viz.:—Quarterly, 1st, gu. on a fesse sable a mullet pierced arg. three lozenges in chief; 2nd, six annulets bar ways; 3rd, sable, a stag's head cabossed or (for Wells); 4th, a chevron between six bezants or plates (Shaw's Staff., I., 100).

Arms: Aston of Ashmorebrook; gu. on a fess sable a mullet pierced arg. 3 lozenges in chief. Welles; sable a buck's head cabossed, or.

PEDIGREE OF ASTON AND WELLES OF HORECROSS.

Taken from Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 105.

Sir Roger Aston, of Little Heywood, Co. Stafford, Knight. =

John Aston =

Robert Aston =

Adam Aston, of Ashmorebrook, Co. Stafford = Armitrude, daughter and heir of Henry Davies.

Richard Aston, of Ashmorebrooke and Horecross, = . . . Thomas Welles, or Attwell, of Lichfield, 11 H. IV. = Cicely, sister and heir of John Aston, of Longdon.

Alice, daughter and heir, 5 Henry VI. = John Welles, of Horecross, *jure uxoris*.

Robert Sprot = Agnes Thomas Welles, of Horecross and Lichfield, 4 Edw. IV. and 18 Hen. VII. = Joan, dau. of William Bouington.

Humphrey, 3 daughters. John Welles, of Horecross, d. 4 May, 20 Hen. VIII., seized = Ann, d. and coh. of John Fitzherbert, Isabel, wife of John Sapperton, lord of the Manor of Boylston of Norbury, Co. Derby. 18 Hen. VII.

1. Humphrey Welles, of Horecross, Sheriff of Staffordshire 2. Richard Wells = Mary, daughter of John Cocks, of Salisbury. Catherine, wife of John St. Andrew, of Gotham.

Robert Welles, son Dorothy, dau. = Humphrey Welles, = Catherine, dan. of James Weston, of Lichfield, 2nd wife

and heir, of Ralph Okeover, of Okeover, 1st wife. 1583; cons. and heir of Robert.

Walter Welles, 2nd son of Co. Derby.

1. Margaret, wife of Bartholomew Crouch, of Co. Derby.

2. Elizabeth.

3. Mary, wife of John Chetwynd

4. Dorothy, wife of Richard Duffield, of Oxford.

John Welles, son and heir, *æd.* 25, 1583 = Robert Welles, 2nd son.

Thos. (or John) Cassey = Mary, daughter and heir.

Mary . . . = Robert Howard, born 1652 or 3, son of Sir Robert Howard, K. B., and grand-daughter and heir. son of Thos. Howard, 1st Earl of Suffolk; buried at Yoxall, 1 Sep., 1699.

Robert Howard; buried at = Mary Ann, d. of John Wolfe, of St. Mary, d. unm., bur. at Winifred, eventual heir; 1st wife of Peter Giffard, of Black Yoxall, 2 Jan., 1706. Giles' in the fields, Co. Middlesex. Yoxall, 2 Mar., 1703. Ladies, Chillington, Co. Stafford, Esqr., died s.p. 1734.

Robert Howard, buried at Yoxall, 24 March, 1703, s.p.

and of one messuage and 210 acres of land, &c., at *Evethayes*, held of the Baron of Stafford in socage. Humfrey was his son and heir, aged 26¹; which Humfrey was Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1 Elizabeth, and died 9th Sept., 7 Elizabeth (1565), seized of the manor and divers messuages at Horecross, held of the King in socage; a messuage, &c., at Clifton Campvill, held of Christopher Heveningham, Esqr., as of his manor of Clifton Campvill; a messuage, &c., at Shenstone, held of the Lord of the manor; (the manor of) Longdon, and certain cottages and tenements at Longdon, Bradwood and Elmhurst; cottages, &c., at Chorley, held of the Lord Paget as of the manor of Farwell; a messuage and tenements at Hansacre, held of Francis Agard, as of his manor of Hansacre; a messuage and tenements at Little Heywood, held by Sir William Greisley, Knight, as of his manor of Moreton; 26 acres of land at Bishton, held of the Lord Paget as of his manor of Heywood; a messuage and tenements at Newburrow, held of Bromley Paget (?); a messuage, &c., at Hampstall, held of Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, Knight, as of his manor of Hampstall; a tenement, with the appurtenances, at Mear, held of John Coyney, Esqr., as of his manor of Weston Coyney; a toft at Pipe Ridware, held of the heirs of George Vernon, Esqr.; a messuage and tenements at *Blymhill* and *Uvetshay*, held of Ursula Baroness Stafford as of her manor of Blymhill; a tenement, &c., at Tutbury, held of the honour of Tutbury in socage; a tenement at Wheaton Aston, held of the heirs of Sir Robert Brook, Knight;— in all 20 messuages, 6½ burgages, 14 cottages, 1 toft, 440 acres of land, 140 acres of meadow, 350 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood. Robert Wellys was his son and heir, aged 40 years.²

In Yoxall Church, under the two arches that divide the middle aisle and north aisle, is a handsome alabaster altar tomb, with the effigies of a man and woman, in the long flowing dresses of the times; and round the margin this inscription:—"Here under this tombe lyeth the bodies of Humfrey Welleys, of Horecross, Esquier, and Marye, his wyfe, daughter of William Chatwine, of Ingestre, Esquier, which Humfrey yelded his sowle to God from this present lyfe, the IXth day of September, in the yeare of our Lord God Mo. D^o. LXV. And the said Marye dyed the 11th of July, in the year of our Lord God Mo. D^o. LXXXIII," under which are cut the arms and quarterings.³

His son, Robert Welles, Esqr., made a feofment, in 24 Elizabeth, whereby he settled his estates on himself for life, with remainder

¹ Inq. p.m. *inter* Salt's MSS. ² *Ibid.* ³ Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 100.

to Humfrey Welles, his cousin and next heir, and afterwards died without issue.¹

The last named Humphrey (living at Horecross in 1583) was son of Richard, younger brother of the above Humphrey, and by Dorothy his first wife, daughter of Ralph Okeover, of Okeover, Esq., he had issue John Welles, his son and heir, *æt.* 25 in 1583, whose daughter, Mary, carried the manor of Horecross in marriage to Thomas Cassey; by whom she had a daughter, Winifred, who married Robert Howard, Esqr., son of Sir Robert Howard, Knight of the Bath, younger son of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, to whom she was first wife. And Mr. Howard, in her right, was sometime lord of the manor of Horecross. He died in August, 1699.² In Plot's Staffordshire, their arms are thus given:—"Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitched arg. with the Duke of Norfolk's augmentation on the bend; on a scutcheon of pretence, az. a chevron or, between three birds' heads erased arg." He left issue Winifred, his daughter and heir, who was the first wife of Peter Giffard, of Chillington, Esqr., and she having no issue, the manor of Horecross passed, about 1734, to the Earl of Bristol and Lord Griffin, of Braybrook, as her heirs at law, who sold it to Mr. Webb.³ Whether Ivetsey had been previously sold or not I have not ascertained. It is now the property of the Earl of Bradford.

Of the earlier undertenants in Blymhill or Brineton we have *John Bagot*, of *Brunton*, *William Warde*, of *Brunton*, and *Richard Bagot*, of the same vill, occurring as witnesses to a deed of the younger daughters of John Bagot, of Blymhill, which must have passed, as I think, between 1240 and 1255.⁴

In 1259 Giles de Erdinton was ordered to take an assize of *novel disseizin*, which *Robert de Brimpton* [Brineton] arraigned against *Robert de Coven* concerning the common of pasture in *Brimpton*; tested by the King at Westminster, 20th May, 43 Hen. III. (1259).⁵

In the same year the same Justice was ordered to take an assize of *novel disseizin*, which Thomas de Onne arraigned against *Robert de Brunthon* concerning the common of pasture in *Blamenhull*; tested by the King at Westminster, 16th July, 1259.⁶

In a deed without date, of Henry de Wyfvereston to *Hamo de Blumenhull* (which must have passed before 1305, and probably

¹ Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 104. ² Records of Ashtead and its Howard possessors, by the Rev. Francis Edward Paget. ³ Shaw's Staffordshire, Vol. I., p. 104.

⁴ See Vol. I., p. 293. ⁵ Pat. 43 Hen. III., m. 10, dorso. ⁶ *Ibid.*, m. 6 dorso.

several years earlier), *Robert de Brunton*, *Roger Bagot de eadem*, and *Roger de Brunton* appear as the last three witnesses after Sir Bertram de Burgo, Sir Hugh de Weston, Roger and Richard de Pitchitford.¹

By final concord at Westminster, in the Octaves of St. John the Baptist, 33 Edw. I. (July 1, 1305), between Roger Careles, complainant, and *Richard, son of Roger Bagot de Brunton*, defendant, concerning three messuages, four acres of meadow, and three virgates of land in Bruntone and Blymhill, whereof was plea of convention, defendant acknowledged the said premises to belong to complainant to hold to complainant of the chief lords of the fee by the service appertaining, and for this acknowledgment complainant gave to defendant ten marks.²

In 2 Edw. II. justices are appointed to take an assize of *novel disseisin*, which John, son of *Richard de Brunton*, arraigns against Roger de Picheford and others concerning tenements in Dilmenhale (Blymhill).³

In 9 Edw. II., Thomas de la Hyde grants to *John, son of Richard de Blimenhull, and Hervey, brother of John*, for term of life, two places of land in Blimenhull.⁴ And in 11 Edw. II., as also in 12 and 13 Edw. II., there are deeds extant of *John Bagot, of Breynton*.⁵

I take these Bagots, Bruntons, or Brimptons,⁶ and probably those who bore the name of de Blumenhull also, to have been early cadets of the Bagots of Blymhill; but I do not meet with them after this time in connection with Blymhill; it is therefore a matter of conjecture to which of the various freeholders of later times their lands passed.

¹ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ² Salt's MS. ³ Pat. 4 Edw. II., m. 16 in dorso (Salt's MSS.) ⁴ Huntbache MS., Vol. II. ⁵ Original deeds at Weston, which were given to the writer by the Rev. R. E. Eyton.

⁶ It is a curious coincidence that a family who bore the same name were Lords of the adjacent vills of Church Eaton and Orslow, which they held under the Barons of Stafford, as also of Longford, in Shropshire, which they held of the King *in capite*. They were indiscriminately called de Brimpton, Brunton, and Brinton; but they took their name from Brimpton in Berkshire, which they held under the Mortimers of Wigmore. If it were not for the fact that Brimpton or Brineton in Berkshire was a Domesday manor, which was held by Ralph de Mortimer in 1086, I should have assumed that the Lords of Church Eaton and Orslow had derived their name and origin from Brineton *juxta* Blymhill, and that they gave their own name to the manor in Berkshire which they held under Mortimer. They became Lords of Longford, Church Eaton, and Orslow by the marriage of Robert de Brinton or Brimpton with Eva, daughter of Hamo, Lord of Longford, Co. Salop; which Hamo was deceased in 1165, leaving two daughters Eva and Agnes. Eva was given in marriage by King Henry II. to Robert de Brinton,

One other small freehold estate in the township of Brineton has yet to be mentioned, which I omitted when speaking of the others, namely, that known as Wyndford Mill, with about 29 acres of land attached to it. This, at the early part of this century, was in the possession of a family of the name of Wheeler, of London, who also owned some detached pieces of land in the adjoining townships. The above mill and lands were purchased, about the year 1850 from the Wheelers, by Thomas Boulton, Esq., of Great Chatwell, and are now (subject to certain exchanges which were subsequently made with the late Earl of Bradford) in possession of his daughter, Miss Boulton, of Great Chatwell.

who had the greater part of her father's lands by the express direction and gift of the said King; and hence in the Feodary of 1165 he acknowledges himself to hold one Knight's fee, of old feoffment, "which," says he, addressing the King, "thou gavest me, with a certain gentlewoman (*liberá muliere*) named Eva, who is heir thereof, by the service of one knight, my service being to be performed at thy charges." (*Liber Niger*, I., pp. 140, 148, as quoted in *Ant. Shropshire*, VIII., p. 103.) Robert de Brinton, with consent of his wife Eva, gave the Church of Eaton to Polesworth Nunnery (Warwickshire). This he is expressed to have done as *heir of Edelina*; but Mr. Eyton believes that his wife Eva was the heiress of Church Eaton, and that she derived it from her father Hamo, who may have derived from some Edelina. It appears that Robert de Brinton gave the Church of Longford to Shrewsbury Abbey. His gift is the last and perhaps the most important of those enumerated in Henry II.'s confirmation of July, 1155. As the King had then been only a few months on the throne, it is hereby proved that Robert de Brinton's marriage and investiture in Longford must belong to that interval. He seems to have subsequently quarrelled with the monks of Shrewsbury, leaving it to his wife to make her peace with them at a later date; and he died in or before the year 1185. Robert de Brinton, of Church Eaton, left issue, by Eva his wife, at least two sons, Adam and John; but Eva long survived her first husband, and was afterwards married to Walter de Witefield. Among the muniments at Longford is the transcript of a deed, whereby King John, in the first year of his reign, grants and confirms to Eva, niece of John, son of Gripp, and her heirs, the manor of Longford, with the right of free warren, &c., as it had been held in the time of Henry "our grandfather" [great grandfather?] by her uncle John, son of Gripp, and Eva's ancestors under "King Henry, our grandfather [great grandfather?] and King Henry, our father." This gives us the name of King Henry I.'s original feoffee in the manor of Longford, whose sister and heiress would seem to have been either the wife, or more probably the mother, of Hamo the father of Eva. (Compare Eyton's *Antiq. of Shropshire*, VIII., p. 103.) In 1215, Eva had been succeeded by her son, Adam de Brinton. For a further account of this family see the *Antiquities of Shropshire*. This note was originally written under the impression that the Lords of Church Eaton and the under tenants in fee at Brineton *juncta* Blymhill were of the same family. I have since been obliged to relinquish that belief, but have thought it better to let the note remain.

THE CHURCH.

There was a Church at Blymhill from a very early date.¹ It appears to have been originally attached to the collegiate Church of Gnosall, and was probably served by the canons as a Chapel of Ease to that Church. But by a convention, which must have been made towards the close of the 12th century, between the canons and the Church of Gnoweshall, on the one part, and William, son of John Baggot, on the other, the advowson and right of presentation to the Church of Blymhill was made over to the said William Baggot and his heirs for ever, they undertaking to pay, or cause to be paid, from the said Church of Blimñhill, annually to the said Church and canons of Gnoweshall one mark of silver, to be paid by half-yearly instalments at Easter and Michaelmas, to which convention are witnesses William Bagot, of Holeden, Roger Bayg̃t, Philip Bagot, and others.² In 1291, the Church of Blymhill, in the Deanery of Lappeley and Tressel, Archdeaconry of Stafford, and Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield was valued at £8.³

It is not named in the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, anno 1341. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, of 1534-5,⁴ gives William de Swynnerton, clerk, as parson there. He has a manse (*i.e.*, Rectory House),

	£	s.	d.
worth	20	0	
And in tithes of grain, about	8	0	0
„ „ oblations, about	0	6	0
„ „ Easter offerings, about	40	0	
„ „ Hemp, flax, and other small tithes about	10	0	
„ „ Wool and lambs, about	46	8	
Total	14	2	8

¹ The older part of the existing Church appears to have been built about 1350; but when the Church was restored in 1858-9, and a new north aisle and north chancel aisle were added, for which purpose it was necessary to take down a few yards of the north wall of the chancel, there were found, built up in the wall, portions of the mullions of windows of an earlier church, together with some old tombstones with crosses, placed there with their faces downwards, which are now laid in the chancel floor. The Church underwent considerable renovation in the early part of the last century, when the Gothic windows of the nave and south aisle will have been re-placed by large roundheaded windows of the period, which have now again given place to Gothic architecture in keeping with the older portion of the building.

² Stafford MSS. Cartulary, p. 152. ³ Pope Nic. Tax. p. 243b. ⁴ Vol. III., p. 102.

	s.	d.
From these he has to pay for synodals every third year to the Bishop	2	0
And to Nicholas Hethe, Archdeacon of Staf- ford, for procurations	10	2
And so there remains, nett	13	10 6

INCUMBENTS OF THE CHURCH.

Herbert, Chaplain of Blumenli (Blymhill) occurs as witness to a deed of Hamo de Weston, which must have passed before 1229.¹

Thomas, Chaplain of Blemenhul, occurs in 1254, as holding half a virgate of land in Weston subtus Brewode.² He occurs also in 1267 and 1279; and Master Thomas de Blumenhull is witness to a deed of Hugh, Lord of Weston, which is placed by Mr. Eyton between 1279 and 1283.³

In 1291, the Benefice was void by the death of Walter de Lega, the late rector, when a dispute arose as to the right of presentation, which was thus determined, namely, that Ipstones should have the first turn, Hyde and others the second, Pichford the third, and Bromley the fourth.⁴

The clerk presented at this time will probably have been Roger, who as Roger, parson of the Church of Blumenhul, occurs as party to a final concord, made at Westminster, in the quinzaine of Easter, 13 Edw. II. (1320), concerning the manor of Staundon, in the County of Stafford, and advowson of the Church of Staundon, between Vivian, son of Robert de Staundon, complainant, and the said Roger, deforciant, whereby the said manor and advowson are settled on the complainant for life, with remainder, first, to John, son of complainant, and Margaret, his wife; secondly, to Henry de Kersewalle and Anne, his wife; thirdly, to John Godart and Katherine, his wife; fourthly, to William de Stuyche and Roesia, his wife, and if William and Roesia should die without issue male the said manor and advowson shall revert to deforciant.⁵

On iij kalend. Junii, 1333, Sir Hamo de Bromleye was collated to the vacant Church of Blymhill, by Roger, Bishop of Coventry

¹ Chetwynd MS., *inter* Weston MSS. ² Rot. Hundred. ³ Ant. of Shropshire, Vol. II., p. 86.

⁴ See Vol. I., p. 294. This is the first time I meet with the title of Rector in connection with the Church of Blymhill. The earliest record of an institution to the Benefice recorded in the Diocesan Register, is in 1333.

⁵ Ped. Fin. 13 Edw. II., No. 14.

and Lichfield, to whom the right had fallen by lapse of time.¹ Hamo de Bromley's predecessor will have been presented by William de Ipstones in 1291, and the lapsed turn will have been the second or that of the representatives of Margery de Coven.

In August, 1349, Stephen de Bromley, Chaplain, was admitted to the Church of Blymhill, vacant by the death of Sir Hamo, late Rector, on the presentation of Thomas de Weston, Lord of Weston under Lusyerd, the true patron for that turn.²

This will have been the third or Pichford turn, which had been purchased from Roger de Pichford by Sir John de Weston in 1339. Stephen de Bromley, the clerk presented, will have been the maternal uncle of Thomas de Weston, the patron. He seems to have resigned the Rectory of Weston for that of Blymhill. This Rector was still living in 1373.

The next Rector I meet with was Sir John de Stretton, who had licence to absent himself from his Church of Blumenhull on 15th August, 1387.³ He died on Sunday next after the feast of St. Lucia (December 14th), 1399.⁴

On 30th December, 1399, Richard Balle, Presbyter, was admitted and canonically instituted to the parish Church of Blymhill, vacant by the death of John de Stretton, late Rector, on the presentation of that noble woman, Dame Elizabeth, late wife of Sir John de Ipstones, Knight, true patron for that turn. But on the following day, December 31st, the Bishop received the King's mandate, dated 26th December, forbidding him to admit the said Richard Balle until the determination of a suit, pending in the King's Court, between William de Perton, Chaplain, plaintiff, and Elizabeth, late wife of Sir John de Ipstones, Knight, and Richard Balle, defendants.⁵

This suit appears to have been determined in favour of the defendants, for Richard Balle occurs as parson of the Church of Blumhull in 1404; and it will, therefore, have been on the death or resignation of the same Richard Balle that

On 8th November, 1410, William Perton, Chaplain, was admitted on the presentation of Sir Adam de Pesale, Knight, true patron for that turn.⁶

On 28th March, 1424, the Church had lapsed, after the death of

¹ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 2, p. 154. ² Ibid., p. 183. ³ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 6, p. 123. ⁴ Ibid. Lib., 7 & 8, p. 50. ⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Lichfield Diocesan Register Lib. 7 & 8, p. 70. This will have been Coven's turn. Sir Adam may have presented, perhaps, by agreement with the other representatives of Coven's share, or by their default.

William Perton, late Rector, and fresh disputes had arisen as to the right of presentation.¹ The right for this turn should have fallen to the infant heir of Sir Adam de Peshale (II.), but it seems to have been disputed by the heirs of the Pichfords. There is no record of the institution of any other Rector till 27th July, 1428, when Sir William Ivett, Presbyter, was admitted as Rector of Blynamehull, on the presentation of Robert Swyn'ton, "domicelli," but no mention is made in the Register of the cause of the vacancy.²

In 1430, Sir William Ivett, of Blumenhull, and John Brystowe, of ffenny Drayton, have permission to exchange benefices. In pursuance of which the said William Ivett was admitted to the parish Church of ffenny Drayton, in the Diocese of Lincoln, on 6th October, 1430; and on the same day John de Brystowe was admitted to the parish Church of Blumhull, vacant by the free resignation of William Ivett, late Rector, on the presentation of Dame Elizabeth Ipstones, true patron for that turn.³ This timely exchange on the part of Ivett, suggests a doubt that he was not satisfied with his title to the benefice, which he left to his successor to defend under the nomination of a fresh patron. At all events the new Rector was not long left in quiet possession, and on 14th February, 1431,2 (10 Henry VI.), the King's brief is issued to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, stating that he had recovered, in his Court (of Justice), the presentation to the Church of Blymehull, in the name of William Mitton, son and heir of Margaret, late wife of Sir Richard Mitton, Knight, who is under age and in the King's custody, against Elizabeth, who had been the wife of Sir John Ipstones, Knight, and John Bristowe, clerk, by default, and requiring him to institute and induct to the said Church such fit person as he, the said King, should present.⁴ And, accordingly, on 19th March of the same year (1331,2), Hugh Hextall, clerk, was admitted and instituted on the presentation of King Henry VI.⁵

The disputes with respect to the rights of patronage seem to have been hereby terminated; for after this time the true order of presentation was adhered to.

On 10th April, 1442, Robert Badenhall, Presbyter, was admitted to the parish Church of Blymmehull, vacant by the resignation of

¹ Ibid. Lib. 9, p. 50. ² Ibid. p. 56. *Domicellus* or *Domnicellus*; a diminutive of *Dominus*, sometimes applied to youths of gentle birth who were in the King's Court. Usually, however, the title is given to any youth of knightly family not yet knighted. (Eyton's *Ant. Shropshire*, Vol. viii., p. 7, note.) ³ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 9, p. 59. ⁴ & ⁵ Ibid.

Sir Hugh Hextall, late Rector, "on the presentation of Robert Swynarton, true patron for this turn."¹

On 5th October, 1471, Sir Thomas Swynarton, Chaplain, was admitted after the death of Thomas (Robert?) de Badenhall, late Rector, on the presentation of Sir Ranulph Brereton, Knight.²

On 8th December, 1485, Sir William Hanyett was instituted to the Rectory, vacant by the death of Thomas Swyn'ton, late Rector, on the presentation of John Harecourt, William Mytton, Richard Lawne, and James Moreton, true patrons for that turn.³

On 28th January, 1486, Sir John Moreton, Presbyter, was admitted to the Church, vacant by the voluntary resignation of William Hanyett, late Rector, on the presentation of William Mytton, Esq., true patron for that turn.⁴

On 28th May, 1499, Sir William Swynnerton, Chaplain, was admitted to the Church of Blymhill, vacant by the death of Sir John Moreton, Chaplain, late Rector, on the presentation of John Swynnerton, Esq., true patron for that turn.⁵

On 30th August, 1538, John Pova, Chaplain, was admitted to the said Church, vacant by the death of Sir William Swynnerton, on the presentation of King Henry VIII., by reason of the minority of Ranulph Brereton, son and heir of Sir Ranulph Brereton, Knight, deceased, being the King's ward, and the rightful patron for that turn.⁶

On 9th April, 1544, Mr. John ap Harry was admitted to the said Church, vacant by the death of Sir John Pova, late Rector, on the presentation of William Stamford, Esq., and Thomas Shedulton, Clerk, rightful patrons for that turn, by virtue of the first and next advowson, conceded to them by Edward Mytton, of Weston under Lyzd., John Lane, of Hyde, John Harecourte, of Ronton, and James Moreton, of Turnehill, Esquires, rightful patrons for that turn.⁷

Mr. John ap Harry was made Prebendary of Pipa Parva, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, on 16th February, 1546,7; and was also Archdeacon of Northampton at the time of his death in 1549.⁸

On . . . 1549, Ralph Cockys, Clerk, was admitted upon the

¹ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 9, p. 69. ² Ibid. Lib. 12, p. 46. ³ Ibid., p. 53. ⁴ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 12, p. 55. ⁵ Ibid. Lib. 13, p. 210. ⁶ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ⁷ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ⁸ Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.

death of Mr. John ap Harry, late Rector, on the presentation of William Polte, of Little Onn, rightful patron for that turn; by virtue of the first and next advowson, conceded to him and others by Edward Mytton, of Weston under Lyzd., Esq., the true and undoubted patron for that turn.¹ This Rector succeeded Mr. John ap Harry also as Prebendary of Pipa Parva, to which he was admitted on 10th January, 1551,2.²

On 16th December, 1552, Mr. Henry Pendylton was admitted on the death of Ralph Cocks, late Rector, on the presentation of Geoffrey Edmundson, of Salley, gentleman, patron for that turn, by virtue of a grant to him and others of the first and next advowson by Edward Swynnerton, Esqr., true and undoubted patron for that turn.³ On 15th June, 1584, Henry Pendilton, S.T.P., was admitted to the Prebend of Ufton ex parte decani, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, which he seems to have held till 1557;⁴ but his title to the Rectory of Blymhill does not appear to have been valid; for on 19th November, 1554, Thomas Durne, clerk, was admitted on *the death of the last incumbent*, on the presentation of Nicholas Bradburne, gent., and Lucie Bradburne, his wife, who had the right of presentation for that turn by reason of the dower or jointure conceded to her by her late husband, Robert Swynnerton.⁵ It would seem from this that the right of Edward Swynnerton to the previous nomination, which he had made nearly two years before, had been successfully challenged by his father's widow, so that the last incumbent whose death is alluded to will have been Ralph Cocks.

On 31st May, 1555, Ralph Masefen, Chaplain, was admitted to Blymhill Church, vacant by the death of Thomas Durne, late Rector, on the presentation of Ralph Brereton, of Malpas, Co. Cest., Esqr., true patron of the said Church.⁶ Ralphe

¹ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ² Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ³ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ⁴ Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl. ⁵ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ⁶ Lichfield Diocesan Register. The Register Book of baptisms, burials, and marriages for the Parish of Blymhill commences in 3 Eliz., 1561. Ralph Masefen must have been Rector at that time, but I only meet with his name incidentally, in the year 1600, when it is stated in the Register that ffraunces Greene, a servant mayd unto Ralph Masfen, parson of Blymhill, was married May 26th. The first clergyman whose name occurs officially in the Parish Register is ffrauncis Harley, curate, who writes his name at the bottom of every page, together with those of the churchwardens, from the year 1583 (26 Eliz.) to the year 1607.

Masefen, parson of Blymhill, was buried 13th May, 1606.¹

No time was lost in the appointment of a successor, for on 18th May, of the same year, the following entry occurs in the Blymhill parochial Register:—"Thomas James, Mr. of Arts, . . . of the Rectorye of Blymhyll, in the Countey of Stafford, wthyn ye Dioses of Coventrye and Lichfield, did publikly in the tyme of divine prayer read the Articles of religion agreed upon by the Archbushopes and Bishoppes of both provinces for the whole clergi in the convocation, holden at Londñ in the yeare of or. Lord God 1562; accordinge to the computation of the Church of England; witnesses, William Blackmeyre, John Chamberlyne, William Masfen the elder, Richard Shut," and twenty-six others, amongst whom are William Masfen, junior, ffrauncis James, senior, John Congreve, senior, ffrauncis James, junior, and ffrauncis Harley, clarke². Thomas James, Parson of Blymhill, was married at Eccleshall, by the Bishop's licence, on October 16th, 1607, to Judith Steventon, of Eccleshall;³ and again at the same place on September 18th, 1623, to Mary, daughter of Roger Lowe, Parson of Water Upton.⁴ "Thomas James, Rector of Blymhill, deceased ye first of October, 1649."⁵

On the death of Thomas James John Nickins became Rector,⁶

¹ Blymhill Parochial Register; from which I derive the following pedigree of the Masfens, who were probably descended from Ralph Masefen, the Rector of Blymhill.

William Masfen, mar. at Blymhill, = Margaret Wryght.
Oct. 20th, 1573.

Margery Masfen, christd. Jan. 17, 1574.	William Masfen, christd. April 24th, 1575; described at the time of his marriage as of the parish of Blymhill, husbandman, son of William Masphen, of the same parish.	= Margaret Hakyn, of Woulton, in the parish of Stone, dau. of William Hakyn, of Woulton, husbandman, married at Blymhill, Aug. 19th, 1599.	Ralphe Masfen, christd. Oct. 7, 1576.	Edward, son of Willm. Masfen, christd. July 3, 1579.	John, son of William Masfen, christd. April 5, 1581.
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² Blymhill Parish Register. The patrons for this turn will have been John Mitton, of Weston, Esqr., Thomas Lane, of Bentley, Esqr., and the devisee of Walter Giffard, of High Onn, Esqr. ³ & ⁴ Eccleshall Parish Register. ⁵ Blymhill Parish Register. This Register is regularly kept until the year 1643, after which there are four supplementary entries in the years 1648, 1649, 1653, and 1654, of which the above is one. The others refer to the families of Blakemore, Taylor, and Blakemore respectively. ⁶ The *rightful* patron or patrons for this turn will have been the guardian or guardians of Mistress Elizabeth Mitton, daughter and heiress of the late Edward Mitton, of Weston, Esqr., but whether they were allowed to present, or how the appointment was made in these troublous times I am unable to say.

and held the Rectory till the end of 1667,¹ or more probably 1668, judging from the date of the appointment of his successor.

On 6th November, 1668 (20 Car, II.), Thomas Walter, Clerk and Bachelor of Arts, is presented to the Rectory of Blimhill, vacant by the death of John Nickin, late Rector, by Thomas Jobber, gent., true and undoubted patron for this turn.² He was collated to the prebend of Dasset Parva, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield on 21st November, 1671, which he held until 1697.³ "Thomas Walter, Rect. of Blymhill was buried August y^e 26th, 1706."⁴

On 14th October, 1706, Thomas Pinches, Clerk, Bachelor of Arts, was admitted to the Rectory of Blymhill, vacant by the death of Thomas Walter, late Rector, on the presentation of Mary Levett, widow, patron (as it is said) for this turn.⁵ He was inducted October 22nd, 1706, by the Rev^d. Samuel Collier, Vicar of Sheriff Hales, "Mr. Thomas Pinches Rect^r., was buried January y^e 6th, 1737."⁶

On 5th January, 1737 (1737 $\frac{1}{2}$), the Rev^d. John Dickenson, B.A., was presented to the Rectory and Parish Church of Blymhill, vacant by the death of Thomas Pinches, by Samuel Dickenson, of Newport, in the County of Salop, gentleman, true and undoubted patron for this turn only.⁷ Mr. John Dickenson, Rector of Blymhill, died October 9th, and was buried at Blymhill, October 12th, 1776.⁸

On 9th January, 1777, Samuel Dickenson, Clerk, Bachelor of Laws, was presented to the Rectory of Blymhill, vacant by the

¹ MS. loose sheet *inter* Salt's MSS. The Blymhill Parish Register, Book No. 2, begins with 6th April, 1654, in which one of the earliest entries (apparently in the same handwriting as the supplementary entries in Register No. 1, with the exception of that recording the death of Mr. Thomas James) is the baptism of "John, the sonne of John Nickins and Mary his wife," October 12th, 1654. Later entries record the baptism of Nicholas, son of the said John and Mary Nickins, on July 5th, 1659, and Anne, their daughter, on September 25th, 1662. After the year 1662, the minister and churchwardens again begin to sign their names at the end of each year's entries, when the name of John Nickins, Parson, occurs till the end of 1665. The entries are regularly continued up to March, 1667, when there is a gap till May, 1668, at the end of which occurs the signature of "Tho: Walter, Rect^r." ² Lichfield Diocesan Register. ³ Le Neve's *Fasti Eccl. Angl.* ⁴ Blymhill Parish Register. Mrs. Eleanor Walter, widow, was buried at Blymhill November 11th, 1725; and the following children of Thomas and Elianor Walter were baptized there, namely, Thomas, October 23rd, 1688; Joseph, June 26th, 1690; and Edward, February 23rd, 1691. Mr. Joseph Walter was buried at the same place, April 26th, 1718. ⁵ Lichfield Diocesan Register, Lib. 20, p. 77. ⁶ Blymhill Parochial Register. Mrs. Grisell Pinches was buried April 2nd, 1715; and John Bate, of the parish of Wood Coate, and Margaret Pinches were married August 12th, 1725, at Blymhill. ⁷ Lichfield Diocesan Register (presentments). ⁸ Blymhill Register, and monument in Blymhill Church.

death of John Dickenson, by John Heaton, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Co. Middlesex, gent., and John Fowler, of Burton-upon-Trent, Co. Stafford, gent., true and undoubted patrons.¹ (This was by the dimission of Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.). A caveat was entered against the presentment by William Buckeridge, but afterwards withdrawn.² The Rev^d. Samuel Dickenson died May 15th, and was buried May 20th, 1823, aged 90.³

On 12th June, 1823, the Honourable and Reverend Henry Edmund Bridgeman was presented to the Rectory of Blymhill, vacant by the death of the Rev^d. Samuel Dickenson, by Orlando Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford.⁴ He resigned on 5th October, 1836.⁵

On 10th November, 1836, the Rev^d. Thomas Pigot was instituted on the presentation of George Augustus Frederick Henry Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford.⁶ He died on 25th January, 1840; and was buried at Deane, near Bolton le Moors, in Lancashire.⁷

On 5th March, 1840, the Rev^d. John Horatio Dickenson, was presented by George A. F. H. Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford. The Rev^d. J. H. Dickenson resigned in June, 1853. The acceptance of the resignation by the Bishop is dated June 10th of that year.⁸

On 12th November, 1853, the Honourable and Reverend George Thomas Orlando Bridgeman was presented by the said G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford. Mr. Bridgeman was collated and instituted to the Rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, on 17th October, 1864, by John Graham, Lord Bishop of Chester, whereby the Rectory of Blymhill became vacant.

On 10th May, 1865, the Venerable William Clive, late Archdeacon of Montgomery, was instituted¹⁰ on the presentation of Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford, and is now (1881) Rector of Blymhill.

¹ & ² Lichfield Diocesan Register (presentments). ³ Blymhill Register and monument. ⁴ Lichfield Diocesan Register (presentments). ⁵ Original deed of resignation at the Lichfield Diocesan Registry. The Hon^{ble}. and Rev^d. Henry E. Bridgeman died 15th Nov., 1872. ⁶ Lichfield Diocesan Register (presentments). ⁷ *Ex inf.* Rev^d. Edward Pigot. The Rev^d. Thomas Pigot was the representative of the Pigots, of Peplow, Co. Salop (a branch of the Pigots of Chetwynd), which family is now represented by his eldest surviving son, the Rev^d. Edward Pigot, Rector of Whittington, in the County of Lancaster, but the estate at Peplow has passed into other hands. ⁸ & ⁹ Lichfield Diocesan Register. ¹⁰ *Ex inf.* Ven^{ble}. Archdeacon Clive.

COPY OF BLYMHILL TERRIER, 1735, EXTRACTED FROM THE REGISTER
OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD AND COVENTRY. (PARISH
OF BLYMHILL 2,922 ACRES).

BLYMHILL RECTORY,)
IN THE)
COUNTY OF STAFFORD.)

A true and perfect Terrier or survey of all and singular y^e Parsonage House of Blimhill, in y^e County of Stafford, together with y^e Barn, Buildings, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, Meadows, Pastures, Tithes, Customs, and other profitts belonging to y^e Rectory of Blimhill aforesaid, taken and surveyed by us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, September y^e third, one thousand seven hundred thirty-five.

IMPS. We affirm the Parsonage House to contain three Bays of straight Building, thatched, with a Cellar, a lodging Room over it, and a little Buttery added to the North side thereof.

The Barn to containe four Bays of old crook Building, with a Cow House at y^e North end, the Stables and Cart House one Bay and an half.

IT. We affirm that there are neither Stocks, Implements, nor Tenements belonging to the Parsonage or Rectory.

IT. We affirm that the several Closes, Inclosures, and Pastures, hereafter named, are Parcellls of and do belong to y^e Glebe Lands of the Rectory of Blimhill aforesaid, and are called by the several names hereafter expressed, and are by Estimation as followeth, Vid: the Fold Yard, the Stack Yard, the Green Court, the Well Court, the Gardens, the Orchard (all adjoining to the House and Barn), containe three parts of an Acre.

The Stew Croft, one Acre and quarter. The two pease Crofts, twelve Acres. The Church Hill, six Acres. The Church Hill Meadow, one Acre. These lie together, adjoining to the Kitchen Garden, Orchard, and Churchyard, and all are bounded—

South.—With Dawford Brook and Weston Parish.

North.—With Shutt's or Mr. Hodgett's Lane, y^e Church Yard, Town Street, and two Crofts, one y^e Lord Bradford's, y^e other Mr. Jobber's Land.

East.—With Mr. Jobber's Wheelpin Yard, and three Butts of John Cartwright's, staked out from the Parsonage Land.

West.—With Shutt's or Mr. Hodgett's, Dawford Leasow.

The three Butts, one Acre, bounded—

S.—With William Taylor's Cross Gate Leasowe.

N.&W.—With Thomas Bradburn's or Mr. Jobber's Crossfield Lands; and

E.—With the Common Road.

The Mill Pool, three Acres. The Priest Hill, ten Acres.

The Hallowell Leasow, five Acres and an half. The Priest Hill Corner, one Acre and an half. These lye together, and are bounded—

S.—With Shutt's or Mr. Hodgett's Hallowell Leasowe, and y^e Rye Cornell Lands.

N.—With Brynton Lands and Ward's or Lord Bradford's Marsh Croft.

W.—With Mr. Moreton's Meadow and Blimbill Meadows.

E.—With the Marsh Common.

The Rye Flatt, six Acres and an half, bounded—

S. & E.—With the Common Lane.

W.—With Croft's, or Lord Bradford's Rye Flatt, and

N.—With Brynton Lands, and a little Lane that leads thither

The Down Gate Flatts, seven Acres, bounded—

S.—With Ward's or Lord Bradford's High Oak Leasow, and Lawrence's or Lord Bradford's seven Butts.

N.—With Ward's or y^e Lord Bradford's Down Gate Leasow.

E.—With Ward's or y^e Lord Bradford's Coale Leasow.

W.—With the Common Lane.

The Crabtree Flatt, five Acres, bounded—

S.—With y^e Long Meadow.

N.&W.—With Ward's or Lord Bradford's two Crabtree Flatts.

E.—With Shutt's or Mr. Hodgett's Buntings and Long Meadow. Dole, one Acre, adjoining to the South End of the Crabtree Flatt, above mentioned.

Motty Meadow, four Acres, bounded—

N.—With Marson Motty Meadow.

S.E.&W.—With Brynton Great Motty Meadow.

The Rye Cornell, six Acres and an half, bounded—

S.—With Weston Parish.

N.&W.—With the Common Lane and John Cartwright's Gardens.

E.—With Lawrence's or y^e Lord Bradford's Churchfield or Brook Leasows.

Lastly, we affirm one Butt, shutting along by y^e Hedge of y^e above mentioned Rye Cornell (y^e Cart way or Common Road lying on y^e other side), and four Butts of equal length and two shorter, lying to y^e Mill Poole North, and shutting to the Road Eastward, to John Cartwright's Lands South and West, to containe two Acres and a quarter.

We, whose names are subscribed, do in like manner affirm that no Land, within the Parish of Blimhill, is exempt from Tythe, and that all Tythes are due in Kind to the Rector thereof, except as follow,—

1st, Hay—For which some tenements pay a penny, some two-pence, and so on to two shillings, but none above, as may appear by y^e Easter Roll Book, which shows every man's Custom.

2nd, Milk—In lieu of which every man pays a penny at Easter for every milking cow he keeps.

3rd, Calves—For every tenth of which one shilling and eight pence for some Farms, and others, for every calf an half-penny.

4th, Colts—For every of which is paid at Easter twopence.

5th, Bees—For every Hive of which taken down or stall killed is paid at Easter one penny; and

Lastly,—Summer Wood for Dairies, for which every Master of a family pays a penny, called Smoke Penny.

Note likewise, that every Communicant, or that is of age to Communicate, pays at Easter twopence for his offerings. And every Parishioner pays for every corpse that is interred in the Churchyard, sixpence; in the Church, three shillings and fourpence; in y^e Chancell, six shillings and eightpence. For the Churching of a woman, fourpence. For every Marriage, on Banns, two shillings and sixpence and upon License, five shillings.

The Chancell is maintained and kept in repair solely by y^e Rector.

The Church, and all relating to it, by all y^e Parishioners, y^e Rector only excepted.

There are five seats, erected in y^e Chancell, by y^e consent of y^e Rector, in y^e year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen ; one intended for y^e use of y^e Lady Bradford, another for the use of Mrs. Manning, a third for y^e use of Mr. Adams, of Great Chatwell, upon consideration of his Dole in the Pease Croft laid out for y^e benefit of y^e Rector, and y^e fourth and fifth seats belong to y^e Rector. The Fence about the Church Yard belongs to y^e Parishioners, excepting what lies up to y^e Orchard, Court Yard, and Stack Yard, which the Rector makes.

Clerk's Wages :—

All the Parishioners who hold Farms pay for every Plow Land fourpence at Easter, and y^e Cottages twopence besides one penny a house for Eggs. For all marriages, one shilling ; for making a grave, one shilling ; for tolling y^e Bell, one shilling.

Ex^d., THO. PINCHES, Rector.

JOHN WARD,
THOMAS NORRIS, } Churchwardens.

I N D E X .



PART II.

INDEX.

A.

Abnet, Th., arms of, 26.
 Adams, Wm., of Chatwall, 61.
 ——— Wm., of Gnowesall, 65.
 Adderley, Ralph, 13, arms of, 26.
 ——— Richard, 21.
 ——— Sml., arms of, 26.
 Aides, Th., of Great Barr, 64.
 Adshed, Th., 13.
 Alcock, Th., 16.
 Aldrich, Jonah, 26.
 Alkington, arms of, 30.
 Allen, Francis, 16.
 Allen, J., of Farewell, 65.
 Allen, Th., 26.
 Allott, Th., 17.
 Alport, Rd., arms of, 27.
 ——— Wm., of Bromley Hurst, 62.
 Ampiet, Rd., 27, arms of (*vide* note, 27).
 Anson, Thomas, 15.
 ——— William, 27.
 ——— Wm., 18, bis.
 Aqualate, 93.
 Arblaster, Ed., arms of, 27.
 Arden, H., 15, arms of, 27.
 Arlescot (Adelscote), 81-2.
 Ashenhurst, Randle, 19.
 Ashley (or Esel), manor of, 100-1, 103, 110.
 Ashmole, arms of, 25.
 Ashmore, Walter, of Tamworth, 65.
 Aspley, Humphry., 16.
 Astley (or Asley), arms of, 25.
 ——— John, 13.
 ——— Jonas, 127.
 ——— Sir Richard, arms of, 27.
 ——— Thomas, 21.
 ——— Walter, of Tamhorne, 65.
 ——— Walter, 127.
 ——— William, 127.
 Aston, arms of, 56-7.
 ——— Walter, Lord, 13, 20.
 ——— Walter, 2nd Lord, 28.
 ——— Walter, his son, 23.
 ——— Ed., his grandson, 23.
 ——— Edward, of Sh. Hales, 128.
 ——— Jane, his d. married H. Gros-
 wold, 28.
 ——— Edward, of Milwich, 27.
 ——— Walter, his son, arms of, 27.
 ——— Wm., of Parkhall, 22.
 ——— John, 78.

Aston, Roger, Parson of Weston-under-
 Lizard., 85.
 Atte-Grove, arms of, 31.

B.

Babington, Zach., arms of, 28.
 Bache, Wm., of Penne, 62.
 Baddeley, John, 17, 20.
 ——— John, arms of, 23.
 Bagnall, Ralph, 14.
 ——— Robt., of Fenton Vivian, 61.
 ——— Wm., of Oncot, 64.
 ——— Wm., 18.
 Bagot, arms of, 33.
 ——— Sir Hervey, 22.
 ——— Walter, arms of, 28.
 ——— John (ob. c. 1223), 80, 100.
 ——— Margery, his wife, 100.
 ——— Philippa, 4th d. and coheir, m.
 ——— Geoff. de Bromley.
 ——— John, of Brunton or Breynton,
 81, 132 (1245 c.)
 ——— Richard, of Breynton, 132
 (1245 c.)
 ——— Robert de Brinton, 132-3.
 ——— Roger, of Breynton, 133, 81.
 ——— Richard, his son (1305), 133.
 ——— John, son of Richard, 133.
 ——— Hamo de Blumenhull, 132.
 ——— Richard, of Blymhill, 133.
 ——— John, his son } 133.
 ——— Harvey, his son }
 ——— William, son of John, of Blym-
 hill, 135.
 ——— Wm., of Holeden, 135.
 ——— Philip, 135.
 Bagshaw, J., of Narrow Dale, 64.
 Bague, George, arms of 29.
 Baker, Rd., of Bishton, 62.
 ——— Humphry., 17.
 Ball, Th., of Walsall, 64.
 Balle, Rd., Parson of Blymhill, 85.
 Balhszar, Ben or Bell, of Burslem, 61.
 Bamford, Th., 14.
 Banastre, arms of, 39.
 Barbour, John, arms of, 29.
 Barbour, Leicester, arms of, 23.
 Barnfield, Rd., 16.
 ——— Th., arms of, 29.
 Barnsley, Wm., 16.
 ——— Wm., arms of, 29.
 Barton, arms of, 39.

- Bate, Th., 20.
 Baylie, Edw., 18.
 Bayley, Ralph, 14, 17.
 ——— Wm., of Darlaston, 14.
 Bayley, of Handsacre, 65.
 Bedenhall, 78.
 Beech, Anty., 14.
 Bell, Family of, 61.
 Bendy, Wm., 13.
 Bennett, John, 17.
 Bentley, John, 14.
 Bere, Th., of Houdford, 61.
 Berrington, John, 21.
 Berisford, Hry., 15.
 Bescote, 72-74.
 Best, Rd., arms of, 29.
 Birch, arms of, 29.
 ——— George, 20.
 Birch, John, of Shelfield, 17.
 ——— John, of Gorsticote, 17.
 ——— John, of Rushall, 64.
 ——— Roger, of Wolverhampton, 63.
 ——— Thomas, 15.
 ——— Wm., of Harbourn, 64.
 Biddulph, Francis, arms of, 29.
 ——— Michael, 18, arms of, 29.
 ——— Rd., 21.
 ——— Simon, 21.
 ——— John, of Mayford, 61.
 Birtheneshales (Blymhill), 81.
 Blackenhall, arms of, 48.
 Blakemore (Blackemeyre), Wm., 116
 (ob. 1566), 117.
 ——— William (2), his son, 117.
 ——— John, Sons { 117-21.
 ——— Thomas, of { 117, 118.
 ——— Humphrey, } Wm. { 118-20.
 ——— Nicholas, (2) { 118.
 ——— William (3), s. and h. of John,
 121-2.
 ——— William (4), 121-2.
 ——— Mary Blakewey, wife of, 121-2-
 3-4.
 ——— Appolina, 2nd wife of, 122-3-4.
 ——— Benjamin, brother of Wm. (4).
 ——— Mary, sister of Wm. (4).
 ——— William (5), son and h. of Wm.
 (4), 123.
 ——— Susanna, his wife, 123.
 ——— John, son of Wm. (4) and
 Appolina, 123-4.
 ——— Mary, wife of John, 124.
 ——— Samuel and Andrew, sons of
 Wm. and Appolina, 124.
 ——— John, of Blymhill (ob. 1717)
 and Sheriff Hales, 124-5.
 ——— Mary, Ann, Catherine, three
 daughters, and coheirs of, 125.
 Blacket, arms of, 31.
 Blymhill, Church of, 135-6.
 Blymhill, Incumbents of, 136-43.
 ——— Herbert, *capellanus* (c. 1229).
 Blymhill, Thomas, *capellanus* (c. 1254-
 1283).
 ——— Walter de Ley (ob. 1291), (1st
 Rector?), 136.
 ——— Roger (c. 1320), 136.
 ——— Hamo de Bromleye (pr. 1333),
 136.
 ——— Stephen de Bromleye (1349-
 1373), 137.
 ——— John de Stretton (c. 1387-1399),
 137.
 ——— Richard Balle, *Presb.* (1399-
 1410), 137.
 ——— William Perton, *capellanus*,
 (1410-1424), 137.
 ——— William Ivett, *Presb.* (1428-30),
 138.
 ——— John Bystowe (1430-1), 138.
 ——— Hugh Hextall (1432-42), 138.
 ——— Robt. Badenhall (1442-71), 138-
 9.
 ——— Thomas Swynnerton, *capellanus*
 (1471-85), 139.
 ——— William Hanyett (1485-6), 139.
 ——— John Morton (1486-99), 139.
 ——— William Swynnerton (1499-
 1538), 139.
 ——— John Pova (1538-1544), 139.
 ——— John-ap-Harry (1544-49), 139.
 ——— Ralph Cockys (1549-52), 139-40.
 ——— Henry Pendylton (1552-54), 140.
 ——— Thomas Durne (1554-55), 140.
 ——— Ralph, Masfen (1555-1606), 140-
 1.
 ——— Thomas James (1606-1649), 141.
 ——— John Nickens (1649-68), 141-2.
 ——— Thomas Walter (1668-1706), 142.
 ——— Thomas Pinches (1706-1737),
 142.
 ——— John Dickenson (1737-76), 142.
 ——— Samuel Dickenson (1777-1823),
 142-3.
 ——— Hon. and Rev. H. E. Bridge-
 man (1823-36), 143.
 ——— Thomas Pigot (1836-40), 143.
 ——— John H. Dickenson (1840-53),
 143.
 ——— Hon. and Rev. G. T. O. Bridge-
 man (1853-64), 143.
 ——— Venble. Archdn. Clive (1864),
 143.
 Blymhill Rectory, Patrons of (in four
 turns), 136.
 ——— William de Ipstones (1291),
 136.
 ——— Roger, Bp. of Lichfield (1333),
 136.
 ——— Thomas de Weston (1349), 137.
 ——— Dame Elizabeth de Ipstones
 (1399), 137.
 ——— Sir Adam de Peshalle, Kt.
 (1410), 137.

- Blymhill, Robert Swynerton (*Domicellus*), (1428), 138.
 — Dame Elizth. Ipstones (1430), 138.
 — Wm. Mitton, per K. Henry VI. (1431), 138.
 — Robt. Swynnerton (1442), 139.
 — Sir Ranulph Brereton, Kt. (1471), 139.
 — John Harcourt, Wm. Mytton, Rd. Lawne, and James Moreton (1485), 69, 139.
 — Wm. Mytton (1486), 139.
 — John Swinnerton (1499), 139.
 — Ranulph Brereton, per K. H. VIII. (1538), 139.
 — Wm. Stamford and Thomas Shedulton (1544), 139.
 — Wm Polte (1549), 140.
 — Geoffrey Edmundson (1552), 140.
 — Nicholas Bradburne and Lucie his wife (1554), 140.
 — Ralph Crereton (1555), 140.
 — John Mitton, Th. Lane, and the Devisee of W. Giffard (1606), 141.
 — Thomas Jobber, (1668), 142.
 — Mary Levett (1706), 142.
 — S. Dickenson (1737), 142.
 — John Heaton and John Fowler (1777), 143.
 — Earl of Bradford (1823), 143.
 Blymhill Parish, acreage of, 144.
 — Terrier, 144.
 Blymhill de, family of, *v. Bagot*.
 Blythe, arms of, 48.
 Blythfield, arms of, 29.
 Blymhill, chief seignery in, vested in the crown (1522), 91.
 Bonne, Peter, 30.
 Boreshurst, 118.
 Boswell, Robt., 62 (Bosvile, arms of, *v. note*, 62).
 Bothby, Th., arms of, 30.
 Bott, John of Dunstall, 64 (for arms, *v. note*).
 Bonghey, Samson, 22.
 Boulton, Th., 134.
 — Miss, 134.
 Bourne, Henry, 16.
 — Rd., 20.
 — Wm., 15.
 — Wm., of Little-Chell, 61.
 Bowes, Mary, Arms of, 30.
 Bowyer, Arms of, 30.
 — George, 64.
 — Hugh, 18.
 — Wm., of Bd. Heath, 15.
 Bradburne family, 116.
 Braddock, John, 14.
 — Charles, 62.
 Bradley, John, 17, 63.
 — Thomas, 15.
 Bradshaw, Rd., 61.
 Braifield, arms of, 26.
 Brandreth, arms of, 30.
 — John, 13.
 Bramshall, Th., 17.
 Brereton, Wm., arms of, 30.
 — Ralph, of Malpas, 140.
 Bret, Ed., arms of, 31.
 Brettle, John, 19.
 Brewood, 78.
 'Briche, The,' pastures, 119.
 Bridgman, Sir H., 125
 — Orlando, 98.
 Brinley, Rd., 15.
 Brindley, George, of Kinver, 62-3.
 — Walter, of Brocton, 65.
 Briscoe, of Farewell, 65.
 Broade, Th., 15.
 Brockhurst, 104, 106, 117, 121.
 Bromley family, ancient arms of, 103.
 Bromley's Share, 100.
 Bromley, Geoffry. de (1255), 100-1.
 — m. Philippa Bagot, 100.
 — Sir Benedict, father of Geoffry., 100.
 — Robt., son and heir of Geoff., 101-2 (1234-1307).
 — Richard, younger son, 106.
 — John, son and h. of Robt. (1280-1332), 102-103.
 — Roger, his brother (1308), 102.
 — John, son and heir of John (1305-1349), 103.
 — Hillaria, his wife, 103-4.
 — Robert, younger brother of John.
 — John, son of John and Hillaria, died before his father, 103.
 — Alice, his sister, heiress of de Bromley, wife of John de Froddesham, 104-5 (1347, *nat*), *ob. s.p.*
 — Thomas, son of Robert de B., became heir (*ob.* 1419), 106.
 — Margaret, his wife, 106.
 — John, son of Wm. Bromley, and grandson of Thomas, served heir, 106, *ob. s.p.*
 — Margaret, his sister, wife of Wm. Hextall, became heir, 106. *v. Hextall*.
 — Joan, their d., married Sir John Bromley, 106.
 Bromley, Sir John (of Baddington), descended from Rd. Bromley, younger son of Geoff. de Bromley, 106.
 — Sir John, a celebrated soldier, *note* 107.

- Bromley, Stephen de, 105.
 ——— Richard de, 111.
 Brooke, John, 21.
 ——— Edward, 31.
 ——— Wm., 18, arms of, 31.
 ——— Walter, 21.
 Broseley, 86-1.
 Brough, Edmund, 15.
 ——— J., 64.
 ——— Rd., 14.
 Broughton, Sir Bryan, arms of, 31.
 ——— Ed., arms of, 31.
 ——— John, arms of 31.
 ——— Th., 21.
 Browne, John, 14.
 ——— Ralph, 14
 ——— Thomas, 13, 14, 61.
 Brugh, arms of, 48 and 64 (note).
 Brudenell, arms of, 31.
 Brunton (al Brineton, or Brimpton) 79.
 Brimpton, of Ch. Eaton, a family from
 Berks, 133.
 ——— Robt. de B., m. Eva, d. of
 Hamo de Longford, 133.
 Brinton, Robt. de, 81, 132-3 (*Bagot* of
 Brineton ?).
 ——— Roger de, 81, 133.
 ——— Richard de, 81, 133.
 ——— John, his son, 81, 133.
 Buck, Th., 14.
 Buckley, John, 17.
 Bull, Rd., 14, 65.
 Bulkley, Th., arms of, 32.
 Bulstrode, arms of, 31.
 '*Buntyngh furlong*,' 120.
 Burgh, Bertram de, 81.
 Burgh, Wm. de la, 83.
 ——— Roger, his son, 83.
 Barne, John, 20.
 Burwardesley (Broseley), Philip de,
 100.
 ——— Alice, m. J. de Egerton, 100.
 Busby, Luke, 17.
 Batteler, Sir Ralph de, 82.
 Butler, G., of Urtoxeter, 64.
 Butterton, Robt., 15.
 Buttetourt, Sir John (ob. 1386), 84
 Byrd, Ed., arms of, 32.
- C.
- Caldwell, Wm., arms of, 32.
 Careles, Roger, 133.
 Careswell, Ed., arms of, 32.
 Carey, Ed., arms of, 32.
 "Carnos" (littl) croft, 118.
 Carwarden, arms of, 33.
 Chadwick, John, arms of, 32
 ——— Lewis, 13.
 Challoner, Th., of Stone, 61.
 Challiner, Robt., 14.
 Champion, Robt., le, 82.
 Chapman, Rd., 17.
 "Chappleforth" meadow, 119.
 Chetwine, Mary, 131.
 Chetwind, Th., 22.
 Chetwood, John, 14, arms of, 33.
 ——— Thomas, 22.
 Chilington, Wm., 83, 88.
 ——— Rd. de, 82.
 ——— Wm., his son, 82
 Chippingdale, John, 17.
 Chreswell, Thomas, 17.
 Chunall, Robt., 17.
 Clempson, Thomas, 14.
 Clowes, Wm., 15.
 Colclough, Adam, arms of, 33.
 ——— Wm., 14.
 ——— George, 15.
 Col-man, Walter, 18.
 Coliere, Francis, arms of, 33.
 ——— Xtpher, 33 (same arms).
 Collyer, Francis, 16.
 Colover, arms of, 48.
 Combreford, Robt., arms of, 35.
 Congreve, Rd., arms of, 34.
 Cooke, Ed., of Heywood, 62.
 ——— Henry, 20.
 Cookes, Henry, of Handsworth, 64.
 ——— John, of Baddiley, 61.
 Cooknidge, 61.
 Cope, Jonathan, arms of, 34.
 Corbet, Th., of Hondford, 61.
 ——— Rd., of Shrewsbury, 124-5.
 Cotton, Rd., arms of, 34
 ——— Thomas, of Cotwalton, 61.
 ——— William, 21.
 Coven, 70, 71.
 ——— Robt. de, 132.
 Covenye, Harry, de, 22.
 Cowp' Thomas, 21.
 "Cowstie Ffoxalls" (Brinton), 112.
 Cox, John, arms of, 34.
 ——— John, of Burton, 65.
 Coyney John, arms of, 35.
 Cradocke, Matthew, 10, 13.
 Creswell, Francis, 15.
 Crockett, Robt., 126-7.
 ——— Henry, 127.
 Crompton, John, arms of, 34-5.
 ——— John, of Stone Park, 35,
 arms of.
 ——— Thomas, 10, 18, 34.
 Cuntcliffe, Wm., 15.
- D.
- Daintrey, Th., of Mayford, 61.
 Davenport, Wm., 16.
 ——— Th. (of Stafford), 62.
 Darlaston, John, 65.
 Deane, arms of, 50.
 ——— Roger, 15.
 Desire, manor of, 114.

Devell, John, of Hints, 64.
 ——— Ralph, of Aldritch, 64.
 Deykin, Nichls., 13.
 Dicken, Xtopher, arms of, 35.
 Dickens, John, 21.
 ——— Thomas, 35, arms of, 36.
 ——— Tomyns, 36.
 Dickenson, Rev. John, 99, 142.
 ——— Lewis, 65.
 ——— Samuel, 142.
 Digby, George, arms of, 36.
 Dilmenhale (Blymhill), 81, 133.
 Dison, Gravener, arms of, 36.
 Dodyngton, arms of, 33.
 Dole (=meadow ?) *Pivy Dole, Bald-
 rudyng Dole, Russey Dole*, 119.
 Doleman, Thomas, 14, 63.
Domicellus, meaning of, 138.
 Dorrington, Francis, 16.
 Dovey, F., of Acton-Trussell, 61, 65.
 Drakeford, Rd., 15.
 Draycote, Philip, arms of, 36.
 Ducey, Robt., arms of, 36.
 Dudley, Dud., arms of, 36-38.
 ——— Ed., 15.
 Dutton, Robt. de, 111.
 ——— Hill of (High Ofley), 62.
 Dyot, Rd., 22, arms of, 37.

E.

Ealde, Rd., 21.
 Eaton, Church of, given to Polesworth
 N., 134.
 Eaton, Thomas, 16.
 Eardley, John, 18.
 Edge, Timothy, arms of, 37.
 ——— Rd., 15.
 Eggington, John, 65.
 ——— Rd., 65.
 Eld, Francis, arms of, 37.
 Ellnall, 70.
 Endon, Th., 15.
 Engleton, 78.
 ——— Thomas de, 81.
 Entwisle, arms of, 32.
 Erdeswick, Sampson, arms of, 37.
 ——— Francis, d. of Sampson,
 113.
 Everard, Robt., of Rugeley, 65.
 Evethayes (al *Oret*, or *Evith*, Heyes)
 Farm (Blymhill), 112, 120, 131.
 Eyton, John de, 100-1.
 ——— his service against the Welsh
 101.

F.

Feake, Wm., arms of, 33.
 Fearn, Wm., 21, arms of, 33.
 Fernihough, John, 17, 64.
 Fenton, Th., 61.

Finney, F., of Colepit, 63.
 ——— J., of Cauldon, 63.
 ——— Sampson, 17.
 ——— Wm., 15.
 Fitzherbert, arms of, 34, 56.
 ——— Robt., arms of, 38.
 ——— Sir Th., of Hampstall Manor,
 131.
 Fitzwarin, Lord Fulk, 102.
 Fleetwood, Sir Th., arms of, 39.
 Fletcher, John, 65.
 Floyer, Rd., arms of, 39.
 Flyer, Ralph, 21.
 Foden, Th., arms of, 39.
 Foley, Rd., 61, arms of, 61.
 Fould, Hugh, 17.
 Fowke, Ferrers, arms of, 39.
 ——— John, 21, 65.
 ——— Thomas, 15.
 Fowler, Abraham, 40.
 ——— Walter, 21, 39, arms of, 40.
 ——— George and Simon, of Stafford,
 62.
 Fox, Wm., of Salt, 62.
 Frankton, Thomas, parson of, 105.
 Fraunceys, Sir Robt., 85.
 Freeman, J., of Great Barr, 64.
 ——— Josiah, of Wednesbury, 64.
 Frodsham, John, 110.
 ——— Alice, his wife, 110-11.
 Fulwood, Robt., arms of, 40.

G.

Galliardello, M., Antv., arms of, 40.
 Gamull, Robt., arms, 40.
 Garboldesham (Norf), 74-5.
 Gardiner, Ralph, 17.
 Gaywood, John, arms of, 40.
 Gedynton, Simon, 87.
 Gemme, H., 16.
 Gerard, Sir Th., 107, 109.
 ——— Peter, 107, 109.
 ——— Gilbert, 109.
 ——— Wm., 109.
 Gervys, Wm., arms of, 44.
 Gibbons, G., 62.
 ——— Wm., 18.
 Giffard, Walter, 21, arms of, 41.
 ——— Humphrey, arms of, 41.
 ——— Sir John, 81, 83.
 ——— John, 73.
 ——— Walter, his son, ob. 1632,
 72-3.
 ——— Philippa White, wife of, 73.
 ——— Peter, son of Walter, 73, 132.
 Gilbert, Humphrey, 65.
 ——— John, 65.
 ——— Thomas, 65.
 ——— Wm., 64.
 Gilman, Rd., arms of, 41.
 Gnosall, Canons of, 135.

- Godart, John, 136.
 Catherine, his wife, 136.
 Goodfellow, Thomas, 16, 18.
 Goodwin, G., 64.
 Goring, Th., arms of, 41.
 Henry, 16.
 Gough, Henry, 21.
 John, 41.
 Greene, James, arms of, 41, 62.
 Greneway, arms of, 29.
 Gresley, Sir Wm., 131.
 Greswold, Humphrey, 123.
 Grey, Henry, arms of, 41.
 Gravener, Ed., 16.
 Grosvenor, arms of, 57.
 Jonas, 21.
 Robt., arms of, 41.
 Solomon, 42, arms of,
 Walter, 16.
 Grove, Ed., 14.
 Groves, T., 62 (arms of v. note).
- H.
- Haden, Thomas, 16.
 Haddon, H., 62.
 Hale, Ed., 14.
 Gervis, 16.
 Hall, Wm., arms of, 42.
 Halghton, Sir Th., 111.
 Hammersley, Wm., of Pipe, 65.
 Hanbury, Fr., arms of, 42
 Handsacre, arms of, 33.
 Harewell, Ed., arms of, 42.
 Harcourt, arms of, 27.
 Sir Wm., 69.
 Sir Thomas, his son, 69.
 Sir Thomas, his grandson, 69.
 Eleanor Lewknor, 2nd wife of,
 69.
 John, their son, 69 (1485).
 Margaret Bracy, wife, 70.
 Thomas, their son, 70 (ob.
 1487).
 Isabel Egerton, his wife, 70.
 John, his son and heir (nat.
 1464), 70-1.
 Anne Brereton, his wife, 70.
 Richard, 2nd son, 70.
 Walter, of Tamworth, son of
 Rd., ob. 1589, married Mary Combreford,
 and had a son, 70.
 Edward, ob. 1609, 70.
 Robert, } Sons of John { 70, 71.
 Simon, } and Ann, { 70, 72.
 Robert, mar. dau. of Scryven,
 leaving—
 John (an illegitimate son by
 Cassandra Cook) his heir; he married
 Margaret Gibson, of Rugeley, 72.
 Humphrey, his son (nat. 1567),
 72.
- Harcourt, Elizabeth, d. and h. of Simon,
 72, m. Michl., Ludford.
 Alexander, 42.
 Francis, 21.
 Harrison, John, 64.
 Thomas, 17,
 Hart, Wm., 14.
 Harvey, Roger, 18.
 Hastings, Sir John, 111.
 Haw, John, arms of, 42.
 Have, George, 14.
 Hawkes, J., 64.
 Rd., 16.
 Harpur, Sir John, 107-8.
 m. Margaret Bromley, 107-8.
 Robert, }
 Dorothy, } their children, 103.
 Elizabeth, }
 Heath, John, 13.
 Rd., 64.
 Wm., 64.
 "Henbury Sutche," 118.
 Henworth, Wm., 62.
 Heveningham, Walter, arms of, 42-3.
 Hextall (Seighford Parish), 106.
 Hextall, Wm., m. Margaret Bromley,
 105-6 (Lord of Millwich).
 Joan, their d., m. Sir John
 Bromley, 105.
 Margaret, their d., m. Richard
 Petit.
 Hicken, Th., 15.
 Hickman, Roger, 63 (for arms, see
 note).
 Hickenbotham, Th., 64, 14.
 Hill, John, arms of, 43.
 Rd., 20.
 G., 64.
 Hinton, Saml., 43 (arms of, see
 note).
 Hipwood, Wm., 124.
 Hodgetts, family of, 79.
 John, 17.
 Th., 79.
 Holland, Wm. (s), 65.
 Wm. (j), 65.
 Holt, John, 14.
 Hollyns, John, 17.
 arms of, 57.
 Homersley, Th., 17.
 Wm., 18.
 Hoo, John, arms of, 43.
 Hopkins, Wm., arms of, 43.
 Howard, Robt., 132.
 Howlett, John, 17.
 Hulme, arms of, 34.
 John (arms of, 43), 14.
 Wm., 15.
 Hunt, Thomas, 17.
 Hunt, Wm., 21, 64.
 Huntbach, John, arms of, 44.
 Ed., 13.

Humfreston, Wm., m. d. of Roger Pichford, 86-7.
 Hurlbutt, Wm., 61.
 Hurt, Nichls., 21, 44 (Pedigree), arms of.
 Hussey, arms of, 33.
 Huwet, Wm., Vicar of Sheriff-Hales, 85.
 Hyde, Thomas de la, 81, 133.
 Hynde, Francis, arms of, 44.

I.

Inge, Wm., arms of, 45.
 Ipstones (al Yppestanes), *v.* pedigree.
 — Sir John (1313), 81-2.
 — William de, 103.
 — Philip, his son (23 Ed. 3), 103.
 — Elizabeth Bagot, wife of Wm. de, 80.
 — $\frac{1}{4}$ share in advowson of Blymhill, 136.
 Ironmonger, Humphry, arms of, 45 (*vide note*).
 Isewall (al Uselwall), 110-11.
 Ithell (al Ethyll), Robt., 62.

J.

Jackman, John, 44 (*v.* note).
 Jackson, Philip, 17, 64 (arms *v.* note).
 James, Th., 65.
 James, Francis, of Brineton, 127.
 — Thomas, son and h. of, 127-8.
 — Elizabeth his w., 128.
 — Walter and John, sons of Francis, 128.
 — Francis, son and h. of Thomas, 128.
 Jasson, Symon, arms of, 44.
 Jeffreyes, Th., arms of, 44-5.
 Jenney, James, 63.
 Jennings, arms of, 49.
 Jenkes, arms of, 57.
 Jesson, Th., of Sandwell, 64.
 Jevon, Rd., 16.
 Jobber, Thomas (ob. 1580), 114.
 — Thomas (ob. 1614), m. Cecily Morton, 114.
 — Richard, son and h., m. Mary Littleton, 114.
 — Thomas, son and heir, m. Jane Crumpton, 114.
 — Thomas, son and heir, m. Sarah Childe (ob. 1700), 115.
 — Thomas, son and heir, m. Elizabeth Ash (ob. 1733, *s.p.*) 115.
 — Walter, his cousin, and heir (1756 A.D., sold Brineton hall to Lord Bradford), 115-16.
 Jobber, arms of, 115.
 — Family of, 114-116.

Jodrell, Th., of Leeke, 63, 14 (arms of *note*, 63).
 Johnson, John, 17, arms of, 45.
 Jokeshall (Yoxall), Hugh de (H. I.), 129, *v.* Welles.
 Jolly, Wm., 13.
 Joneston, Peter de, 83.
 — Robert, his son (1331), 83.
 — William de (1334), 83.
 — Beatrice, his wife, 83.
 Jordan, Ed., of Kinver, 62 (arms of, *v.* note).
 Jorden, Humphry, 16.
 Jorden, John (junr.), 17.

K.

Keeling, Thomas, 45, arms of (*v.* note).
 — Isaac, 46, arms of 45 (*note*).
 Kelsall, Humphry, 65.
 — Richard, 61.
 Kelsall, Th., 61.
 Kempson, Th., 65.
 Kersewelle, Henry de, 136.
 — Anne, his wife, 136.
 Kinnersley, Francis, 16.
 Knife, arms of, 31.
 Knighthood, History of, 4.
 — obligation of (6 Ed. 1), 4-5.
 — Census of (Ed. 1 £20). (H. 6 £40), 5.
 — Fines for at Coronation (Ed. 6, Mary, Eliz., Charles 1.), 5.
 — Lavish use of, by James 1, 5.
 Knights of the Carpet, 6.
 Knighthood, assumption of, 7.
 — Register of, 7.
 — Proclamation to receive (Ch. I.), 8-9.
 — Commissioners—their Instructions, 10-13.
 Knightley, arms of, 48.
 — Richard, 16.
 — Sir Robert de, 81.
 — Thomas (1582), 77.

L.

Ladkins, Wm., Arms of, 46.
 Lane, Thomas, 15.
 Lane, Walter, of Wednesfield, 64.
 Langton, arms of, 39.
 Langley, Wm. and Ann, 125.
 Large, Thomas, 19.
 Lathorpe, Wm., arms of, 46.
 Launder, Robt. of Hardwick, 15.
 — William, of Ridgley, 18.
 — Thomas, of Rugeley, 65.
 — James, of Hardwick, 61.
 Lea, Clayton, 46.
 Leacroft, Th., arms of, 46.

Leake, Th., 63.
 ——— Francis, 63.
 Leigh, John, 21.
 Leveson, Robt., arms of, 47.
 Lewknor; Sir Roger, Kt. (ob. 1401), 69.
 ——— Margaret Carew, w. of, 69.
 ——— Eleanor, their d., married Sir Th. Harcourt, 69.
 ——— Sir Thomas, son and h. of Sir Roger, 69.
 ——— John, younger son, 69.
 ——— Sir Roger, s. and h. of Sir Thomas, 69.
 ——— Thomas, s. and h., 69.
 Ley, Walter de (1291), 136.
 Liddiatt, Ed., 15.
 Lightfoot, Peter, 64.
 Littleton, Mary, d. of Walter, 114, v. *Jobber*.
 Lone (Lane), Rd., 87.
 Longford, church of, 134.
 Longford.
 ——— Gripp of, 134.
 ——— John, his son (H. I.), 134.
 ——— Eva, John's niece, 134 (1165), d. of Hamo.
 ——— Adam de Brineton, son of Eva (1215), 134.
 Lougher, John, 18.
 Lovatt, Th., 16.
 Lovet, John, of Shelton, 61.
 ——— Randle, 61.
 ——— Richard, 61.
 ——— Wm., 61.
 Lowe, Michael, 21.
 ——— Richard, of Forton, 61.
 ——— Richard, of Meere, 65.
 Lownes, Matth., 16.
 Luke, arms of, 45.
 Luttlely, Philip de, escheator of Staffs. (1362), 105.
 Lutwich, John, arms of, 47.
 Lyddyeat, Ed., arms of, 47.
 Lythall, Wm., 126-7.

M.

Macclesfield, Th., arms of, 47.
 ——— Peter, 17.
 Manewaring (Manwaring), Ed., (arms of, 47), 13.
 ——— Henry, arms of, 47.
 Mauly, Willoughby, arms of, 48.
 Manlove, Alexdr., arms of, 48.
 Martin, Wm., 62.
 Masfeva, Pedigree of, 141.
 Mave-syn, arms of, 33.
 Mawkin, Th., 15.
 Mempas, Th., 16.
 Menlowe, Rowland, 18.
 Mere, 93.
 Middleton, Rd., 14.
 ——— Geoff., 73.
 Milnecease, Manor of 70.
 Milwich, 106.
 Milward, Th., 64.
 ——— Henry, 64.
 Minors, Rd., arms of, 48.
 ——— Thomas, arms of, 48.
 Montgomery, arms of, 51.
 Moreton, Matthew, 13, arms of, 48.
 Moreton (of Moreton and Wilbrighton).
 ——— Hemming de (1166), 75.
 ——— John de (1315), 75.
 ——— Edmund, his son (ob. 1341), 75.
 ——— Adam de, 75.
 ——— John de, s. and h. of Edmund, 76.
 ——— James de (ob. 1413), 76.
 ——— James (1485), presents to Blymhill Rectory, 75-6.
 ——— Matthew (living 1504), 76, m. Isabel Knightley.
 ——— James (1527), son and heir of, 76.
 ——— Jane Done, wife of, 76.
 ——— Thomas, son of (1559), (ob. 1582), 77.
 ——— Adam, son and h. (ob. 1614), 77, 79.
 ——— Elward, his cousin was his heir (ob. 1680), 77-8.
 ——— Margery Brown, w. of, 78.
 ——— Matthew, s. and h., 78.
 ——— Edward, s. and h., 78.
 ——— Elizabeth Ducie, w. of, 78.
 ——— Matthew Ducie Morton, s. and heir, created Lord Ducie and Baron of Moreton, 78.
 ——— Matthew Ducie Morton, 2nd, and last Lord, 78.
 ——— Francis, his nephew, ancestor of the present Earl, 78.
 Moseley, Th., 14.
 ——— Ed., 15.
 ——— John, arms of, 48.
 ——— Nicholas, 20.
 The Mott (Moat), 119.
 Mountford, Ralph, 17.
 ——— Richard, 63.
 ——— Simon, arms of, 48.
 Mutton, arms of, 57.
 Muschamp, arms of, 53, and note.
 Mytton, Sir Th. (1483), 90.
 ——— Edward, 70, 140.
 ——— John, 73, 93.
 ——— Edward, 120, 141.
 ——— Elizabeth, his d. and h., 141.
 Murrall, John, 14.
 ——— of Bagnoll, 63.

N

Needham, family of, 109.
 Nichells, arms of, 49.
 Nichols, Rd., 61.
 Nicole, Michael, 63.
 Nickius, John, 65.
 ——— Michael, of Sarlon, 65.
 ——— Michael, of Bradnays, 63.
 Nitingale, Ed., 64.
 Noble, John, arms of, 49.
 ——— Michael, 20.
 Norbury, 93.
 Norman, Wm., 16.
 Normansell, Wm., 18.
 Nott, John, 80.
 ——— Samuel, 80.
 ——— George F., son of, 80.
 ——— Charlotte, d. of, 80.
 ——— Thomas, 79-80.
 "Nunne Moor," 120.

O.

Ofley, John, arms of, 49.
 ——— William de, 111.
 Ogley Hay, 78.
 Orme, Robt., 18, 64.
 Orme, Th., arms of 49.
 Ovettschay, Uvettschay, Quyoteschay,
 Ivettshay *v. Evettschay*, 129.
 ——— Richard de, 83.
 ——— Roger, his son, 83.
 D'Oyley, Joan, heiress of Ranton, 69.
 ——— Thomas, 69.
 ——— Edward, his son, 69.
 ——— John, son of Ed., 69.

P.

Paddey, Frances, 124.
 Pakenham, Henry de (of Shropham), 74.
 Pakenham, Robt. (1451), and Margaret,
 his w., 73, 74.
 ——— Henry, his son, 74 (ob. 1495).
 ——— Elizabeth, d. of Henry, m.
 John Sturges, 75.
 ——— Anne, d. of Henry, m. John
 Dobbes, 75.
 Palmer, Th., of Stafford, 62.
 ——— Th., of Marston, 62.
 Pargiter, Wm., arms of, 49-50.
 Parker, Rd., arms of 50, 64.
 ——— George, arms of 50.
 ——— Robt., 16.
 ——— Thomas, 64.
 Parkes, John, arms of, 50.
 ——— Richard, 20.
 Parrot, John, of Kinver, 62.
 Partridge, Henry, 16.
 Parhouse, John, 14, 51, arms of, 51.
 Edward, arms of, 50.

Paston, John, 15.
 Penkridge, 78.
 Pennifather, J., 65.
 Perry, J., 62.
 Persell, Rd., of Rugeley, 65.
 Persehouse, Ed., arms of, 50.
 ——— John, arms of, 50, and Ed.,
 51.
 Peshale, Sir Adam de, 85.
 ——— Sir John, 21.
 Petit, family of, 106.
 ——— Walter, arms of, 51.
 Philips, Robt., 65.
 Picken, Robt., 61.
 Pidcock, Wm., 64.
 Pinson, W., 63.
 Pipe, Saml., arms of, 51.
 ——— Walter, 16.

Pirehill Hundred, Disclaimers in, 61-2.
 Podemore, 104.
 Port, John, arms of, 51.
 Port, Robt., 18.
 Porter, John, 20.
 ——— Ralph, arms of, 51.
 ——— Robt., 61.
 Praers, arms of, 47.
 Pratt, Hugh, 16.
 Pretty, Wm., 64.
 Procter, Th., 61.
 Prynold, George, 127.
 Pudsey, Th., arms of, 51.
 Pureell, Rd., arms of, 51.
 Pychford (al Pichford).
 ——— Richard de (1255), 80.
 ——— Roger de (1256-84), 81.
 ——— Richard, his son, 81 (1320), 133.
 ——— Thomas, s. of Roger de, 82.
 ——— Roger, s. of Roger, 82-3-4.
 ——— Roger, s. of John (of Blynhill),
 83 (1349).
 ——— William, 85-6 (1405).
 ——— Isabella, his d., m. William de
 Walton, 86.
 ——— William's sister succeeds, m. to
 Wm. Humfreston, 86.
 Pyot, Rd., 15, 21, arms of, 52.
 Pype, Sir James, 111.

Q.

Quioteschay, Robert de, 82.
 ——— Roger d., 83.

R.

Raan, arms of, 31.
 Raunton, Manor, 69-71.
 Rawlins, Th., 14.
 Rawton, 64.
 Robt, Henry de la, 83.
 Robin, Wm., 62.
 Rode, John, 17.

Rode, of Bradshaw, 63.
 ——— Wm., arms of, 52.
 Rodeberwe, Milo de, 81.
 Rodes, Th., 65.
 Rudyard, Thos, 13, arms of 52.
 Rugeley, Th., arms of, 52.
 Russell, John, 16.
 ——— Richard, 62.
 "Rye Cornell" Field, 119.
 Ryley, Roger, 15.

S.

Sanders, Danl., arms of, 52.
 ——— Joseph, 52.
 Scott, John (s) 17.
 ——— Wm., 16.
 ——— Thomas, arms of, 52.
 Sebright, Sir Ed., 21.
 "Seisdon" Hundred, Disclaimers in,
 62-3.
 Sergeant, John and James, arms of,
 52.
 ——— Thomas, 15.
 Sharpelift, arms of, 57.
 Sheldon, Thomas, 15.
 ——— Richard, 62.
 ——— Roger, 18.
 Shelley, Th., of Oulton, 61.
 Shelton, John, arms of, 53.
 Shephard, Th., of Walsall, 64.
 Sherratt, Wm., 14.
 Short, Edward, 14, arms of, 53.
 Shropham, 73-4.
 Skrimshire, John, of Brocton, arms of,
 53.
 ——— ———, of Norbury, ———, 53.
 ——— Gerard, arms of, 53.
 Skrymsher, family of, 59-60, 93-99.
 ——— meaning of, 60, arms of,
 60.
 Skrymsher (I.) Sir Alexander Caron,
 Kt., 60.
 ——— Patrick (H. I.) m. d. of Waldofe
 60.
 ——— Thomas (H. 8.), 93.
 ——— John, son of, had land in Bryn-
 ton (1560), 93.
 ——— m. Dorothy, d. of Sir J. Talbot,
 of Grafton, 93.
 ——— Thomas, son and h., 93 (and
 James, 94).
 1st wife, Alice Starkey, 94.
 2nd ——— Martha Fowler, 94.
 ——— Sir Thomas, of Aqualate, eldest
 son, 94.
 ——— John, 3rd son, of Blymhill, 94.
 m. Jane Littleton.
 ——— Walter (nat. 1615), their eldest
 son (ob. 1702); 94-5.
 m. Margaret Muchell, and had
 3 daughters, 94-5.

Skrymsher, Richard, his younger
 brother, of Orslow.
 m. Eliz. Combreford, 95, and
 had
 ——— Walter, John, Francis, 95.
 Skrymsire, Edwin of Aqualate, 95.
 ——— Richard, of Forton, 94-5.
 ——— John, son of Rd., 96, Will of,
 97.
 ——— John, his son, 97-8.
 ——— Jane, m. R. Davies } his d.'s,
 ——— Mary, m. Rd. Corbet } 97-8.
 Sleigh, Jarvis, 15.
 Smalewood, Wm., 64.
 Smallbrook, Rd., 64.
 Smith, of N.-under-Lynde, arms of,
 25.
 ——— Ralph, of Stone, 61.
 ——— J., of Chillington, 65.
 Smyth, John, 17.
 ——— Edward, 16.
 ——— Richard, 17.
 ——— Thomas, 17, 20.
 ——— William, 86, 88 descent of
 from Roger Pichford.
 Sneade, Ralphe, arms of, 53.
 ——— J., of Longdon, 65.
 Somerford, John, arms of, 65.
 ——— Francis, 16.
 Somerford, 78.
 ——— Robt. de, 81.
 Somerie, Roger de (1234), 4.
 Southill, Wm., 65.
 Spateman, Danl., 64.
 Sparry, John, 15.
 Spratt, Henry, 65.
 ——— Thomas, 22.
 Squire, Rd., of Weston-on-Trent, 62.
 Stafford, Edmund, Earl of, 88-9.
 ——— Humphrey, s. and h., 88-9.
 ——— Henry, s. and h., 89-91.
 ——— Henry, only son, 91.
 ——— Edward (1583), sold 4th part
 of Blymhill to John Mytton, 91-2.
 Stallord, Ed., Lord Stafford, son of,
 92.
 ——— Henry, his grandson, ob. 1637,
 92.
 ——— Roger succeeded and resigned
 the barony (1639), 92.
 ——— Mary, sister of Henry, and w.
 of Sir Wm. Howard, 92.
 ——— Jane, sister of Roger, 92.
 Staunford, Ch., 16.
 ——— John, arms of, 54.
 ——— Wm., 21.
 Stanley, Charles, arms of, 54.
 ——— John, 85.
 ——— Roger, 13.
 Staunton, Th., of Brewood, 65.
 Staundon, manor and church of
 (1320), 136.

Staundon, Robt. de, 136.
 ——— Vivian, his son, 136.
 ——— John, son of Vivian, 136.
 ——— Margaret, his wife, 136.
 Stedman, 88.
 Stevenson, Wm., 14.
 Steventon, arms of, 33.
 Stodley, Alice de, 105.
 Stone, Henry, 15, 64.
 Stonyer, Wm., 20.
 Stubbs, Sampson, 63.
 Stuyche, Wm. de, 136.
 ——— Roesse, his wife, 136.
 Sutton, T., 64.
 Swan, J., 61.
 Swynfen, Rd., 20.
 Swynnerton, arms of, 113 (of Isewall).
 "Swynnerton's" Croft, 119.
 Swynnerton, of Isewall (or Usewall),
 109-17.
 ——— Humphrey de, bro. of Sir R.
 Swinnerton, 105, 109-11, 114.
 Hillaria, his wife (widow of
 John de Bromley), 110.
 ——— Robert, son of, 111.
 ——— Thomas, son of Robt., 111.
 Swynnerton, Humphry., 111.
 ——— John (ten. H. 7.), had 4th part
 of Blymhill, 111.
 ——— Robt., his son, m. L. Littleton,
 111-12, 117.
 ——— Edward (1583 sells manor and
 advowson), 112-4, 117.
 ——— Edward (son of Ed., 1583),
 113.
 ——— Hugh, m. d. of Lord Dudley,
 and had
 John, }
 Thomas, } 3 children, 113.
 Maria, }
 Swynnerton, of Swinnerton.
 ——— Sir John, Kt. (14 Ed. 2.), 83,
 104?
 ——— Sir Robert, 114, 111.
 Swynnerton (of Isewall?)
 Robert, 87.
 Wm., chaplain, 111.

T.

Tarbock, arms of, 54.
 Taylor, Family of, 99.
 ——— Rev. Ed., 126.
 Terrick, Rd., arms of, 54.
 Thelder, W. Scott, 14.
 Thicknis, Ralph, 21.
 Thirkeld, arms of, 26.
 Thommins, Th., 16.
 Thorne, arms of, 31.
 Thornborough, Benj., arms of, 54.
 Tixall, Wm., 18.
 Tomkyns, John, 62.

Totmonslow Hundred, Disclaimers in,
 63-4.
 Trafford, Wm., arms of, 54.
 Tunkys, J., 64.
 Turner, Xtopher, 63.
 Turton, Wm., (s), 19, arms of, 54-5.
 ——— ——— (j), 19.
 ——— John, 13.
 ——— Thomas, 61.

U.

Unwyn, John, 18.
 Unwyn, arms of, 55 (and note).

V.

"Valor Eccles," Blymhill returns, 135.
 Vernon, George, of Pype, 131.
 ——— Randle, 20.
 Vickars, Valentine, 125-6.
 ——— Family of, 125.
 Villiers, Th. and Ed., arms of, 55.
 Visitation of Staffs', by Dugdale
 (1663-4) 23-25.
 Vize, Andrew, 21.
 Vyse, John, arms of, 55, and Pedigree.

W.

Wade, Wm., 20.
 Wakelin, Clement, 56.
 Walker, Humphrey, arms of, 56.
 Walter, Thomas, 99.
 Walton, Wm., 15.
 Walton, Wm. de, 86.
 ——— Isabella, his w. (*v. Pychford*) 86.
 ——— Thomas de, 87.
 Ward, Thomas, 128.
 ——— John, 128-9.
 ——— Leonard, 128-9.
 ——— James, 129.
 Warde, Wm., arms of, 59 (Alexander
 Warner, Humphry., 15.
 ——— James, 17.
 Warwick, Earl of, 78.
 Water Eyton, 78.
 "Watling Street," 118.
 Watson, Danl., 56.
 ——— Henry, 14.
 Wedgwood, John, 14.
 Wegewood, Wm., arms of, 56.
 Welaston, Thomas, 85.
 Welles, John, 21.
 Wellys, arms of Thomas, 56.
 Welles, Hugh de Jokeshall (H. I),
 129.
 ——— Derivation of name, 129.
 ——— Thomas, of Little Haywood
 and Lichfield, 129.
 ——— John, son of, m. Alice Aston,
 of Horecross, 129.

- Welles, Thomas (ob. 1509), m. Joan
 Bonyngton, 130.
 ——— John, their son, 130.
 ——— Humphrey, s. and h., his
 lands, 131.
 ——— m. Mary Chetwine, of Ingestre,
 131.
 ——— Robert, s. and h., 131 (ob.
 s. p.).
 ——— Humphrey, his cousin (1583),
 132.
 ——— m. (1) Dorothy Okeover, 132.
 ——— John, their son, 132.
 ——— Mary, John's d., m. Thomas
 Casey, 132.
 ——— Winefrid, their d., m. Robt.
 Howard, 132.
 Westcote, Ed., 65.
 Weston, John, 13.
 ——— Philip, arms of, 59.
 ——— Richard, 10, 18.
 Weston, Sir John, Kt., 82-3-4, 103.
 ——— John, his son, 103.
 ——— Sir Hugh de, Kt., 81.
 Whitehall, John, arms of, 57.
 ——— Ralph, 14.
 Whitgreave, Th., of Moseley, arms of,
 56.
 ——— Th., of Bridford, 57.
 ——— Robt., 17,
 Whorwood, John, 21.
 Whyston, John de, 82.
 Wilbraham, Sir Th., arms of, 57.
 Wilbrighton, 75-7-8.
 Wilkes, Rd., arms of, 57-8.
 Wigglesfield, 118
 Wightwick, Francis, arms of, 57.
 ——— Alexndr., 13.
 Williams, Ed., 21.
 Willis, Henry, 16.
 Willoughby, arms of, 47.
 Wilson, Rd., 65.
 ——— J. and Ed., 62.
 Winnington Manor, 105.
 Wittmore, John, 111.
 Wiverston, 69-73.
 Wolfotebrugge, 103.
 Wolfreston Hersey, 17.
 Wollaston, Th., arms, 58.
 ——— John, 15.
 ——— Wm. de, 82.
 ——— Henry, his son, 82.
 Wollaston, 129.
 Wolseley, Wm. de (1327), 82.
 ——— Sir Robt. (21).
 ——— Sir Charles, arms of, 58.
 Wolrich, Gorway, arms of, 58.
 Wolrich, Rd., 62.
 Wolveston, Francis, arms of, 58.
 Woningtone, 101-2, 103-4.
 Wood, James, arms of, 58.
 Wood, Ed., 16.
 ——— Henry, 16.
 ——— Thomas, 63.
 Woodhouse, Ed., arms of, 58.
 ——— Francis, 16.
 Woodnath, Jonathan, arms of, 58.
 Worseton, 70.
 Worsley, Henry, 14.
 ——— Thomas, 64.
 Wright, Ed., c. 100.
 ——— Walter, 100.
 ——— Matthew, arms of, 59.
 Wrottesley, Hugh, 18.
 ——— Sir Hugh, 10.
 ——— Sir Walter, arms of, 59.
 Wyfnereston, Henry de, 81, 132.
 Wyndford Mill (Brineton), 134.
 Wynnonswick Croft, 119.
 Wyrley, Sir John, arms of, 59.

 Y.
 Yardley, Xtopher, 25.
 Yates, John (of Shackerley), 116.
 ——— Wm., s. and h. of, 116.
 ——— Mary, his widow, 116.
 ——— Francis, younger son of, 116.
 ——— m. Anne Wyley, 116.
 ——— Francis, s. and h., 116.
 ——— m. Hannah Icke, 116.
 ——— Francis Wm. Yates, } children
 ——— Annie Eliz., } of, 116.
 Yonge, Thomas, 14.

